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KIMBALL, CO.
Warranted.
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VIS & CO.'S PIANOS.
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POPULAR
G AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Rosewood Cases;
Perfect Action,
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BALL COMPANY
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other makers. The cases are
ubstantial now made. In tone
superior.
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Pianos to Rent.
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Second-Hand
HT PIANOS
Bargains.
Time Payments.
es Sent Free to any Address
to us or our agents.
AND GRAND PIANO
d at reduced price.
Payments if Required.
KIMBALL CO.,
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PIANOS, MADE WITH
rong tone of singing quality;
to stand in tune and render it
est style of cases; sold at cash
ents if desired; old pianos
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ADISON STREET CAN BE
ety of fine and medium grade
nd-hand, at reasonable prices
AM SCHAAF.
TENTION, ATTENTION—
good as new, $150 to $300. $2
ARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH
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AL I WILL SELL CHICK-
no, slightly used; do. Mathu-
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terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 31
E WORLD.
MAN PIANO.
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ES—TERMS TO SUIT.
C. H. FEST & CO.,
30 State-st.
TE-ST.—YOU WILL FIND
kes of pianos at lowest prices
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PIANOS
ch to perfection in the art o
ed. Over 3,000 in use.
seventeen years, therefore a
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Get our prices before pur-
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150 State-st.
G SALE OF NEW AND
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PIANOS.
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STATE AND MONROE-STS.
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and best lighted warerooms in
or time, to suit customers.
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Corner State and Adams-sts.
MUSIC CO., CHURCH &
Wholesale and retail dealers
Some second-hand pianos of
ers, at half their value.
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AT GREAT SACRIFICE—
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MP, 188 AND 190 STATE-
190, have the finest and
assortment of organs in the city
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AGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81,
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OFFERING OUR NEW DE-
afes, as also an assortment of
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an established business or
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, where small capital will be
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LADIES DURING CON-
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ver a mattress. Address C 97,
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GSON'S SCARE.
Mr. Jobingson is a nerv-
extraordinarily good care
ner night he had an awful
detained down-town until
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had a notion that his bil-
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ope cure in one minute.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

POPULAR NECKWEAR
"At Popular Prices."

Oriental Lace Scarfs, 25c!
Emb'd Mull Scarfs, 25c!
Triple Row Children's Emb. Collars, 25c!
Ladies' Four-Ply Linen Cape Collars, 15c!
Quintuple Box Plait Crepe Lisse Ruching in Cream and White, 25c!
Double Row Silk Stitched Crepe Lisse Ruching, 15c!
And many other Novelties
Equally Attractive! Equally Cheap!
State and Madison-sts.

THE GLORIOUS
BERMUDAS,
The most justly famous of all the
WINTER RESORTS
IN SOUTHERN SEAS.
Finest facilities Ever offered from any city.
A New Line from Baltimore Direct only sixty hours. Steamers double the tonnage of those of the older lines, and the LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS sailing from American ports for the Bermudas, and the only line of steamers between America and Europe touching at these islands.
The powerful and magnificent Ocean Steamer "NUBIAN," (3,200 Tons, 2,000 Horse Power), of the UNION LINE, will leave Baltimore, in direct connection with the Fast Train of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, making the run to the Bermudas in 60 hours. Return Steamer will leave Bermudas about March 22.
FARE ONLY $60.00 One Way. $20.00 Round Trip. Including Stateroom and Meals.
Accommodations Strictly First-Class. Table Unsurpassed. Attention the Best.
MAL HORNE is the nearest Atlantic port from the West, and the journey to the Bermudas via Baltimore embraces the trip over picturesque B. & O. via WASHINGTON, and by the Steamer down the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, passing Fort McHenry, Fort Carroll, Old Point Comfort, and Fortress Monroe.
For Staterooms and other information telegraph or write to
C. K. LORD,
General Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R.
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EDWARD ELY & CO.,
TAILORS.
SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS
Are being daily received. Styles for the season prepared.
163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.
New Houses on Ontario-st., east of St. Clair, in full view of the lake; three stories, basement, and high attic, beautifully arranged and well built. Price, $16,000 each. For particulars inquire of
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

PROPOSALS FOR COURT-HOUSE.
The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Will County, Illinois, will receive proposals until 2 o'clock p. m. the 15th day of March, A. D. 1884, for the erection of a Court-House to be located on the Court-House square in the City of Joliet, Ill.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the Secretary's office, in Joliet, and at the office of John C. Cochrane, Architect, 78 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, Ill.
For further information, form of proposals, amount of bond, etc., apply to the Architect.
(Signed) J. N. FRYER,
ALEX. McCLOSKEY,
FRED WILKIE,
JOHN FRANCIS,
ALONSON GOODING,
JOSEPH KAIN,
JOHN D. PAIGE, Secretary,
Building Committee.

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REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.
LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

BETHESDA
MINERAL WATER,
Delivered in Cans, Demijohns, Jugs, &c. Also carbonated in quarts and pints, and used at all prominent Hotels, Clubs, and Bars.
BETHESDA is nature's remedy for Kidney and Bladder troubles, &c., &c. Send for pamphlet and price list.
CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,
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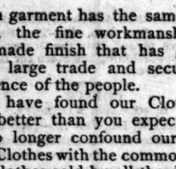
REMOVED.
Preston's Rubber Store
TO
151 LAKE STREET,
Between Clark and La Salle-sts.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

THEY HAVE COME!
THEY ARE HERE!
COME AND SEE THEM!
WILDE'S
Spring Overcoats,
Spring Suits,
Boys' School Suits,
Men & Boys' Pants.
Each garment has the same careful sewing, the fine workmanship, and tailor-made finish that has given us such a large trade and secured the confidence of the people.
You have found our Clothing so much better than you expected, and you no longer confound our Tailor-Made Clothes with the common ready-made clothes sold by all the dealers.
There are plenty of clothing stores, but have you ever found only one
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.?
Cor. State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

FEBRUARY
SALE OF
PIANOS.
We are making a Clearing Sale of a large lot of Upright and Square Pianos.
Most of them are NEW instruments, now become odd styles by a recent change in our catalogues. Others are second-hand, but VERY LITTLE used.
Some belong to our rent stock, which we are selling off to replace with new.
Others are older instruments taken in exchange.
We shall sell the entire lot without regard to profit. Terms cash, monthly or quarterly payments, as desired.
Rare chances for a bargain.
REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 STATE-ST.,
Near Madison.



BAUER PIANO.
THE BEST TONED INSTRUMENT IN AMERICA.
THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
CORNER MONROE-ST.

STEINWAYS
Are the only manufacturers who make all component parts of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the metal frames), in their own factories.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO
Morgan Park
And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

TEETH $5 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

WATCHES,
PRECIOUS STONES,
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N. MATSON & CO.,
S. W. cor. State & Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.
Headquarters for Gem Diamonds, Rare Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Alexandrites, and other Precious Stones.
Solid Silverware of recent designs, from small inexpensive articles to full services of Family or Presentation Plate. Forks and Spoons of entirely new designs.
Watches of the celebrated Jurgensen, Patek, Philippe & Co., Waltham and Elgin manufacture at lowest prices.
Gold Jewelry of fine quality, the latest designs for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.
Artistic Bronzes, Mantel Sets, Marble, Bronze and Brass French Clocks, with Chime and Stem-Winding Attachments, Traveling Clocks, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
Cutlery for table use, foreign and American make, with solid silver, pearl, and ivory handles.
Special attention given to the repairing of fine Watches by experienced workmen.
Every article marked in plain figures.
N. MATSON & CO.

DUNLAP & Co.
UNDER
PALMER HOUSE,
INTRODUCE THEIR
DERBY HAT,
Spring Pattern,
THIS
SATURDAY.

A COLD-BLOODED DEED.

A Farmer's Son Shoots His Brother and Attempts to Kill His Father—No Cause Assigned for the Shooting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—William H. Field, a farmer's son, shot his brother Thomas last evening and fatally wounded him at King Street, about seven miles east of White Plains. The ladies of the neighborhood had a sewing-bee at Thomas Field's house, and they were to stay until the male members of their families came for them. Among them was the brother of the host. At about 7:30 o'clock Thomas' father, John Field, with his son William, drove up from the old gentleman's farm, in the Town of North Castle, about two miles distant. They drove past the house and to the barn in the rear, where Thomas met them, and, after salutations had passed between them, he offered to assist in unhitching the horses from their wagon. The father and son jumped from the wagon, and almost immediately William pulled a Colt's revolver from his overcoat pocket, and, leveling it at his brother, pulled the trigger. The ball missed its mark, and Thomas sprang upon him and tried to wrest the weapon from him. In the scuffle that ensued William got his arm around Thomas' neck, and, while holding him in that manner, shot him in the back, the ball, which was 32-calibre, entering an inch and a half from the spine on the right side and taking a downward course. Thomas fell insensible to the ground. William, thinking him dead, leveled the pistol at his father's head and again pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. He then ran swiftly away to his father's home. The wounded man was this evening in a very critical condition, and it was the doctor's opinion that he would die before morning. William has been arrested and lodged in the jail at Greenwich. He says he intended to kill both his father and brother.

AN EXCITING EPISODE IN A THEATRE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The most exciting scene ever witnessed in a theatre here took place last night while Ada Gray was playing "East Lynne." During the last scene, when the repentant woman was dying and bidding her family a last adieu, some one in the cockpit uttered a loud groan, evidently intended to embarrass the actress. She, however, proved equal to the emergency, and when the fellow had groaned twice Miss Gray, continuing in the same tone of voice as the scene required, said: "I scorn, I scorn the man who would laugh at such a scene!" Her brave and timely rebuke met with a hearty response, and the audience fairly shook the building with vociferous applause. At the conclusion the lady was congratulated by several gentlemen and ladies.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It Will Begin Its Session in Chicago at Noon Tuesday, July 8.

A Decision Reached on the Third Ballot—An Overflow of Joy and Champagne.

Delegates Guaranteed Police Immunity by Mayor Harrison While "Taking In the Town."

JUBILANT BOURBONS.
UNITED REJOICINGS OF THE SHORT-HAIRS AND SILK-STOCKINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Chicago's title as the City of Conventions is again confirmed, and the people who represented the variegated fragments of Chicago's Democracy are agreed that the Lake City is unrivaled. The gentlemen of the Iroquois think that to their quiet work is due the victory. The gentlemen of the infinit variety of clubs and committees of the Mackin-McDonald combination are certain that the work was theirs. "A fine piece of work, wasn't it?" said the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin as he started at his greatest speed for the telegraph office after the result was known. "It was close work, to be sure," said the boss, the man of business, as he reached for his overcoat. "And," continued McDonald, "I don't see how it was that we did not get it on the second ballot. Probably some of those gentlemen thought it wise to cast once more for Saratoga to make good feeling. But I expected it on the second ballot," and the man of business, who yesterday did not want to lose a day's interest on a $500 bet, started for the headquarters of the clubs which represent the Democracy of Chicago and the money of the taxpayers.

John Oberly, called here on account of his unction and his face, "The Bishop," says: "It is all very well, but it was too close. It was not entertaining after the second ballot. I didn't like those two Saratoga votes, and I should not have wanted to go home without the convention."

"OUR CARTER" LOSES A BET.

"It is all right," said Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, who has been here for weeks working for Chicago. "I knew it would be all right. It was not in the cards for Saratoga. There is too much water there. The ticket would have become too weak by November. It couldn't have stood alone. Think of a watering-place for a convention! Watterson said it would be right that Louisville would throw for Chicago, and I knew it would. By the way, where is Carter? I want my $10." The Mayor had bet $10 to $5 with Singleton after the second ballot that Saratoga would win.

A SAMPLE CHICAGO YELL.

The victorious city which had its headquarters at the Arlington, immediately opposit the rooms whore the National Committee sat, sent up a shout of exultation so loud that a member of the committee, jarred from his seat by the hoarse and resounding cheer of Ald. Colvin, rushed into the room begging them to desist, as the committee could transact no business. The victors filed out, casting a look of commiseration to St. Louis—vae victis—towards Willard's. The telephone had preceded them.

CARNIVAL TIME.

As the advance guard reached the lower step three sturdy porters labored up the stairs, each with a case of champagne. Others were to follow. Two of the general staff of the army of occupation of the Colonels and the Judges, and the Majors stepped up, stony-eyed and leering, and asking: "Is this the committee?" joined the Iroquois and the County Democracy, for carnival time had begun. Ald. Hildreth, Chief Commissary, stepped to the front, and the bell-boys were busy. They are still busy at midnight, and they will be busy until the relief corps does its duty or the City Treasurer calls a halt.

But the shout of victory was not heard all day. It was a solemn-looking crowd which sat for five long hours in that room at the Arlington waiting for the verdict.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.
CIPHER SAMMY'S POLICY IN FULL FORCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The National Committee met promptly at noon. The contrast between the methods of the Republican Committee and the Democratic Committee was very striking. The Republicans allowed the freest access to all approaches to the committee-room, and when the delegations from the different cities made their speeches invited the press of those cities to attend. The reverse of all this was true today. No access was allowed to the committee-room by any except the members and the speakers for the different cities at the time they were speaking. Whatever official report is given out of the star-chamber proceedings of the Democracy will be such only as it has pleased the august Secretary of that body to make public. The corridors, even, which led to the committee-room were barred. Guests of the hotel who needed to pass through them to reach their rooms were excluded, while vigilant Sergeants-at-Arms guarded every hallway, and even watched the outer windows to see to it that no listener was near. The press was excluded because there was not room, but the room was the same that the Republican Committee used, and the Republican representation was larger. The hand of the old Tilden managers was visible. There was the same secrecy, there were the same mysterious meetings, there was the same manifestation of ignorance on the part of the rank and file, there was the same amazing exhibition of bossism and the same willing obedience to the dictation of some unknown hand. The National Democracy seems to be unable to free itself of the influence of the shriveled, sapless fetich of Gramercy Park, whom they still worship. One could almost hear his whisper through the corridors and see the shaking of his palsied hand. It was the campaign of the still hunt renewed again. The collar wearers were active and obsequious, submissive to duty. Tilden may be dead, but his spirit ruled the men who guided that meeting, and in the ante-rooms were Finley, the famous barrel-holder of the Tilden campaign, and others who for years have done his bidding.

The mystery that surrounded the movements of the Democratic Committee seems to be the tyranny of an absent power. Noticing that these things were observed, John Oberly said: "Our methods are all different from those of the Republican Committee." And they were. They were the methods of a voiceless master, whose collar his satellites still wear.

POLITICAL CHAT WITH THE CHICAGO MEN.

All day long so many of the Chicago delegation as could get into the parlor opposit the room where the National Committee was in session sat there waiting for the verdict, and in those five waiting hours the name of a Democratic Presidential candidate was not named. Harrison's candidacy for Governor was spoken of as an accomplished fact. He indicated to the members of the State committee things that he did and did not wish to have done. There was one allusion to the bill relative to the appointment of Marshals. The old story about the convicts as Deputies under Marshal Jones was revived. The retirement of Bishop as Chief Supervisor was not approved, and the appointment of Sherman in his place was decidedly opposed. Mackin spoke up: "It would be a very bad change. Whatever we have had a bad spot, and Bishop's attention has been called to it, the man has not been appointed. To have Sherman would be a bad exchange."

Oberly said: "Yes, I was careful not to do wrong to the memory of the sainted Garfield, and I put in the bill some of his language. Give me the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and the United States Marshal, and the existing law, and I will see to it that Illinois always remains Democratic." There were a few such interludes as this, but for the most part the day wore away drearily, and the waiting committeemen were anxious. Finally the time for the speeches came, and the Mayor and the Hon. Melville W. Fuller were called in.

HARRISON'S "CRACKER."

The speeches could not be heard in the waiting-room. Once the Sergeant-at-Arms entered and said: "Harrison is making a cracker." Harrison returned from his speech. He said to Springer that he had put in two of his political points. One of them was the allusion to the nomination of Bayard South of Mason and Dixon's line, which one of the committeemen afterwards said sent a chill down the backs of the Southern delegates. Possibly Morrison may think the other was the declaration of Harrison that after Tilden Illinois had no candidate. There were some loud cheers during Carter's speech. Can it be that they were at the promise of police immunity?

THE VOTING.

The balloting began. The first ballot was soon brought to the room: Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 14; Saratoga, 5; Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 3. Chicago did not have the strength that was expected. St. Louis had rather more. There was anxiety. Harrison made his bet with Singleton on Saratoga.

The second ballot: Chicago, 19; St. Louis, 17; Saratoga, 2. There was great excitement. The faces were all long. Chicago wanted one; would it get it? The votes of Saratoga would decide. The final ballot came none too soon: For Chicago, 21; St. Louis, 17. Saratoga had saved us. The Chicago men vacated their room with a shout.

THE DECIDING BALLOT.

It is believed that the final vote for Chicago stood as follows, although there is some doubt whether it was Maine or Michigan that voted for Chicago:

Chicago—Patterson, Colorado; Barnum, Connecticut; Grubb, Delaware; Call, Florida; Barnes, Georgia; Goudy, Illinois; Brown, Indiana; Ham, Iowa; Horsey, Maryland; Mayburry, Michigan; Kelley, Minnesota; Morton, Nebraska; Sullowey, New Hampshire; Cleveland, New Jersey; Hewitt, New York; Peblet, Pennsylvania; Barnaby, Rhode Island; Dawson, South Carolina; Smalley, Vermont; Coghill, Virginia; Vilas, Wisconsin.

St. Louis—Semple, Alabama; Sumpter, Arkansas; Farley, California; Blair, Kansas; McHenry, Kentucky; Jonas, Louisana; Wilson, Maine; Prince, Massachusetts; Martin, Mississippi; Prather, Missouri; Fair, Nevada; Hanson, North Carolina; Armstrong, Ohio; Prim, Oregon; O'Connor, Tennessee; Reagan, Texas; Campbell, West Virginia.

It will be seen that the West stood pretty well together, and that some of the original Tilden men were compelled to go with the West.

TIME.

There was considerabie friction over the question of time for the meeting of the convention. Before the arrival of Chairman Barnum the mass of the politicians favored a late convention. Some even wanted it as late as August. The reasons urged were the want of money and the want of confidence in the conduct of Congress if the convention met before Congress adjourned. But when Chairman Barnum appeared there was an immediate change of sentiment. This was aided by St. Louis, which would not have ventured to have asked to have the convention held there late. The resolution fixing the time June 24 was first carried as a move in the interest of St. Louis. When Chicago was selected the date was unanimously reconsidered and fixed at July 8.

There have been two instances in which both parties have held their convention in the same city. One was in the campaign of Clay and Frelinghuysen against Polk and Dallas in 1844; the other was in 1852, when Pierce defeated Gen. Scott.

THE FIELD REVIEWED.

An analysis of the work of the committee seems to show this: That the old Tilden bottle-holders did not think that under any circumstances he would accept, or that, if he did accept, they hoped to dispose of Hendricks. It is evident that the friends of McDonald were for Chicago, and that St. Louis undertook to concentrate the Solid South in her favor. This is clear from the first two ballots. Morrison stood by his State, and if he can pass his tariff bill through the House will have much strength as a candidate. There is a strong undercurrent in favor of Bayard. The friends of Flower claim that, with New York solid, he can obtain at least the second place. Randall and Flower is one ticket. Some advocate McDonald and Bayard. McDonald and Randall were suggested as a compromise on the tariff. Some of the aggressive revenue reformers and civil-service reformers who were in the minority favored Bayard and McDonald; they said they wanted a ticket that would stand for some principle. It was evident that the old leaders of 1876 are at sea. They seem disposed to allow a new set of men to run the campaign, for their own high tariff proclivities seem to have induced the belief that the party has gone to the "demnition bowwows," anyhow. The nomination of the old ticket is admitted to be an impossibility. It was mentioned with the respect and the consideration that one speaks of the dead. That Tilden's health will not permit him to risk the excitement of a political campaign all admit. But it is by no means clear that he has lost his interest in politics, or that the cunning of his hand cannot be traced in the proceedings of the National Committee.

CHICAGO ADVOCATES.
MAYOR HARRISON WAS BOUND TO SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Iroquois Club, which had sent out invitations to the National Committeemen to hold the convention in Chicago, months ago invited the Hon. Melville W. Fuller to present the claims of the city. Mr. Harrison having come at the request of the consolidated Democracy it was suggested by their leaders that he, as Mayor, should make the opening address. It had previously been intended that there should be but one speaker for each city, and Mr. Fuller not only consented to this arrangement, but proposed that Mr. Harrison should be allowed to use fifteen of the twenty minutes alloted to Chicago, contenting himself with five. Mr. Harrison spoke fourteen minutes. Mr. Fuller, owing to the fact that the committeemen were interested in his speech, was permitted to considerably exceed his time. Mayor Harrison spoke substantially as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Committee:* I am sent here by the city and citizens of Chicago to offer you the hospitalities of our city, and to present you a place for holding the convention of the Democratic party. We make no claims for this. Those of you who are from the South remember that the hospitality for which old Virginia was so noted had its origin in the fact that the people had an abundance of the good things of the earth and an abundance of servants, and could not sell. Their best disposition of their good things was in turning them into the mouths of their guests. Chicago is hospitable to you for the same reasons. It will give us no trouble whatever to entertain you. No convention held in Chicago can create an overflow. We will be put to no inconvenience, and therefore you will feel yourselves at home. We offer, first, to take care of this committee and give them all that they can possibly wish without cost. We will present the convention with a magnificent hall with a capacity for seating just so many as are wanted—whether 5,000 or 15,000. We have no weather in Chicago that can be called warm by those from other localities. Three days in the season of warm weather are almost unknown in Chicago. The prevailing winds in the summer come from the west, making the atmosphere where the hotels are located cool and pleasant. We, fortunately, have a spring 300 miles long, 600 miles wide, and 900 feet deep, coming from the snows of the Rocky Mountains, where the true Democracy can get the beverage they so much like, and ice in abundance.

"Within a space of not more than 3,000 feet we have hotels that will accommodate 12,000 people. These in price range from $2 to $4 per day. The hotels are pledged to make no changes in their prices to delegates to the convention. Outside of this limit there is a large number of hotels that can accommodate thousands who wish cheaper rates. We have railroads coming from every part of the land. In fact it may be said of Chicago as of Rome—all roads lead to Chicago—so that facilities for reaching us are abundant in every part of the land. We have another advantage of importance to the party. The telegraphic facilities of Chicago are surpassed only by New York City, and vastly exceed those of any other American city. The Republican Convention in 1880 telegraphed from Chicago 3,500,000 words, and the wires were not strained, and all the great daily newspapers of the city will publish the proceedings verbatim and they will be telegraphed every morning from Chicago to every part of the land. Whatever may have been said by the party press to make it appear that Chicago is not a safe place, I can say to you with all conscience that no better place in America can be found for the holding of the convention. In 1880 there was not a single offense committed that could be called an offense, and the police held disreputable parties completely in check. If any of you gentlemen should be led astray I pledge you that the police of Chicago and my password will allow you at least to go where you will and be unmolested, and should you be caught you shall not remain in durance vile more than a few hours.

"Everything will be provided for the convention that is necessary. Its halls will be lighted by electricity and not heated by gas. It is said that the location of the convention will have but little effect upon politics; yet I think I can say something that may have some influence in that direction. Illinois is debatable ground. We may possible carry it at the next election. There are some parties [referring to himself] who are talked of as candidates for Governor of Illinois. If they accept the nomination they may be successful. [Laughter.] Two years ago six votes would have given us the United States Senate. If we elect a President of the United States it would have a very great importance that we should have a Senate willing to confirm his nominations. In Illinois there is a chance to win a Senator, and the holding of the convention in Chicago will do much to give the Democracy a help to victory. Another important point: no one knows who will be the candidate for the Presidency. We in Chicago have but one man. That man was, eight years ago, President de jure of the United States. He was tricked out of his seat by jugglery, chicanery, and fraud. We are for him, and can say today that we will tender him the nomination by acclamation and allow him to decline or accept as he may see fit. If he should decline to accept the nomination you can then put any one upon the horse whom you please, and we will crack the whip and urge onward to victory. There is a suggestion that I feel it is my duty to make. We have Presidential timber south of Mason and Dixon's line. One gentleman is very close to it. [Referring to Mr. Bayard.] If he should be nominated in a State that once held slaves it would be a very serious blow to his chances."

Mr. Harrison also suggested that if the Northern people did not consider that the Southern people were really as loyal as they are it would be wise not to hold the convention south of Mason and Dixon's. In conclusion Mr. Harrison welcomed the convention to Chicago, speaking as he said, on behalf of himself and of the 10,000 Democrats "who were enrolled in my majority at the last election."

MR. MELVILLE W. FULLER.

Mr. Melville W. Fuller followed Mr. Harrison on behalf of Chicago. He insisted that to all conventions embracing the whole country Chicago afforded the advantages of accessibility, the most complete telegraphic and railroad communications, hotel accommodations for multitudes, and an invigorating atmosphere and sunny skies. A hospitable city, the latch-strings of its citizens were always out to their guests, but as a Democratic city with a Democratic Mayor this general hospitable tendency would become an intensified welcome to the representatives of the Democracy of the United States. In its political aspect he regarded the location of great importance. Count Cavour said to a friend who complained of ill-luck at whist that he "did not pay sufficient respect to his small cards." The location might appear to be a small card, but proper respect to it might win the game. It was not simply Illinois that would be affected, but the close Democratic State of Indiana and the States of fighting chances, Wisconsin and Iowa, as well as all the great Northwest, of which Chicago was the metropolitan head. They must recognize the importance of the Northwest in the impending struggle, and realize the influence which such an assembly of representative Democrats would exert. Lying in the water-shed whose waters sought the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the one hand and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, the position of Chicago as between the different sections of the country was the position of Chicago as between candidates. Its Democracy had no candidate. It had no cause save the cause of Democracy, no candidate other than the candidate the convention might nominate. It would be uncandid to deny that Illinois had Democratic statesmen within its borders who would adorn the Chief Magistracy and nobly carry the banner of the party, but Chicago was committed to no one and might be considered absolutely neutral.

Mr. Fuller alluded to Illinois as the State of Douglas, and spoke of his glorious efforts on behalf of Democratic principles, and insisted that it was due to the young Democracy of the Northwest that they should see in their midst the soldiers of a hundred fights—the old field marshals, who, even when beaten, had preserved the ark of the covenant and presented an unbroken and unflinching front to the common enemy.

THE CALL.
OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The following call was presented by the Executive Committee and agreed upon:

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place, for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates as subjects to the decision of the convention as to their admission. All Democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in an effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by all the members of the National Democratic Committee.

On motion of McHenry, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 7 next.

The committee then adjourned.

CHICAGO.
THE GOOD NEWS RECEIVED WITH GREAT COMPOSURE.

The news that Chicago had again captured a National convention did not cause anything like the excitement about town that similar tidings created when the city was selected for the Republican Convention. The reason was that for several days past the impression has existed that Chicago would win with ease. The only real rival being St. Louis, it was generally believed that the superior hotel and railroad facilities of Chicago, added to its cool summer climate, would tip the scales in its favor. Another reason why the news was so quietly received was the absence of the faithful. From Mike McDonald down, all the ward bosses were at the scene of the conflict, and it is certain that more "old bourbon" was punished by the Cook County Democracy in Washington last night than in Chicago. The general verdict is that this settles it, and henceforth Chicago becomes the convention city of the country.

It is universally conceded that the location is favorable to the nomination of a Western man, with chances in favor of Joe McDonald. In fact, his hand is claimed to be visible in the deal, for the Indiana member of the committee voted for Chicago from the start. About the hotels everybody felt jolly, for it meant money to proprietors as well as foes to the help. Very few dispatches were received reserving rooms, probably because Potter Palmer and Warren F. Leland were on the ground and took the orders for accommodations in person. Mr. Willis Howe received a telegram from C. W. Spofford, proprietor of the Riggs House, Washington, engaging seventy-five rooms and parlors. Some stray dispatches also came in from Boston and Richmond, Va. At the Leland quarters for seventy Wisconsin people were reserved. Mr. Prather, the Missouri member of the National Committee, wired to the Grand Pacific for quarters for his delegation, and a dispatch was also received from Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, reserving rooms. Warren F. Leland sent a dispatch to all the hotels announcing the good news, and to his own people he wired: "We have won the battle—Chicago forever."

COMMENT.
ST. LOUIS DISGUSTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Democratic National Convention would be held in Chicago was received here with a feeling akin to disgust. Hotel-men in particular are indignant, and citizens generally deprecate the selection. One prominent politician is of the opinion that Chicago was not entitled to the convention, but secured it by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. The *Missouri Republican* this morning printed the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—It is conceded to-night that we will have the convention. The second ballot will give it to us. M. J. MURPHY.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats have been so subdued by the unexpected and almost overwhelming defeat last Tuesday in the city elections that few of them could be made to express an opinion today as to the significance of the choice of Chicago for the next National Democratic Convention. Had Philadelphia gone Democratic Randall and his friends would undoubtedly have made a strong effort to have the convention meet in this city, and he would probably have told them that if they nominated him Pennsylvania would go Democratic. There is now no probability of either event, in the opinion of leading Democrats. Attorney-General Cassidy probably expressed the general Democratic opinion when he said that Chicago was probably as good a place as any for the convention. "Its nominee, whoever he may be, will not have a walkover in this State, I'm afraid."

MANITOBA.

Irish-American Organizations Preparing to Capture the Country for Uncle Samuel.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—For several days there have been rumors of important movements among the Irish organizations, and it now transpires that they have reference to Manitoba and the secession movement which now seems ripe there. It has been ascertained that the people of Manitoba have been systematically organized by determined leaders, who have a prearranged plan to spring upon the mass-meeting, which will result in carrying secession by storm. It is alleged that the organization is secret, with emissaries scattered along the boundary from the Atlantic to British Columbia. The move is expected to result in a declartion of independence by the Province of Manitoba and the setting up of an independent Government. A delegation will be called to formulate a Constitution, and early in the summer this section will come with a petition to the Congress of the United States knocking at the doors, asking for admission under the Stars and Stripes. This organization of farmers and those who are seeking to create sympathy on account of high freight rates and local troubles is said to be thoroughly worked up by the Irish-Americans, who have had their leaders out among the people, not only of Manitoba, but of Northern Dakota and Minnesota, for several months. It has been learned that a leading Irish-American, who was formerly connected with several Irish organizations in Chicago and the East, is in Northern Dakota perfecting plans for having in readiness an army of 20,000 Irish-Americans ready to march across the border as soon as a declaration of independence is made by the people of Manitoba. A gentleman who claims to understand and know whereof he speaks says that nearly all the Irish-Americans in the United States are interested in this new movement. The secession convention will be held at Winnipeg March 5

WINNETKA'S BUTCHER.

He Is Arrested on Suspicion of Having Committed the Horrible Double Murder.

He Fails to Account Satisfactorily for His Whereabouts at the Time the Deed Was Done.

A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence—The Missing Mortgage and Note—An Interview with the Prisoner.

The culmination of all the exciting events attending the Winnetka tragedy was reached yesterday when Neil McKaigue was placed under arrest and accused of having committed the horrible crime. McKaigue is the young butcher whose name has figured so conspicuously in the newspaper reports of the murder, and on whom suspicion centered from the first. The arrest was made in the prisoner's shop at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour Detectives McGinn and Kearney, of the Pinkerton agency, entered the shop, and after pleasantly greeting the butcher commenced a careful examination of his clothing. He was not dressed like the ordinary butcher, but wore a well-fitting suit of black worsted. The buttons on his coat attracted the especial attention of the detectives, who compared them with others in their possession. They seemed satisfied with the result of their scrutiny, as the butcher was taken into custody and brought to the city on the first train.

QUESTIONED.

He was taken at once to the office of the Pinkerton agency, where he was subjected to a thorough and rigid examination in order that a confession of guilt might be extracted or his protestations of innocence confirmed. The examination was conducted by State's-Attorney Mills, Superintendent William A. Pinkerton, and others, but the result has not yet been made public.

THE PRISONER'S BEARING.

McKaigue gave no outward manifestations of surprise when informed that he was a prisoner and seemed to take the affair in a matter-of-fact sort of way. He treated the officers courteously and did not ask any questions or give them the slightest trouble. He apparently looked upon his arrest as an unfortunate occurrence, but one that could not well be avoided. Not once during the ride to the city did he show the slightest evidence of guilt, but maintained the quiet dignity of an innocent man. He conversed freely with the officers and nodded pleasantly to a TRIBUNE reporter when the latter entered the cars, at the same time giving a signal that he was under arrest. Whether or not he succeeded in keeping up his buoyant spirits and outward semblance of innocence while undergoing the skillful process of examination an hour later has not been ascertained.

HIS PERSONNEL.

Neil McKaigue does not look like a man who could have perpetrated such a demoniacal deed as that with which he is accused. On the contrary he impresses one as being a quiet and inoffensive young man who would rather shrink from than seek a quarrel. He is about 30 years of age, of medium hight, and of a well-built and muscular physique. His light, curly hair is brushed back from the forehead and reveals a rather frank and open countenance, without any of the repulsiveness that predominates in most criminals. If there is anything sinister in his appearance it is the expression of his eyes, which are light blue and very restless. It is almost an impossibility for him to look a man in the eye when in conversation, but this might be accounted for by the embarrassing position he has been placed in, and the impression that every one with whom he talks believes him to be a murderer. There is an old saying that one cannot judge the contents of a book by the cover, and it is equally true that the outward appearance of a man is not always an indication of his true character. If Neil McKaigue is a murderer his face does not reveal it.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Very little is known of McKaigue at Winnetka prior to his coming there, but Frank Scott, living at No. 2230 Wentworth avenue, has known him from childhood, and claims to be an intimate friend. McKaigue is the son of Neil McKaigue, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Thorold, Ont., who is also engaged in the meat business. The son received an ordinary common-school education and was then taken into his father's shop and there learned his business. In March, 1882, Mr. Scott went home to Thorold on a visit and was asked by Neil if there was any chance of securing a position in Chicago. Mr. Scott obtained employment for him in the Counselman & Marsh block, Fifth avenue, and Neil came the following April. He had worked there but two months when Charles Schroeder offered him a place in his shop at Winnetka at $40 a month and board. He accepted and remained until the latter part of last December, when he went to Canada and spent Christmas. Returning to Winnetka, he negotiated with Mr. Willson for the purchase of the property he now holds, and started a shop of his own. Mr. Willson became interested in the young man and aided him financially. Neil McKaigue is accused of murdering his benefactor and his aged wife.

WINNETKA SURPRISED.

The arrest was a complete surprise to the inhabitants of the little village, and, in fact, but very few knew that it had taken place until the prisoner was locked up in Chicago. The news leaked out, however, and spread rapidly, creating an excitement which almost equaled that occasioned by the discovery of the bodies of the victims. Many had almost given up the idea that the young butcher was in any way connected with the crime, and the news of his arrest was a complete surprise. There had been a general impression that the detectives had abandoned the theory which involved the butcher, and had commenced work in another direction, but the citizens now believe this was only a ruse to divert suspicion.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

The arrest also aroused the bitter feeling of revenge which had been made manifest during the first few days succeeding the discovery of the crime, and the old threats of lynching were revived. These rash, ill-expressed sentiments died out after mature reflection, and the more calm and thoughtful ones argued that after all the evidence against the young man might only be circumstantial and not strong enough to establish his guilt. The excited throng about the railroad station was advised to preserve the dignity of the village and not attempt any acts of violence, even though the guilt of the butcher might be apparent. It is not likely that any rash act will be attempted. At all events, the officers will keep their prisoner out of the reach of any organization inclined to take the law into its own hands.

THE CRIME.

Mr. Willson only left the house Wednesday, and then only long enough to transact such urgent business as his extensive real-estate interests demanded. Those days he went to Chicago, leaving Mrs. Willson in charge of a family friend, Miss Dwyer. Wednesday, Feb. 13, Miss Dwyer went to the house early in the morning, as usual, and found all of the doors locked. She climbed in through a window and discovered the body of Mr. Willson lying behind the stove in the sitting-room. She thought he had fainted and called for help. A neighbor rushed in and it was found that Mr. Willson was dead. Miss Dwyer ran out of the house and down the railroad track until she found the young butcher, Neal McKaigue, who returned with her to the house.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

Up-stairs Mrs. Willson was also found dead. Her bedroom presented a horrible sight. The walls and ceiling were splotched with blood, and the brains of the aged victim were spattered over the bedstead. The bedding was saturated with blood. On the bed lay the horribly-mutilated remains, the head pounded and hacked into a shapeless mass. By the bedside were the implements that had been used in the awful butchery. A cane that was reduced to splinters, a pair of tongs that were twisted and broken, and the sword that had once belonged to the dead son of the victims—all bore evidence of the fatal use to which they had been put.

A physician examined the body of Mr. Willson and discovered that he had been shot twice and then stamped to death by his brutal assailant.

A SEARCH OF THE PREMISES.

The house gave but little evidence of having been plundered, although Mr. Willson's watch had been wrenched from its chain, his pocket-book and memorandum taken from his pockets, and numerous papers were missing. It had been the custom of the couple to keep large sums of money in the house, and it was generally supposed that considerable money and valuables had been secured. Two boxes containing money and bonds were found in the house, but the aggregate amount was much less than the friends of the family supposed had been kept there.

MCKAIGUE'S STORY.

The first impression was that the murder had been committed for the purpose of plunder. But another theory at once arose when the butcher related a story. He said that Mr. Willson had called at his shop about 7 o'clock the previous evening and purchased enough meat for three persons, saying that he had a visitor. It was an unusual occurrence for any one to visit the Willson house, and particularly to remain at a meal. All who knew the family were aware that Mr. Willson did all of the housework, and consequently they never intruded. The story was believed, however, and a search was made for the mysterious visitor, but no one else had seen or even heard of him, and the butcher's story was not substantiated.

THE DETECTIVES' WORK.

The detectives came and examined the premises, making numerous discoveries, some of which are still kept secret. As their work developed the officers became suspicious that the butcher had not told the truth, but was trying to shield himself by putting them on the wrong scent. They examined him carefully, and from that moment shadowed him day and night. Every movement was watched. The day following the murder he left the village, ostensibly to buy meat. He has done so several times since, spending the entire day away from home. His business relations with Mr. Willson were also looked into. Mr. Willson had sold him a lot, and bought him a house which had been moved upon it and fitted up for a butcher-shop. There was something very peculiar about the transaction which excited suspicion. Although Mr. Willson bought the house, the papers were made out in the name of Mr. Moth, the village notary. McKaigue did not possess even the slightest evidence that he had made the purchase, although he claimed to have paid a portion of the purchase-money. Nor was there any evidence of McKaigue's indebtedness found in any of Mr. Willson's papers, nor any deed recorded. McKaigue stated that he had not given Mr. Willson a mortgage on the property, but evidence was obtained from another source which conclusively proved that he had given a chattel-mortgage for $700 and a promissory note for $200. Neither could be found.

McKaigue attempted to account for his time the evening the murder occurred, but could not. His explanation only increased suspicion. He said that Mr. Willson was the last person in his shop, and that he spent the time from 7 o'clock to half-past 9 writing letters. Letters that he claimed to have written that night were found to be dated either before or since. One letter in particular, which he claimed to have written then, was received in Chicago the afternoon of the same day. In fact, those two hours and a half he could not account for. He entered the "pop-shop" before 10 o'clock and engaged in a game of cards until about 11, when he went to his boarding-house and retired. His companions at the card-table say that they noticed nothing strange in his behavior, but his landlady, Mrs. Myers, distinctly remembers that he ate no breakfast the following morning, but only drank a cup of coffee.

THE FATAL HOURS.

The very hours which McKaigue says he was in his shop writing letters correspond with the time at which the murder is supposed to have been perpetrated.

TWO SHOTS.

A young boy was delivering milk that night, and while near the Willson house he claims to have distinctly heard two shots. He heard nothing further, and passed on. This was nearly 8 o'clock, and inquiry at the house where the milk was delivered elicited the fact that the boy was correct as to the time. The citizens speak in the highest terms of the boy's reputation for veracity.

A BOY CORNERED.

The butcher has a boy in his employ named Jimmy Mahoney. He is about 19 years old and is engaged in waiting on customers and delivering meat. The day the murder was discovered, the boy was the only person who confirmed his employer's story regarding the visit of Mr. Willson the night before. He told Mr. Shackford and Mr. Sherlock, both citizens of Winnetka, that he had personally waited on Mr. Willson the previous evening, and distinctly remembered his telling Neil about having a visitor. The following day he told a contradictory story to Detective Kearney and Mr. Lyman, saying that he was sitting in the rear of the shop reading a novel and could not hear the conversation, as Neil waited upon Mr. Willson. His next story was a direct contradiction of all, and it must be stated to his credit that he has clung to the last one ever since. He now says that he was not in the shop at all that evening, but was confined to his house with a sore foot. His father and mother confirm this. Last week Thursday Mrs. Mahoney went to the shop and upbraided Neil for having dragged her boy into trouble and flew into a violent passion. She has since protested against the suspicions attached to Neil and strongly expressed her belief in his innocence. Mr. Mahoney has been very much agitated since the crime, and has talked considerably about it, trying to divert suspicion from the butcher and his son.

M'KAIGUE'S REVOLVER.

Something of a sensation was produced when the butcher's revolver was found in the possession of Belle Hagen, a servant-girl. Two chambers of the revolver were empty and the ball in the others corresponded with those with which Mr. Willson was shot. The girl said that she had taken the revolver from McKaigue at a dance given at Grosse Point about five months ago. Jimmy Mahoney confirms this story. McKaigue was intoxicated and had become involved in an angry dispute with some Germans. The girl, knowing his passionate temperament, induced him to let her have the revolver; so she claims. McKaigue says he does not know how the two chambers in the revolver became empty. The girl is a sweetheart of the butcher. Apropos of the revolver story, there are credible witnesses who can testify that McKaigue drew a revolver in Grosse Point only a few weeks ago and threatened to use it. Grosse Point is on the lake shore, just outside of the city limits, and is principally noted for its saloons.

Notwithstanding the butcher's apparent mild disposition, he is said to possess a violent temper, and when enraged conducts himself like a maniac, and particularly when he has been drinking. A citizen of the village states that a short time ago the butcher shot at his dog. The citizen remonstrated and was told by the butcher that if he would come outside the house he might also get shot.

TOO MANY STORIES.

In conversation with the detectives McKaigue stated that he had not been inside of the Willson residence for several weeks prior to the murder, and yet Mr. Dixon, a neighbor, states that as he passed out of the house the Thursday preceding the murder McKaigue went in. The latter has since admitted that this is true.

An hour before the butcher was placed under arrest a TRIBUNE reporter had a long conversation with him, but succeeded in obtaining nothing new concerning the murder. McKaigue was certain that his innocence would be thoroughly established, but said he expected to close up his shop, as his reputation would be ruined by the suspicions that had been attached to him. He had expected to be arrested and was much surprised that he had not been. Personally he had formed no opinion as to who the murderer was or what his object could have been. He stated that he had given the detectives all the assistance in his power and was willing to do everything he could to bring the real criminal to justice.

THE INQUEST POSTPONED.

The Coroner's inquest did not take place yesterday morning. Deputy-Coroner Clancy and the jurors, with one exception, were on hand, but at the request of State's-Attorney Mills and the detectives the inquest was adjourned until Monday, March 3, at 10 a. m.

THE TOWN LAST NIGHT.

A TRIBUNE reporter remained at Winnetka until a late hour last night. The excitement occasioned by the arrest passed away, and speculations as to the probable guilt of the butcher were indulged in. Many believed him innocent. Detective Kearney and another operative of Pinkerton's force returned to the city on the last down train, bringing with them McKaigue's trunk and books and papers.

Ugly rumors were also freely circulating which connected a man named Phillips with the affair. Phillips lives on the lake-shore, and is a neighbor of Marshal Richardson. He is in some manner connected with McKaigue in the butcher business, doing all the slaughtering for the shop. Whether he was suspected as an accomplice or not could not be learned.

MISDEEDS IN OHIO.

JACKSON, O., Feb. 22.—Benjamin McCloud, mine boss of the Comet Coal-Works, was found terribly mangled on the tracks of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Road yesterday. Examination showed that his throat had been cut, and physicians say he was dead before being placed on the track. George Johnson was arrested on the charge of murder, also a woman, who admits her knowledge of the murder, and that she got part of the money taken from McCloud.

Thursday night near Burling cross-roads John Johnson, a farmer, aged 83, was knocked down in his house by two masked men and robbed of $100 in cash, $2,000 in notes, etc. Johnson may die of his injuries.

THE FLOODS.

The People of Mound City, Ill., Working Hard to Save Their Town.

A Large Section of Southern Territory Under Water—Breaks in the Mud-Banks.

Cairo Still Safe—A River-Captain's Narrative—Liberal Donations for the Sufferers.

MOUND CITY, ILL.

THE LITTLE PLACE IN DANGER.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The situation at Mound City is not good, and for a time today it was feared her doom was sealed. Three slides took place on her back levee during the night—two of about twenty feet each and one of fifty. The citizens turned out promptly en masse, and by superhuman exertions with pick and shovel carried it through the night, and this morning early 10,000 sacks were sent up from here to be filled and placed in the abrasions. At one time before dinner it was thought the whole back levee must go, and a horse was brought into requisition to be used in notifying people within of any disaster, that they might reach places of safety. Small streams of perfectly clear water constantly run through the embankments near the scene of the present labor, while farther in, perhaps twenty feet from the levee base, water bubbles and boils from beneath. Every available hand in the city has been employed the last twenty-four hours filling sandbags and throwing up bulkheads, and a telephone message from the scene at 8 tonight from Col Meyers says that things are in such shape as to warrant the belief that the city will be saved.

A FORMER EXPERIENCE.

The levee broke there in 1867, occurring in the back levee near the northwest corner. It was new, but not strong, and was further weakened by heavy rainfalls, becoming so soft as to be almost impossible to walk on it. The water for several days stood very near the top, and every exertion was made, as now, by the citizens to preserve it. A large section gave way at noon, and at once the frightened people began moving their household goods to upper stories and higher land elevation. The water moved at a slow pace, gradually filling low places, and stopped at the embankment of the Mound City Railroad track, which held it in check several hours. It finally ran over and leisurely submerged the lower part of town. Every one had plenty of time to save their property and get in good shape ere the flood reached them. It took about twelve hours from the time of the break before the city filled up. It was very cold, and formed an inch thick. The water remained in town two weeks. This shows that the breaking of a levee does not necessarily result in any sudden, overwhelming deluge. Notwithstanding the fact that the flood of this year climbs nearly half a foot above any predecessor at this point, and the towns up the river as high as its sources are drowned out, all the manufacturing establishments of Mound City inside the levee are running as usual, as are all other lines of business, and the town looks clean and nice.

IN THE SOUTH.

A STEADY RISE AT MEMPHIS—A LARGE TERRITORY UNDER WATER AND MORE THREATENED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The river tonight marks ten inches above the danger line and within fourteen inches of the extreme high-water mark. Reports from the interior west of here and to the south are anything but encouraging. The water now covers the track of the Memphis & Little Rock Railway between here and Madison, Ark., to the depth of three feet, and inhabitants of the Upper St. Francis River in the Sunk Lands are experiencing a very disastrous overflow. The whole country from Madison, Ark., to Helena will be submerged, and White River has already flooded the country from Clarendon to its mouth. The rise here today amounts to three inches, and it now looks as if the extreme high-water mark of 1882 will be approximated. All the farms in Walnut Bend, forty miles below here on the Arkansas side of the river, are feeling the effects of the water. They are protected in part from the Mississippi by a levee, but the back-water from the St. Francis is attacking them in the rear and is doing considerable damage to stock and farming-implements. It is thought that the water from the Mississippi which has gone into the St. Francis Basin at Point Pleasant will by Tuesday next find its way into the St. Francis River proper and cause that already swollen stream to rise rapidly and inundate the whole country intervening between Point Pleasant, Mo., and Helena, Ark.—a distance of over 240 miles, with an average width of forty miles, and which is strictly an agricultural district.

A BREAK IN A LOUISIANA MUD-BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Bedford levee, one mile below Delta, in Madison Parish, broke or was cut at 1 o'clock this morning. The break this afternoon had reached a width of 300 feet and a depth of five feet, with a prospect that by morning it will be a thousand feet wide. There is no possibility of closing it. This is one of the levees built last season by contract of United States engineers and paid for by the United States Government. The bank was built of a light sandy soil, having no cohesive quality and easily affected by the action of the water. The water running through will inundate a good portion of the Parish of Madison, and more than probable the Town of Delta, opposit Vicksburg.

A DANGEROUS LEVEE.

Illawarra levee, in East Carroll, is also reported in an extremely dangerous condition. About one-third of the crown of the levee for a mile has sloughed off and will require reversting for that distance. The sloughing is caused by the sinking of the foundation of the levee, which is also composed of sand. This is also a Government work, and is the same point where the levee gave way last year, causing such serious damage to the five contiguous parishes. The new levee has only been completed three months, and was composed of about 400,000 cubic yards of earth and cost the Government $10,000. The engineers will arrive tomorrow and determine what is best to do. If the Illawarra levee breaks it will at once throw the track of the Vicksburg & Shreveport Road under water. Congressman King has been appealed to for the Government aid.

CAIRO AID VICINITY.

THE WATER STILL BELOW THE 1883 MARK AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The river raised one inch the last twenty-four hours, with fifty-one feet ten inches in the gage—three-fourths of an inch less than in 1882 and four inches below 1883. It will come to a stand some time tonight. A miniature blizzard is upon us, with a strong wind from the northwest. There is nothing new to report about the condition of the levees, everything being in as good shape as could be wished. The peculiar influences which act upon floods with reference to distribution of drift have been especially prominent the last four days. A rapidly rising river is always highest in midstream, and as a consequence the drift is all forced near the shore, while a declining river brings it to the middle by reason of a higher elevation at the shore edges. The drift, which for several days has been hugging the shore, is now gradually working itself into the centre of the stream.

THE RIVER TWENTY-FIVE MILES WIDE.

Mounds' Junction is in a sea, without any levee to protect it. In fact, the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio is now at the base of the hills about a quarter of a mile above the Illinois Central station-house at Mounds and nine miles above Cairo. The two rivers combined here must have a spread of twenty-five miles, counting from the high lands in Kentucky to those in Missouri. The Illinois Central track, however, is a little above water, on a substantial rock roadbed, all the way into Cairo. On the line of the railroad and wagon-road from Mounds into Mounds City are several nice little farms submerged, and the lower stories of the houses are also in the same situation.

FROM MEMPHIS TO CAIRO.

Capt. Eugene Shinkle, of the steamer Golden Crown, just from New Orleans, said to your correspondent today that he had answered many hails between Cairo and Memphis, and had placed many sufferers upon higher elevations and out of the way of the water. It was a comical yet piteous sight, said Capt. Shinkle, to see the poor victims suddenly dart their heads from a small hole cut in the roof of their houses, which stood in the water almost to the eves, shaking and saluting the passengers, some asking for assistance, others wanting possibly a little tobacco, with a match or two. At Island No. 8 several people were taken from a log house just upon the point of toppling over. A comical incident related by the Captain will bear relating. A man near Island No. 10 particularly hailed the boat, and with a voice like a fog-horn asked that the boat come in and save thirteen people in great danger. Always prompt in rendering succor to the distressed, Capt. Shinkle rounded to and made fast to a big sycamore. "Where are your people?" "There in the warehouse. I will bring them out in a skiff." Men actively manned the yawl, the warehouse was reached, and lo! thirteen sacks of round, plump pink-eye potatoes presented themselves. The owner insisted that he said potatoes and not people when he called for assistance. New Madrid had three feet of water in the main street when the Crown passed up. The steamer Baton Rouge was caught in Tuesday's storm below Lake Providence, and, although roughly handled, escaped with the loss of her anchor.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.

THE FLOOD SLOWLY RECEDING AND EVERYBODY HAPPY.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Sodies the wave along the shore—a quarter of an inch in twenty-four hours. Everybody is happy over the downward tendency. The city lies a wreck on the bosom of the flood in the calm after the storm. Standing on the top of the Posey Building, with glass in hand, you can look for twenty miles by ten over a waste of waters, of a wreck of houses. If you will listen close you will hear the strain of a violin coming from the attic of a house submerged to the second story. It is an old colored man, who stands in his house and is glad because it has so far stood the storm. He was not so joyous the other night when his dog-boat capsized and he took refuge in a thorn tree, where, on the jagged edge, he called for help.

Only one life is certainly known to have been lost in the recent storm—that of a young lady some distance up the river. Every arriving skiff from the bottoms reports some new item of loss. A very large barn on the Green farm has been swept away.

The mining village of Saline Mines is submerged. Citizens whose houses are left standing are looking up buckets and brooms, as the mud must be swept out with the flood or it will stay all summer.

There is not much sickness but great distress among the penniless poor whose houses are destroyed.

AN UNEXPECTED BALANCE OF LAST YEAR'S RELIEF FUND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The needy condition of the people of Shawneetown has called attention to the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last session and approved by the Governor March 16, 1883, of $30,000 "for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Shawneetown and Gallatin County who have been and are rendered destitute by the floods of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers." It was believed that if there existed an unexpended balance from that appropriation the Governor would be justified in applying it to the purposes of relief in the present distress and reporting the facts to the next Legislature with a request for its sanction of his action. By the terms of the act referred to the balance could not be used lawfully in the present need, but it is believed the course suggested might be safely taken. The Governor is not in the city, but a careful inquiry reveals no evidence that the Commissioners intrusted with the distribution of the appropriation have ever made a report or turned in the balance. One of the State officers answered an inquiry on the subject by saying he understood by some means, he could not recall just how, that there is a balance of something like $8,000 to $12,000. He thought if he were in the Governor's place he would risk using this money for relief work, and trust to the Legislature to sanction the course; but he said he felt satisfied nobody else had any authority to apply it to the present needs of the people of Shawneetown and vicinity.

BRIEF MENTION.

METROPOLIS, ILL.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The river rose one inch in the last twenty-four hours. The two-story brick house of B. Baer & Co. crumbled down last night, and one residence floated off. It has been raining all day. The wind is from the north, and it is turning colder.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22.—There is little change in the situation. The river is forty-seven feet three and a quarter inches—a fall of nine inches from the highest point reached. The weather is cloudy and cold.

TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 22.—The damages to the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad occasioned by the high water has been repaired, and trains will resume running between Marietta and Toledo tomorrow.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—The river is falling faster. It fell seventeen inches last night, and is falling over an inch per hour. Business is reviving.

MAPLESON'S RELIEF FUND.

WHETHER HE HAS SENT IT TO MR. ABBEY OR KEPT IT HIMSELF IS AN OPEN QUESTION.

"What do you know about Col. Mapleson's matinée for the alleged benefit of the Ohio flood sufferers?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday of Manager McVicker and Mr. Louis Sharpe.

"Nothing except what we see in the papers," said Mr. Sharpe.

"We have just been reading up on the subject," said Manager McVicker, "and I think that Col. Mapleson kept the $1,000 charged for expenses himself and sent the balance, in the fullness of his heart, to Mr. Abbey, whom he knew was a great sufferer from the floods. It was an act of managerial kindness which Mr. Abbey should never forget if such a thing really occurred."

"Well, did the Colonel pay anything for the theatre?" asked the reporter.

"He paid something less than $10 for extra carpenter work and extra labors. That is all he paid us. Mr. McVicker and Miss Maggie Mitchell gave him the use of the theatre, and he didn't pay even the gas bill."

"What were the receipts?"

"Well we accounted for a little over $4,000 at the box-office. The Colonel told us he had received $100 from Henry Irving, $100 from Sig. Nicolini, and money from other sources. With the money we accounted for and with that the Colonel told us about we figured up $5,115 as the gross receipts of the matinée."

"Did his people charge for their services?"

"It was understood that they all volunteered."

"During the matinée," said Manager McVicker, "the Colonel came to me and asked what he had better do with the benefit money. I told him that as Cincinnati had stated through her Board of Trade that she did not care for any aid he had better send it direct to Gov. Hoadly, who had issued a proclamation calling for aid for the sufferers. By sending the money to the Governor, I told him, he would gain wider publicity in the matter, and that was what he was after. He thought this a good suggestion, and said he would follow it. Whether he did or not I cannot say."

"It is possible," said a gentleman sitting in the office, "that the Colonel wants to work up public opinion in the matter to the highest pitch, and then will come out with a receipt for the money."

"Maybe Sig. Nicolini's $100 was charged on account of salary," was another suggestion.

"The Colonel is a daisy," and as this horticultural epithet appeared to meet with unanimous approval the meeting adjourned.

"Do you know anything about Mapleson's benefit matinée?" was asked of Ben Cirkle, who acted as the Colonel's press agent while he was here.

"Not a thing. I didn't get a cent of the money. It was understood that the singers all volunteered their services. The Colonel paid for newspaper advertising and some little printing. Those are all the expenses I can think of. I don't see where he gets in his $1,900. But the Colonel is a flood-sufferer himself and may have kept the money."

At a late hour last night it was learned that Col. Mapleson had tendered $2,500 to the Mayor of Cincinnati as the net result of the Chicago benefit, and that Mayor Stephens had accepted it, subject to distribution by the Relief Committee.

A WIRE BRIDGE BREAKS.

LEECHBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—The wire bridge spanning the Kiskiminetas River at Apollo parted the wire cables yesterday immediately over the pier in the middle of the river and went down with a crash. William Henderson and Harry Yonkins were crossing with a load of sheet-iron at the time and were thrown into the river. Henderson escaped with a cold bath, but Yonkins and the two horses were drowned.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Carl Schurz and Other Gentlemen of His Leanings Eat and Talk at Brooklyn.

The Greenback Labor Party to Hold Its Convention at Indianapolis—State Ticket.

Some Solid Democratic Testimony Presented to the Copiah Investigating Committee.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A DINNER AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The evening of Dec. 19 last, during a dinner party in the Union Club, in Boston, the conversation turned on the prospects of the Republican party in the next Presidential election, and the opinion was expressed that success could be assured only by the adoption of measures and the nomination of men fitted to command the approval and support of the independent voters of the United States. A committee appointed that night called a conference to be held tomorrow in this city, and at the instance of the Brooklyn members it was subsequently decided to have a dinner in the Brooklyn Academy of Music assembly-room the evening preceding, where there might be a preliminary ventilation of views.

THE GUESTS.

The dinner took place this evening. Every seat at the nine tables was occupied. Frederick Cromwell, President of the Brooklyn Civil-Service Reform Association, presided at the principal table. On the right were ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz, the Hon. William T. O'Neill, the Hon Henry Heath, of Brooklyn; the Hon. Frederick A. Potts, ex-Governor of New Jersey; the Hon. W. H. Lyon, of Brooklyn; and P. C. Garrett, of Philadelphia; and on his left Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College; the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn; the Rev. C. C. Hall, the Hon. Roger Wolcott, of Boston; the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia; W. H. Nichols, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club; and Mr. Burton T. Beach.

CHAIRMAN CROMWELL.

The speechmaking began about 10 o'clock, when the Chairman said this was not a young Republican dinner, but a meeting of old and young Republicans alike who believed in independent action. "I am led to say," he continued, "that the independent voters are worth considering at the present time. The machine managers have failed. We all desire the success of the Republican party, and we must not support the party that fails because the machine has failed. It is believed that this gathering will be the beginning of an effort to call forth an expression of opinion from independent voters throughout the country."

CARL SCHURZ.

After the first toast the Hon. Carl Schurz was presented and made a long speech. He said the reform movement in politics had come to stay, and its purpose was the complete restoration of the Washingtonian principle and practice. Mr. Schurz said that the Republican party is apt to succeed when it deserves success. Neither of the two parties now commands a majority of the popular vote of the country. Between them stands the independent mass of citizens, leaning more or less one way or the other. The number of voters who care very little for party success is at this moment larger than it has been for two generations. The speaker believed that a Presidential nomination brought about by machine work, or by even the appearance of trickery, the nomination of any man with an unclean or even doubtful record, will stand an exceedingly slim chance of being ratified at the polls.

Mr. Schurz said there must be no bloody-shirt in this campaign. The real element of the strength upon which Republican success depends is in the popular belief that the party, at least in the Northern States, is the strong preponderance of the popular intelligence, education, and virtue; that this element will ultimately shape its ends, policy, and conduct; that the integrity of the Government is therefore, on the whole, the safest in its keeping; and that it is the natural party of reform, whenever and wherever reform is necessary.

OTHER SPEECHES.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, spoke at some length, and was followed by Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, John Foord, of Brooklyn, and others. Letters of regret were read from the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, Andrew D. White, George William Curtis, the Hon. Matthew Hale, Gov. Potts, and others.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTINGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A number of independent Republicans left today for New York to be present at the dinner in Brooklyn. Among those who departed for that city were Messrs. Franklin B. Reeves, Philip C. Garrett, Thomas Fleming, R. Dunbar Lockwood, Joshua L. Baily, and Joel J. Baily of the Committee of One Hundred, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., and several others not members of that organization. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh was to have been one of the party, but the serious illness of his mother, who has attained the age of about 90 years, prevented the possibility of his attendance. John Field was also to have gone to New York, but being unwell he decided not to incur any risk.

THE GREENBACKERS.

CALL FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Following is the official call for the National Greenback Labor Convention:

The National Convention of the National Greenback Labor party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States to be voted for at the coming Prosidential election is to be held in the City of Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, May 28, 1884. Each State is entitled to four delegates and four alternates at large, each Congressional district two delegates and two alternates, each Territory two delegates and two alternates, and the District of Columbia two delegates and two alternates. Therefore, all who are in accord with the views set forth in the platform of said party in 1880 are respectfully requested to meet in convention in their several States, Territories, and districts on or before May 1, 1884, and select delegates and alternates to said convention.

JESSE HARPER, Chairman.
LEE CRANDALL, Secretary.

Following are the names of the committee appointed to assist the Chairman and Secretary in arranging the details: H. Z. Leonard, Chairman, Logansport, Ind.; John M. Potter, Secretary, Lansing, Mich.; B. W. Terlinde, Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Jenkins, Beloit, O.; and W. S. Kenworthy, Oskaloosa, Ia.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Greenback State Convention assembled here today. The attendance included representatives from all the Congressional districts in the State. A platform of twenty-three resolutions was adopted. The resolutions denounce the present financial system, and demand that all money issued by the Government be legal-tender; demand the speedy payment of the National debt and the abolition of the National bank privileges; oppose the importation of Chinese or other servile labor; favor pensions for all soldiers; and favor the election of civil officers by a direct vote, and removal from office for cause by a two-thirds vote of the electors.

The following nominations were made:

Governor—H. Z. Leonard, Cass County.

Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Milroy, Carroll County.

Secretary of State—F. T. Waring, Wells County.

Treasurer—Thompson Smith, Wayne County.

Auditor—J. H. Robinson, Putnam County.

Attorney-General—John O. Greene, Floyd County.

Superintendent Public Instruction—S. S. Boyd, Wayne County.

VIRGINIA.

TYRANNICAL ACTION OF THE SHOTGUN LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The "shotgun" Legislature of this State in their revolutionary efforts to override the veto of the Executive unseated fifteen Republican and Coalition members-elect, and seated in some ten instances their defeated Bourbon opponents, and remanded the other cases back to the people for new elections. In each instance they have been severely rebuked. Barham, who was elected by 600 majority, and was refused his seat, has been returned by over 1,800 majority. Hubbard, who was elected by one majority, was refused his seat, and the case remanded. The Bourbons, conscious of the outrage perpetrated in this instance (the precedents of all the States and the General Government since its foundation having been reversed and ignored), made herculean efforts to prevent his return so soon as it was learned he was a candidate. They put forward one of their strongest and most available men, and poured money with a lavish hand into the district. Thursday the election came off, resulting in Hubbard's election by over 1,100 majority. At Curdsville Precinct, where the revolutionists as an excuse for their partisan action claimed fraud had been perpetrated, Hubbard received 298 votes. His opponent none, over 100 Democrats voting for Hubbard.

In the City of Norfolk two elections have been held in the last sixty days for a Senator—W. H. Turner, Republican, being returned both times. The Bourbons, bent on carrying that district, ordered a new election and, as a preliminary step, a new registration, hoping by the aid of this latter to succeed, though no sensible or valid reason was or could be given for it. The Registrars closed their books Saturday. The Republicans have registered 3,623 voters, the Bourbons 1,404. Over 1,000 Democrats refused to register, openly proclaiming that they will not be parties to such rascality, while some of those who registered say they will vote for Turner. As yet they have refused Senator Rue his seat, although he holds the certificate, assigning as a reason therefor his seat is contested. Rue was elected by over 600 majority, and if the two precincts are thrown out, at which it is charged irregularities occurred, his majority is still over 300. Singular to say, however, exactly the same irregularities exist at the precincts which gave majorities to his opponent. These things begin to show that our people are not disposed to sanction the high-handed and unconstitutional acts of our "shotgun" lawmakers. Smith, of Orange, Saturday, when twitted with the late election news, gave us an exhibition of Bourbonism by declaring in his speech before the House that he was in favor of expelling all the minority members, and removing from office all Republican and Coalition officials in the State, and if there was nothing to be alleged against them he was in favor of appointing committees to hunt up and prefer charges. Gibson, of Culpepper, in a speech made some days ago said as he was opposed to seating any opposition member against whom the slightest charge could be brought or an objection urged; that he wanted a two-thirds vote and he did not care a continental d——n how he got it. This sentiment was applauded by a number of the majority. Glassgow, of the Senate, has stated in conversation that he has never read any of the evidence taken in contested or impeachment cases, and did not intend to do so, as he had resolved before he left home to vote against all Republicans and Coalitionists, and therefore the reading of evidence was only wasting his time.

Bills were introduced Friday to vacate the offices of all School Superintendents and insane hospital officials. The bill provides that the nominating power in the last named be taken from the Governor and vested in the Auditor, Treasurer, and Register. As this is so wide and unprecedented a departure, your correspondent ventured to ask in his innocent simplicity what was the object of it, and was bluntly told: "It is to make these institutions engines of power in all future elections; the officials will be required to work for the success of the Democratic ticket; supplies needed are to be bought only from Democrats; only Democratic nurses and laborers will be employed; and only Democrats and their relatives will be admitted into or treated at them. *Insane Republicans and Mahonettes can go to the county jails.* That is what it means, sir." This is strong, but the man who uttered it ought to know what he is talking about, as it is believed he had the "lion's share" in the preparation of the bill.

THE BOURBON STEAL CONSUMMATED.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—The Senate and House have passed, over the Governor's veto, the bill reapportioning the State for Representatives in Congress.

COPIAH.

DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Senate Investigating Committee resumed their work this morning. The wit

NEW YORK.

Death from Drowning of Mr. Salmi Morse, of "Passion-Play" Fame.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Dangerously Ill—Physicians Fear She Cannot Recover.

Moderate Movement of Merchandise for the Week—Decrease in the Number of Failures.

SALMI MORSE.

DEATH FROM DROWNING OF THE AUTHOR OF THE "PASSION PLAY."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A body was found on the east shore of Hudson River, at the foot of Ninetieth street, this morning by a man who was wandering along there picking up driftwood. A Hudson River railroad switchman near by was notified, and the body was taken out of the water. In the judgment of the switchman the body had not been in the water more than three hours. The tips of the fingers were not contracted, and the skin was almost normal in color. The forehead and nose were badly bruised, probably from the body being tossed by the tide on the sand and rocks. The man was found floating face downward in the water. The back of his waistcoat and some of his underclothing was not even wet through. Evidently he had not been wholly submerged.

CONTENTS OF THE DEAD MAN'S POCKETS.

Policeman Thomas O'Connor, from the Thirty-first Precinct, searched the dead man's pockets. On an envelope with the right corner torn off he found the following: "Salmi M—, 65 West —." A letter from Paris, addressed, "My very dear friend," and signed "Your very dear friend Gusta," told of the writer's doings in Paris, the acquaintances she was making, and the progress of the child at school. There was also a contract between Mary C. Blackburn, the actress who is running the sensational spectacular drama, "On the Yellowstone," at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, at Forty-first street and Broadway, and W. J. Fleming, the stage manager.

IDENTIFIED.

These, with 41 cents and a curious seal-ring and a collar-button bearing the monogram "S. M." in rustic letters, were taken to the police station in One Hundredth street. When the Sergeant looked over the property he said: "Well, sir, in my opinion, you have got Salmi Morse down there." The body was removed to the morgue, and was subsequently identified by friends as that of Salmi Morse, the author of the "Passion Play" and other dramatic works.

[Salmi Morse, the author of the "Passion Play," was born at Norwich, England, of Jewish parents, in 1831, and enjoyed the advantage of a university education. He gained an extensive acquaintance with literature and science, and was thoroughly familiar with the European and Oriental languages. His tastes early led him to the life of a traveler, and he visited most of the countries of the world in the course of his journeys. From 1851 to 1853 he followed the calling of a hotelkeeper in Australia, from which he realized a fortune. He served in the Crimean war, and in recognition of his services received from the British Government a pension, half of which sufficed for his personal maintenance. Both before and after the war Mr. Morse traveled extensively in Palestine, going over the Holy Land in detail, and becoming well versed in Biblical archæology in consequence. Subsequently he went to San Francisco and entered the law-office of Winans, Belknap & Godoy. While there, in 1878, he wrote the "Passion Play," but without any idea of putting it on the stage. For some time he published the *Wasp*, an illustrated paper, selling out to go to England. On reaching New York he was detained by Mr. Abbey, who wished to see the "Passion Play." When that manager decided not to produce the work Mr. Morse resolved to do so himself. His theatre on Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, for the representation of the play, costing $100,000, was commenced. The hall will seat but 1,200, owing to the great size of the stage, which is 132 feet deep. Mr. Morse met with nothing but opposition in his undertaking, and was finally enjoined from producing the play on account of its supposed sacrilegious character. Mr. Morse met with the same refusal of a license in other cities. He left about eighty manuscripts, none of which have ever been published. His success as an Australian hotelkeeper and as publisher of the *Wasp*, which reached a regular edition of over 20,000, is a sufficient proof of his ability in business affairs.]

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

SHE IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Astor was to have given a dinner party this evening to twenty-two guests, but in the afternoon all the guests were notified that the dinner had been indefinitly postponed on account of the dangerous illness of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been lying ill with typhoid fever for the last twenty-one days. When first taken ill the doctors thought the attack would be a very light one, but during the last few days Mrs. Astor has grown much worse, and this afternoon a dangerous change took place. The family have telegraphed for William Waldorf Astor, her son, from Rome. Eminent physicians are in constant attendance, and every attention is given to the invalid. The doctors entertain very little hope of her recovery, unless the disease takes a more favorable turn tomorrow.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A MODERATE MOVEMENT OF MERCHANDISE—FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The movement of merchandise throughout the United States during the last week has been more moderate. There were 218 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, which contained one holiday. The number was twenty-five less than the preceding week, fourteen more than the corresponding week of 1883, and eighty-three more than the same week of 1882. About 83 per cent were those of traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had thirty-three—a decrease of thirty-three.

THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Referring to the selection of Chicago for the next Democratic National Convention the *World* says: "The argument in favor of the superior coolness of Chicago carried the day. They have a lake breeze at Chicago in the month of July—when the hot winds do not happen to be rolling in from the prairies—and the hotel accommodations are good."

The *Times* says: "Apparently the preferences of candidates and the preferences for candidates had little to do with fixing the time and place of the convention. Chicago is made a convention city largely by its location, facilities for access to it, and its means of accommodation."

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

It is said the Seligmans expect to export $20,000,000 in gold to Europe.

In the thirty-five-mile race between Peter Golden and John Gassman today for the amateur championship the latter won, beating all previous amateur records, in 4:22:42. Golden stopped at the thirty-first mile.

The Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway telegraphs as follows: "The reports of washouts on our line are greatly exaggerated. We expect to have the line open in sixty hours. There will be no delay to freight or passengers by the Sunset route."

The annual meeting of the New York Bisteddfod was held today. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan presided and delivered an address, followed by Charles A. Dana. The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Cincinnati, awarded the prize for an essay to "Glider," of Cleveland. At the evening session the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided. A musical competition was a feature of the exercises.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Representatives of the Van Depoele Electric-Light Company have canvassed the village to secure subscriptions sufficient to warrant the erection of a plant in the village. A petition is now pending before the Village Board asking that the company be allowed to erect poles and other necessary appliances. As there will be no board meeting until March 4 nothing can be done toward carrying out the scheme until that time. A number of prominent people of the village are thoroughly in sympathy with the move, and it is generally hoped that the board will grant the permission.

Last evening the ladies of the Congregational Church gave a supper in the new flats of Dr. R. P. Clapp, on Davis street. The tragic comedy "The Babes in the Woods" was presented with much success.

Washington's birthday received but little attention. About the only evidence that it was a holiday was that both the ice and roller rinks were well patronized.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club observed Washington's birthday with appropriate ceremonies last evening at Memorial Hall. The Rev. H. Bosworth gave an interesting address. The exercises were interspersed with songs and music.

THE FAR WEST.

Self-Destruction of William C. Farwell, Son of an Ex-Governor of Wisconsin.

WEARY OF THE WORLD.

SUICIDE OF WILLIAM C. FARWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—William C. Farwell, 29 years old, son of ex-Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, ended his life last evening in the Nucleus House. He came to California last October with his father and brother, and spent the winter in Southern California. A short time ago they returned to this city. The young man's health failed to improve, and last evening the father and brother went out, leaving William alone in their rooms. Upon their return two hours later they found the door locked. Looking over the transom, Mr. Farwell saw his son lying on the floor with one end of a valise strap around his neck and the other end fastened to the head of the bed. When taken up he was still breathing, but soon expired. The young man's trouble was heart-disease. Gov. Farwell will bury his son in this city.

MONTANA.

BLOCKADED BY SNOW.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific is suffering greatly from snow blockades. It has had no train through from Ogden to Garrison, where it connects with the Northern Pacific, for five days, and now has three trains snow-bound on the Pleasant Valley Division.

DESTITUTE MINERS.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 22.—Attachments against the Collar Mining Company at Maiden, Mont., have issued on the suit of Paul McCormick for transportation charges to the amount of $4,000. Other attachments are out against the company. The boarding-house of the company has been closed, throwing fifty men in the employ of the mine out in the snow in a state of destitution, having received no wages for a month. All tangible property of the company is now in the hands of officers, and all the men are out of money and work and need the necessaries of life.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN.

BOSTON'S EMINENT CITIZEN ADVISED TO GO HOME.

Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle:* John L. Sullivan, the Boston esthete, had better get back to his Athenian gimmill or he may be taken back in a box. Wherever he has been in his Western tour he has almost invariably exhibited the brutal side of his character—being simply the inside and outside—and insulted decent people by threatening to "slap 'em in der jawr" or to "mop der floor wid 'em." Some day he will tackle one of those inoffensive little fellows so common on the borders who are quick on the draw and who don't do their shooting under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Then Mr. Sullivan's slogging will be of no use to him, and he will wish he had cultivated pedestrianism more extensively. Should he get knocked out with a pistol-bullet on the first round there would be little mourning outside of his native Boston. The people are getting disgusted with him.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Liabilities and Assets of Clarence Shepard & Co., of Milwaukee, Not Yet Known.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The statement of the liabilities and assets of Clarence Shepard & Co., the insolvent hardware dealers, will probably not be filed until Monday, as the taking of the inventory proves a large task. The assignee says the liabilities will amount to about $80,000, but what the assets are will not be known until the statement is completed. The assets consist of the stock, accounts, etc., which are not worth the full price set upon them. The creditors will realize considerably under 100 cents on the dollar.

A Dry-Goods Crash at Brockport, N. Y.

□ BROCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—William L. King, the oldest and most prominent dry-goods merchant of this village, filed an assignment yesterday to Messrs. George H. Allen and Nelson H. Smith, of this village. The total liabilities will foot up to almost $18,000; preferred creditors, $8,500. Of the principal preferred creditors are D. S. Morgan, $4,507; W. D. King, $1,083; Sarah Smith, $550; W. B. Noxon, $1,000; and First National Bank, $600, all in Brockport.

Failure of a Grocery Firm of Galena, Ill.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Devery & Hogan, grocers and liquor dealers of this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are upwards of $12,000, and estimated assets $9,500. Their indebtedness to Chicago wholesalers is light. They operated two stores, and were regarded as among the soundest firm in the city. The failure is said to be the result of bad mining and butter speculations.

A MANIAC'S HORRIBLE DEED.

He Kills a Visitor and Hides the Severed Head About the Yard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Henry C. Ely, a member of the liquor-distilling firm of J. Ely & Co., of Williamsburg, N. Y., who has been insane for seven years past, today murdered John J. Harden, who was visiting him at Tariffville, in the northern part of the State. Ely, who is 40 years of age, is still quite rich, though in the dissipation which resulted in insanity he ran through most of his fortune. Harden was washing his hands in a pail of water in a wood-shed in the rear of the house yesterday morning when Ely crept up behind him, felled him with an ax and severed his head completely from his body. When discovered by his sister, Mrs. Whitfield Cowles, he was kicking the severed head about the yard, swinging the bloody ax about his head, and crying out: "There, I guess we got even with him." Harden, who has been in the cigar business in Brooklyn recently, was formerly Ely's keeper. For some reason Ely had formed an aversion to him and murdered Harden as stated, although he knew that the latter was in Tariffville only to pay him a visit. Ely is a cousin of ex-Mayor Ely of New York, rich and highly connected. His mother is insane and two sisters partially so.

THE COAL-MINE DISASTER.

Funeral of the Victims—Growing Belief that the Mine Has Long Been Unsafe.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22.—The funeral of the victims of the explosion at West Leisenring took place this morning. A special train ran out to the shaft from Uniontown and returned with the bodies and their friends at 9 o'clock. Four cars were filled with relatives of the dead. Three victims were interred here, six at Dunbar, seven at Connellsville, and two have been sent to Washington, D. C.

Among the miners a revulsion of sentiment has taken place during the last twenty-four hours, and the talk of the explosion being caused by negligence is now widespread. A score of miners are willing to affirm that the air has been bad for a week back, and that they could not work without complete exhaustion. A miner named Duffy, who worked in room 4, right in the midst of the place charred by the explosion, refused to work the morning of the disaster, because he said no man could live in the place. A young man named Dugan, who had several relatives killed by the explosion, claims to have discovered evidence to the effect that the accident was caused chiefly by boarding up the air-shaft at night by the carpenters making repairs. The shaft was closed to prevent the people from falling in, and the gas which accumulated at night was more than could be driven out in the day.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived—The steamships Cephalonia and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and Maasdam, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Arrived out—The Gallia, D. Steinmann, and Zeeland, from New York.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

A Brilliant Array of Statesmen and Business-Men Participate in the Proceedings.

Corporations and Monopolies Handled Without Gloves by Gentlemen Responding to Toasts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation took place this evening at the Hotel Brunswick. There were about 160 banqueters, most of them representing trade, commerce, and navigation, but quite a number having a relation to politics only. The best known of them were: United-States-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska; Congressman H. H. Hatch, of Michigan; Collector William H. Robertson, Congressman Darwin R. James, Congressman Waldo Hutchins, the Hon. Titus Sheard, Speaker of the Assembly; State-Senator James Daly, State-Senator Tim Campbell, Congressman John A. Anderson of Kansas, Congressman Charles R. Skinner, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, Mr. David M. Stone of the *Journal of Commerce*, John F. Henry, John Roach, Martin F. Brown, James Rorke, A. B. Miller, Francis B. Thurber, Simon Sterne, E. S. Lauterbach, Henry E. Bowen, M. H. Hagerty, ex-State-Senator John G. Boyd, ex-Auditor Albert Ammerman of Brooklyn, ex-Park-Commissioner Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jordan L. Mott, ex-Ald. John McClave, Stephen Crowell, Edmund Driggs, William Hester, ex-Assemblyman William H. Waring, Michael P. Grace, Harry E. Nesmith, Demas Strong, W. A. Gellatly, Benjamin Carver, Henry C. Meyer, Mr. Gustave G. Lansing, and Ferdinand P. Earle.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, President of the board, presided over the banquet. On his right was Speaker Sheard. Senator Van Wyck sat at his left hand, and kept him in an apparently interesting conversation until the fact that the eating was over was announced.

PURPOSES OF THE BOARD—LETTERS OF REGRET.

President Snow then arose and said that the purpose of the board was to do what was possible to help on the affairs not only of commerce, but also those of the community generally. Bodies like it were necessary everywhere, and were the more necessary in this city because here the machinery of our Government was spread over so much space that no one could tell whence its motive power proceeded.

Congressman Darwin R. James, the Secretary of the board, then read letters of regret from President Arthur, Gov. Cleveland, Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, Mayor Edson, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and other gentlemen who had been invited but had been unable to attend.

GEN. WOODFORD.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was called upon to speak to the toast "Politics." Gen. Woodford said he liked the plain, blunt way in which the toast was put—only politics. No fig-leaves of rhetoric to cover its nakedness. Only politics; and yet in that plain word lay folded, as the oak was folded in the acorn, all the needs, the duties, and the possibilities of citizenship. Only politics. The word was sometimes given an unpleasant meaning. It was sometimes taken to mean trickery, and bargaining, and corruption. Those were called the ways of politicians. "It is not just to do this," said the speaker. "It would be just as unfair, because some Christians are hypocrites, to use the word hypocrisy as a synonym for Christianity; because some scientists are quacks, to say that quackery and science mean the same thing. The politics of the people mean the statesmanship of the ruler, and when the people neglect their duties the ruler becomes tyrannical."

DAVID M. STONE.

David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, responded to the toast, "The press—Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights." He spoke of the time when the press was shackled, and said that the danger to the free press of today was that it would subserve the money power.

Senator Van Wyck responded to the toast, "Our Public Domain—The people's heritage."

MR. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

The old song which voiced a vigorous fact in poetry that "Uncle Sam has land enough to give us all a farm" will soon be heard no more within our borders, and that which was an inspiration of promise for the future will soon be only a pleasing memory. To the rulers as with the Prodigal, our vast patrimony seemed to be known, while greedy corporations were scheming to absorb it. Recklessly was it partitioned until sixty corporations had within their tolls many millions of acres of the public domain. From small beginnings in 1856 they grew into destructive proportions in 1871. Leaders of both political parties were helping the work of spoliation. The people did not become awakened until 1873; too late, however, as there were no more words for huge corporations to conquer. Congress and themselves had so planned to dispose of the most valuable lands before the storm of public indignation should be aroused. So intent were they upon their schemes that roadways projected with wonderful rapidity, which were not and could not be built for many years. When the people of all parties in National convention denounced donations of public lands they also in spirit denounced existing dead and forfeited grants. They can now fully appreciate not only the enormity of the grants, but the enormity of the wrongs of the body politic as well, to hundreds and thousands of hardy settlers.

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

Plans of robbing were inaugurated with all landgrant roads that rival and excel the South Sea Bubble, which then startled the civilized world. The lessons of history are soon forgotten. Knaves ply the same games and fools become willing victims. The disasters of the South Sea Bubble were not long remembered, even by Englishmen, when Pope says:

"At length corruption like a general flood
Did deluge all, and avarice, creeping on,
Spread like a low-born mist and hid the sun.
Statesmen and patriots plied alike the stocks;
Peeress and butler shared alike the box.
And Judges jobbed and Bishops bit the town."

Walpole, more than a century and a half ago, prophesying upon the result of stock speculation, said that "If the plan succeeded the Directors would become masters of the Government, form a new and absolute aristocracy in their kingdom, and control the resolutions of the Legislature."

Prophecy in England has become history in America. So, too, Swift, poetising upon the same class of property-wreckers as exist today, comparing Change alley, which resembled our Wall street, to a gulf in the South Sea:

"Meantime, secure on Garraway cliffs,
A savage race by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the foundered skiffs,
And strip the bodies of the dead."

Here the parallel with English history ceases. She punished her criminal Directors by confiscation of property and driving many into exile. But here witness the fabulous fortunes made so skillfully as to marvel the highest feats of legerdemain, and so quickly and mysteriously as to render dull prose the wonderful tales of "Aladdin's lamp."

UNREBUKED ROBBERY.

Many of the rings called syndicates, with all conceivable mortgages, trust funds, floating debts, illegal issues of stock, have left roads a mere shell (all the meat stolen) which at some time to offer innocent creditors and stockholders or long-trusting and too-confiding Government. It is a humiliating confession that, while all this robbery was being carried on in the face of the Nation, from the Government came only an occasional and feeble protest. The National Capital seemed paralyzed by the boldness of the demands and the celerity of the movements of Baron-like more exacting and grasping than those of feudal times. The executive departments became too often merely creatures to record the will of those who were fast becoming absolute masters to the extent of boldly entering the gloomy recess of the Supreme Court, and with bewitching smile and subtle logic reverse decisions long established. It will be well now for rulers to heed the rumblings of the coming storm.

The most dangerous deafness is that which comes from unwillingness to hear. England regarded not the admonition to withhold taxation where there was no representation. Slavery lost all by not heeding the proud utterance that came with the force of the tempest. Through the ballot-box the example may be renewed.

THE SUPREME COURT.

We are not partisan tonight. It is well sometimes that prejudices shall be trodden down and party shackles broken; and they will be when power in proud arrogance shall reject the cry of the people. Absolute unreasoning power always overestimates its own strength. Even courts are only supreme and entitled to confidence when their decisions are in harmony with the strictest equity; true, not to be controlled by public clamor, still less by the demands of monopolies. Courts can no more exalt oppression and wrong into virtues than can monarchs. When the Supreme Court, by the Dred Scott decision, attempted to exorcise the spirit of liberty from the hearts and homes of the people of the nation and by an arbitrary decree say "peace, be still," to waters troubled by ages of cruelty, it was as puny and weak as a reed shattered by the wind. When at a later day the Supreme Court by decrees seeks to drive hundreds and thousands of hardy pioneers from their homes at the demand of land-grant corporations, when they have attempted to place the title of unearned millions of acres into the keeping of the same corporations, when they attempt still further to protect the same giant monopolies by deciding that they possess titles sufficiently absolute to mortgage and sell, but not enough to allow taxation by the States and municipalities through which they pass, such decrees are in conflict with former decisions and in conflict with those of the present court, and as obnoxious to the American people as in the Dred Scott case. These wards of the Supreme Court even now, in the face of the Nation, are shouting, "Away with the people!" "Away with the laws of Congress!" for they are safely intrenched in what they vainly believe is the invulnerable fortress of the Supreme Court.

THE PEOPLE AT LAST AWAKENED.

But an awakened people in their majesty may prove a vengeance, and strike down by changing the personnel of Congress, the Executive, and even the courts. The power of monopolies has rested like an incubus upon the Capital of the Nation, as did slavery more than a quarter of a century ago. To save this withering influence an appeal to parties will be only clinging to ropes of sand. From a Republican standpoint a Democratic House of Representatives will not prove an unmixed evil if it will check the exactions and aggressions of monopolies and restore to the public domain millions of acres of forfeited lands; and if a Republican Senate hesitates, and falters, and palters in a double sense, and thrusts itself across and prevents a consummation so devoutly to be wished, it may wreck its own future, while the column it would check moves on to ultimate triumph. Memories of great achievements will not satisfy the active present, nor furnish ailment for a great party with hopes for a long and useful life. Our Democratic brethren have been feeding on that diet for lo! these many years, and well-nigh perished, until they have been in a measure resuscitated by indulging new pastures. There is now a hope dawning and brightening that many of these lands may be rescued from the hands of the spoiler, and we may rejoice that something is left of what was formerly boasted to be our National heritage.

CONGRESSMAN H. H. HATCH.

Congressman H. H. Hatch, of Michigan, made a strong speech in response to the toast, "The United States." Going at once to the matters most interesting to his hearers, he applauded heartily the canal system of this State, and insisted that the way to overcome the power of railroads was to extend that system until canals running from New York reached to the mills of Minneapolis. At the present time, he said, four men, put in power by their own wishes, dictate the price of every bushel of wheat that comes from the West, and thus fix the price of land in that locality. "I hope that Congress," said he, "will pass the bill to complete the Illinois Canal in order to increase the water navigation in the West. Railroads may be talked of lightly, but they are the only means by which the granaries are brought to the seaboard. What shall be done with the great association of railroad corporations? The only way to legislate against them is by extending the waterways. Another method is that they be brought under the control of the Government." He said, among other things:

"We have heard a good deal tonight about the relations of the City of New York to the State. All I can say about this is, that as is the City of New York so is the State. It is about time you took hold of things down here; they cannot be any worse than they are now, and any change is likely to be an improvement. We have just passed in our branch of the Legislature a bill depriving your Aldermen of the power of confirmation. I believe the Senate will pass the bill, and I am justified in saying the Governor will sign it. While the bill is one that cannot be advocated at all times, I believe it at the present time a necessity. But you here must not forget your duties. In your devotion to business, in your absorption in the acquisition of wealth, you must not forget that your duty compels you to go to the caucus to regulate things there. You must go to the polls also, and by your ballot testify to the sense of your duty there. If you don't do this the bill will not give you good government, and will surely fail."

JOHN HENRY KEENE.

John Henry Keene, of Baltimore, spoke for "Railroads—Our Modern Highway"—rather he spoke against them. His speech was a plea for Government interference in their management. He declared that "by the ingenious rascality of the officials and people in combination with them" the railroads were manipulated in favor of the few and contrary to the interests of the majority of the stockholders. He accused the railroads of stretching "a leprous hand" over the commerce of the country. He hurled invectives against the Standard Oil Company, and declared that Mr. Payne and Mr. Cameron represented that interest in the Senate.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN A. ANDERSON.

A vigorous speech was made by Congressman John A. Anderson on "A Postal Telegraph." He said that his hearers knew better than most people the value of time in the procurement of knowledge. Half an hour's advantage in the receipt of information by telegraph might become the factor of millions of dollars for any of them. Yet the possibility of procuring that advantage is in the hands of one man in the United States. The entire telegraph system is in the hands of Jay Gould, and 53,000,000 of people should be ashamed for the fact. Whether Jay Gould used it or did not use it, the fact remained that he had an unbridled power to spy into the business of those who used the telephone. The remedy was a postal telegraph.

The last toast was by Simon Sterne, on "The law."

JOLIET.

Many of the Residents Wintering in the South—A Visit from Chicago Knights—Convicts Sentenced.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. A. B. Fuller, Henry W. Harwood and wife, J. R. Ashlev and daughter Elia, are at Jacksonville, Fla.; S. B. Reed, the old-time railroad contractor, is in Cuba; Fred Woodruff, President of the First National Bank, and his wife are in New Orleans; Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham and two children will start for the latter city Monday. Miss Emma, daughter of Elmer Washburn, of Chicago, is visiting here.

The friends of J. N. Fryer, who is the oldest member of the Board of Supervisors, and Chairman of the new Court-House Committee, met at the court-house Thursday evening and presented him with an elegant gold-head cane in appreciation of his efforts in successfully locating the new building on the site of the old one.

Fifteen members of St. Bernard Commandery, Knight Templars, of Chicago, were entertained by Joliet Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Wednesday evening.

Ben Skinner and wife and John Hungerford, burglars and thieves, have been operating in this city several years. Yesterday Skinner and wife received sentences of four years each in the penitentiary. Hungerford was sentenced to jail for a year, but had his sentence suspended on account of his young wife, who has been sick since their arrest. The Skinner woman is the second female ever sent to the penitentiary from this county, the first being Mollie Doyle, a famous Cincinnati "hoister," who received an eight-year sentence some years ago. She was a pal of Joe Brown, alias "Razor Joe." Brown escaped from Joliet and recently died in the solitary prison at Philadelphia, but Mollie finished her eight-year term and was released.

Mr. J. N. Marse, of this city, has received a paper from Bloomington containing an account of his own tragic death in a railway accident near that city. Mr. Marse is a pretty lively corpse at the present moment, and is looking for the man who wrote the item.

James A. Perry, of Wilmington, this county, dealer in fine imported horses, has sold his imported stallion François for $2,500, and Wednesday Messrs. Samuels & Co., of Lincoln, Ill., bought from him the celebrated horse Regnault for $4,000. Regnault took the first premium at the Chicago Fair last year.

A new artesian well at the penitentiary is down to a depth of 2,319 feet—nearly a half-mile—and it emits a stream of 150 gallons a minute. At first the water had a milky appearance and strong salty taste, but now the water is as clear as spring water, but has a decided citric-acid flavor. An enterprising convict, whose term is about to expire, wants to barrel up the overflow and sell it to Barnum when the circus season opens.

The Joliet Stone Company is now shipping stone to Canada for the Welland Canal.

Chief-of-Police Paige and fourteen members of our city police visited Chicago yesterday to see Chief Doyle and take in the panorama of the battle of Gettysburg.

Horace Weeks has been elected Secretary of the People's Loan & Homestead Association of this city, a worthy selection.

Holy Grail Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the organization of their order Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Laing, of the Universalist Church, delivered an interesting lecture on the occasion, and in his remarks gave some statistics regarding the order, stating that there were about 2,000 lodges, distributed in forty-four States and Territories, with a membership of about 150,000.

New Orleans Picayune: For temperance people who cannot drink whisky a Boston firm is putting up what is called "Fluid Extract of Rye."

JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

Impressive Funeral Services in Philadelphia in Honor of George W. Boyd.

An Empty Coffin Used Because of the Detention of the Body in New York.

Public Reception in New York of the Remains of Commander De Long and Companions.

Funeral Services in Philadelphia in Honor of George W. Boyd.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Five or ten thousand persons lined Broad street today at the hour appointed for the funeral in the Memorial Presbyterian Church of George W. Boyd, the Philadelphian who perished in the Arctic. The most elaborate preparations had been made for a great public demonstration and impressive religious services conducted by the highest dignitaries of the church. Mrs. Boyd had arranged for the body of the explorer to be brought here at 10 o'clock this morning, but a brother of the deceased went to New York yesterday and was prevailed upon by the ambitious Committee of Arrangements in that city to detain the remains until all the ceremonies were over in that city. The most urgent messages were sent in vain, while thousands waited in and near the Memorial Church. The body did not come, but one of the most impressive funeral services ever witnessed in this city was performed at the church over an empty coffin draped with flags and smothered under a fragrant pile of wreaths, bouquets, and cut flowers. Hundreds of those within sight of the bier thought only of Boyd's bravery in daring with his comrades the perils of the long winters and wastes of the Arctic regions in the interests of science, and did not really know that the body was not in the flag-draped coffin, and those who did know that the long box was empty felt that it made but little difference, for the honor and homage that they joined in paying to the dead seaman were not for his lifeless clay, but for the deeds he himself had done when in life, and strength, and health.

The crowds began to assemble on Broad street long before noon. Throngs were at the Broad street depot anticipating the funeral train. A catafalque before the pulpit upheld the coffin, over which hung the Stars and Stripes, and toward this and the platform every eye was turned as a sympathetic prayer was uttered for the soul of him who had perished, and for the comforting of those whom he had loved and left behind. Some of his relatives were present. The wife of Lieut. Melville and her children were there, but Mrs. Boyd, his mother, was so borne down with grief that she remained at home. The Rev. Dr. Mutchmore spoke touchingly of Boyd and his companions who perished in the Arctic.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the church the coffin was placed in the hearse and the line of march taken down Broad street to Machpela Cemetery. Broad street was jammed with people. The public-school children, free on account of the National holiday in honor of Washington, were out in full numbers. The employes of the banks and the public departments, and of many places of private business, were also released from work and made a large proportion of the moving and watching crowds. As the sound of the bands playing their solemn dead-march music came along conversation hushed and a noticeable quiet pervaded the sidewalk watchers.

There were about 3,000 men in line from the naval and military forces near the city, with large representations from the Grand Army posts. Among others in the line were Capt. Collum, Lieut.-Col. Gilpin, Col. Dyer, Lieut. Caperton, Ensign Edwards, Col. Fields, Capt. Devinney, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Mate T. W. Bonsall, Past-Assistant-Engineer Mickley, Chief-Engineer Bartleman, Medical-Inspector M. Bradley, Chief-Engineer Robinson, Paymaster Bache, Chaplain T. M. Gill, Lieut. Ellsworth, Ensign Hodge, Ensign Lansdale, Capt. Alexander Reed, Capt. L. W. Moore, Maj. Wendell P. Bowman was chief of the procession, with J. M. Vanderslice and H. G. Williams as aids. At the cemetery there were no formal ceremonies. The coffin was carried by sailors from the St. Louis receiving-ship, and eight members of the Grand Army of the Republic took it from the hearse and lowered it quietly into the vault, after which the various organizations in the parade were dismissed. These included, besides many posts of the G. A. R., the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., and the Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Association.

A rather pathetic letter written by Boyd to his betrothed in this city has never been published. It was the last word from him, and was written off Alaska. In it he says:

"I wouldn't be a nice thing if we were to reach the North Pole and come back again? I tell you, Mattie, I do not think that I would have to endure a great many hardships, but if we are only successful we will be amply repaid. They are taking nothing but the best and soundest of men, as you may know when I tell you that out of 1,200 applicants only fifteen passed the Doctor, myself being one of the number. I would like very much to hear from you, but before I could receive an answer we would be gone—so do not answer. And now, Mattie, as it is near bedtime and my paper is running short, I will close by sending you my regards and subscribing myself your friend,

"GEORGE W. BOYD."

Public Reception to the Remains in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—This morning the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades of the ill-fated Jeannette Arctic exploring expedition were taken from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard by the tug Nisa to the Battery, where the bodies were placed in hearses and the procession was formed. The procession consisted of naval officers and band, a battalion of marines, the hearses, the survivors of the expedition, several regiments of militia, a battalion of regular troops, carriages containing invited guests, and various civic societies. Among the prominent people in the carriages were Senator Warner Miller, the chiefs of the Naval Bureau, Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Secretary-of-War Lincoln, the Russian Minister and Consul-General, Postmaster-General Gresham, Secretary Chandler, Commodore Upshur of the navy, and Mayors Edson and Low.

The procession moved up Broadway and across Brooklyn Bridge to the navy-yard, where the bodies lie in state.

The day was observed by a general suspension of business and the lying of flags in the harbor and city at half-mast.

THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

The body of Collins was later taken to the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in this city. Tomorrow morning there will be a mass of requiem in the cathedral, after which the body will be placed on board the steamship City of Chicago and taken to Ireland. The other bodies will be taken to the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city tomorrow, where services will be held. This is the church that Mrs. De Long attended. After the ceremonies the body of Dr. Ambler will be sent to Alexandria, Va., that of Seaman Boyd to Philadelphia, and those of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and others to Woodlawn Cemetery.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Meetings of Survivors of the Mexican War—The Grand Army in Dakota.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The ninth annual reunion of the Indiana Mexican Veterans' Association was held today, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista. The principal object of the association is to secure a pension of $100 per annum for the survivors of the Mexican War, and the customary resolution demanding this of Congress was passed. The association has about 300 members.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—About a hundred veterans of the Mexican War assembled at Cynthiana today at the annual reunion of the State organization. The welcoming address was delivered by Judge C. W. West, which was responded to by the President, Gen. Speed S. Fry, of Danville. The orator of the day was Gen. W. J. Landrum, of Lancaster, Ky., and his subject was "Kentucky Troops in Mexico." In the election of officers Gen. Fry was reelected President and William Jennings chosen Secretary. A magnificent banquet was tendered them by the ladies of Cynthiana and a grand ball tonight closed the day's entertainment.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic with seventy-five members was mustered here today by Sturtevant Free, of Sioux Falls, commandant for the Department of Dakota. The Hon. Horace Austin, formerly Governor of Minnesota, is the commandant of the post, and it is expected that it will have 200 members inside of a month.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

Hall and Long Evidently Pleased with Their Present Notoriety—Sensational Stories Afloat.

AT MT. PULASKI.

NOAH HALL AND LEWIS GITHEN.

MT. PULASKA, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Information was received from Lincoln today that sufficient evidence has been collected against Noah Hall and Lewis Githen to warrant their arrest, and that it will probably take place within the next twenty-four hours. It is the current supposition here that one of the women, most likely Githen's wife, has made disclosures concerning the crime and the participants therein. It is a current assertion by those who pretend to know that the Githen house has frequently been the scene of domestic discords, which sometimes went so far as to result in a temporary separation. It is reported that Mrs. Githen has even been heard to remark that she would not live with a murderer.

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

Considerable stress is laid upon the mysterious appearance and actions of a stranger who arrived yesterday apparently from Lincoln, and proceeded to Chestnut on foot upon learning that some time would elapse before a train passed northward. He was supplied with a washing-machine patent and ostensibly engaged in selling county rights. Unfortunately he neglected to bring the model with him, and this circumstance has aroused the liveliest suspicion and curiosity in a community recently so thoroughly worked by detectives disguised as venders of various patent-rights, so that he will not be able to work entirely in the dark. He has engaged quarters in Chestnut for an indefinit period and has become suddenly intimate with a citizen of that place who has always been distinguished for his efforts to secure the apprehension of the murderers.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

HALL AND LONG APPARENTLY PROUD OF THEIR NOTORIETY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Detective Vallins this morning visited Hall and Long, the men arrested for alleged complicity in the Mt. Pulaski triple tragedy, but so far as can be learned the interview had no particular significance. Both men are loud, swaggering fellows and fond

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham. "Delicate Ground" and "Fourteen Days." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. McCaull Opera Co. in "The Beggar Student." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Buffalo Bill in "The Prairie Wolf." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "A Diamond Mystery." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Paris and the Louvre" at 2 p. m. and "The Homes of England" at 8.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

A BROTHER of Rosa Bonheur died suddenly yesterday.

SEVEN THOUSAND miners are engaged in a strike at Auzin, France.

IT has been suggested that Col. Mapleson is a flood-sufferer himself.

SALMI MORSE's body was yesterday found drowned in the Hudson River.

ANOTHER Liverpool commission man has failed. His liabilities are $175,000.

SCALPERS continue to sell tickets from Chicago to Kansas City at largely-reduced rates.

SPEAKER BRAND, of the House of Commons, resigned last night on account of ill-health and advancing years.

MUCH complaint has arisen from the fact that the Town Collectors are very slow this year in turning in the taxes.

IN a very slim house last night Parnell's amendment, condemning the Government's policy in Ireland, was rejected, 81 to 30.

A CIRCULAR has been issued which invites the high-tariffites of the country to meet in mass convention at Chicago the 21st of May next.

THE bodies of De Long and his comrades lie in state at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The public reception of the remains was a notable event.

SENATOR VAN WYCK's speech at the banquet of the New York Board of Trade last night appears verbatim in this morning's dispatches.

A LONDON dispatch says that when the three survivors of the bark Ada Barton were rescued they were about to go into committee of two on subsistence.

ABOUT 900 Cree Indians are in revolt in the Northwest Territory. They have captured the Government supply of provisions and are munching defiantly.

AT Berlin Minister Sargent entertained the resident Americans at a soirée in honor of Washington's Birthday. Bismarck will undoubtedly proclaim a state of siege.

THE London *Times* attributes Bismarck's hatred of America to the fact that thousands of his young men annually escape the German conscription by finding abiding-places in the Great Republic.

DE LESSEPS' agreement with the British ship-owners has been repudiated by a unanimous vote of the Parisian stockholders. A second canal is admitted on all hands to be an immediate necessity.

A NEW Chicago mining enterprise was organized yesterday. It is called the Alma Placer Mining Company, and the capital is $350,000. The incorporators are N. K. Fairbank, Z. G. Simmons, and F. H. Hood.

GREAT failures are reported from provincial cities of France. The liabilities sum up about $2,000,000. A broker hanged himself. A bank involved in the crash had 3,500,000 francs of deposits, mostly peasants' earnings.

THE Wirths-Verein yesterday refused to immediately accept the suggestions of the lawbreaking Liquor-Dealers' Association. The arguments of the shysters and hired agitators were without avail. The steady-going Germans peered into the hungry faces of the orators and suspiciously refused to put up the $20 apiece which was to make everybody happy, particularly the members of the non-combatant brigade who would not be jailed for any of the lawbreaking they advised. It now looks as though the Wirths-Verein would look before it leaps.

THE detectives, after many days of investigation, have arrested the Winnetka butcher, Neil McKaigue, who said Mr. Willson bought meat at the butcher-shop the night of the murders. McKaigue is charged with the terrible crime.

BRADSTREET'S reports 218 failures in the United States last week. About 83 per cent were traders whose capital did not exceed $5,000. Thirty-three Canadian suspensions were recorded. These figures are all smaller than those of the preceding week.

WHILE the Democrats at Washington were choosing Chicago as their next place of convention, a sect of Greenback-Labor agitators were in session at Indianapolis. The result of their deliberations was a call for a National Convention at Indianapolis May 28.

LAST night the House of Lords agreed to the appointment of a Royal Commission on the Dwellings of the Poor. The Prince of Wales made a speech expressing his satisfaction with the action about to be taken and his entire willingness to serve as one of the Commissioners; no one could say the laborers on his Norfolk estate were not well housed.

THERE is another hitch in filling the place of Ledochowski. Although a princely Archbishop has resigned one good see in order to take the Polish archdiocese the Pope hesitates to act the pontifical ingrate until a more certain reward awaits his action. Ledochowski, the heroic prelate who dared to offend Bismarck, has still a moral power which Rome hesitates to ignore.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to judge by our Washington dispatches, are as badly-scared a lot of men as could be found in America. Bismarck's call for a schooner of beer would just now "shoot light horrors through their pulses." Their program is to deliver poor Ochiltree bound hand and foot to the German Chancellor. "It is the taunt," says one of the fear-smitten members, "of a man who has an army of 700,000 men behind him, and a navy in much better condition than our own." Let Bismarck send over his leek. Old Mrs. Frelinghuysen and her House Committee of Pistols will feed fat on it. Santa-Maria of Chili, Lord Granville, and the Deutsche Giant have had their fun. Who will be the next lucky man?

WHEN the cowboys rode into Bisbee, Ari., the 9th of December last and shot such of the citizens as happened to be on the streets they probably put the last straw on the camel's back. The practice was a time-honored one with cowboys, but it was doomed to eventual extinction, and the time had come. With some difficulty six of the miscreants were captured, and it then became plain that Southwestern society was ready for the signal example. The earnestness of the people in this matter was emphasized yesterday when they refused to allow the exhibition of any clemency whatever. Although five men had been condemned to death, the sixth, who had been sentenced to life-imprisonment, was taken from jail at Tombstone and lynched by a great concourse of pioneers. The remaining five will hang in March.

IN the Commons the Irishmen all seem to be talking on the side of the Englishmen. Would it not be a good thing to have an American at the other end of the news cables? Western people, at least, are not altogether in love with all things English. America, too, does not admire James Careys. It does not sound well to hear an Irishman talking against the interests of Ireland. Yet an Englishman supposes such a speech to be just the one we want to read. Wednesday it was John O'Connor Power; today it is some O'Donoghue. How rarely a careful synopsis of Parnell's speeches leaves London by wire! Ireland is oppressed and starved; America has poured millions of dollars into English pockets to relieve that oppression and starvation, and has offered comfortable homes to millions of exiles. Such memories incline not her ear to the mouthings of fellows who are talking loudly for a Government office.

THE Soudan rebels have scored another success in the capture of Tokar. The garrison was evidently at their mercy. There was no Egyptian army to help them, and the expedition organized for their relief by the English has moved too slow to be of any service. At this writing there is no indication that the garrison suffered the fate of their comrades at Sinkat, Trinkitat, or El Obeid. It is not believed that any massacre occurred, as the surrender was regularly negotiated between the garrison and the rebels. Thus another important position has been won almost within sight and sound of the British forces and fleet, for Tokar is but a very short distance inland from the Red Sea, and only a few miles from Suakin, which is held by British troops. At last accounts Osman Digma, the victorious rebel who defeated Baker Pasha and massacred Tewfik Bey's forces, had taken up a strong position near Suakin, and English accounts say his hosts present a formidable appearance. This time, however, he will have to attack English troops, supported by their war-vessels which are lying in the harbors, instead of Egyptian sheep, and we may look for a disastrous reverse to El Mahdi's fanatics, if not for a decisive battle which will end the campaign in Upper Egypt, thus leaving the further settlement of the Soudan affair in the hands of Gordon Pasha, who seems to have made more rapid and satisfactory progress towards good order and peace and the settlement of the Soudan matter than all the military officers of Egypt and England combined.

THE Democrats of the United States, pushing to the extreme their accustomed policy of choosing the deserted camping-grounds of the Republican party, have lent a willing ear to the seductive sentences of Joseph Chesterfield Mackin and refused to be driven away from Chicago by the terrors of Carter Harrison's oratory. The National Bourbon Convention will meet here Tuesday, the 8th of July next. The victory of the Chicago delegation is an extraordinary one. Not during the present generation of men has one city twice successively been chosen as the meeting-place of a great party. Having secured that trophy from the Republicans, Chicago now wins, amidst the applause of the continent, the greatest conceivable political prize—i. e.: both National Conventions. The next President, be he Republican or be he Democrat, will be named in the building by the lake already historical with so many events. As old Bacon observed of an army, "The baggage oft disturbeth the victory," and the presence of our loquacious Mayor in the rooms of the National Committee yesterday did much to tone down all natural glee over the outcome. Driveling along, clutching at the most foolish of his flippant fancies, the Mayor invited the world to come to Chicago in July, and he would guarantee them immunity from jail. He would call off the police and let the gang paint the town red. It is needless to state that the working Bourbon phalanxes of New York and Philadelphia received this official information with unfeigned interest and genuine applause.

RAILROADS AND MONOPOLIES.

Those who are interested in studying the process by which the railroads of this country are by their favoritism between shippers making monopolies of most of our leading businesses should carefully read the communication in another column with regard to the legality of the practice of discrimination. The writer, who has given especial attention to the subject of the laws regulating the relations of railroads and the public, shows clearly that common carriers have no right to make any other discrimination between their patrons than will correspond to the difference in the expense of the services rendered. The law knows no such doctrine as that the railroad may give a preferential rate to one shipper over another simply because he is a heavier shipper, nor that the railroads may make this difference in his favor as large as may be needed to gain them his patronage away from competing railroads.

Permission to charge a small shipper just that excess over a heavy shipper which will make good to a railroad the extra cost of handling a small lot over a big one is a very different thing from the practice really indulged in by our transportation companies. They give the great man who may be a Director in the company or may be a partner of the freight agent such rates as he needs to crush out his competitors, or as are agreeable to him, or such as may be needed to take the business away from some other road. Often under these circumstances the roads carry freight for the fortunate few for less than nothing. As between the Standard Oil Company and the competitors who still dare resist its determination to monopolize the light market a proper difference between handling its large shipments and their smaller ones might be one-tenth of a cent a barrel, but the ordinary difference is 10 cents a barrel—enough to give it the control of the trade.

Under the existing practice precisely that has happened which Judge Baxter, in the opinion quoted by our correspondent, predicted would happen. The business of the country has come to be "subject to the will of railroad officials." "The success of enterprises depends as much on the favor of railroad officials as upon the energies and capacities of the parties prosecuting it." As this just Judge holds, "a discrimination in favor of parties furnishing the largest quantity of freight is a discrimination in favor of capital." Such is exactly the discrimination which the railroads of this country are universally making today, and their doing so is one of the most powerful causes of the sudden growth of a few large fortunes in each great business and of the harder and harder times which are screwing down on the less favored men.

But we believe that public opinion as soon as it realizes the full bearing of the questions involved in this discrimination in rates will be ready to go farther than the courts, and will by statute sanction the doctrine that there must be no discrimination in rates. The difference in rates properly chargeable to the difference in expense between handling large and small amounts is one that railroad men themselves cannot calculate. It is too small for accurate analysis, but it would prove large enough in practice to act as an entrance for the return of all the evils of favoritism which we must escape if we mean to escape destruction. This being so, the real solution of the problem of freight rates is to be sought in the adoption of the principle used by the Post-Office in its transportation—that of charging an invariable rate for all matter of the same class, and, what is of very nearly as much importance, having very few classes of matter.

The complexity of railroad freight tariffs is a piece of humbug. The rates are never calculated by the freight agents on the real cost of the service. They charge what they can get. There is absolutely no principle involved in all the intricate subdivisions of their tariffs. The people who pay the freights have a right to understand them and not to be humbugged by affectations of accuracy and laboriousness where none exist. A fair return on the actual capital invested is all the railroads are entitled to. The needs of public policy are warrant enough in demanding that they be put under a supervision which should see that they charged every one the same rate, divided their business into a few simple classifications, and charged only enough to bring them in a moderate dividend on what the roads really cost.

SEARCHING FOR A CANDIDATE.

The poverty of Presidential timber in the Democratic party is made more apparent every day by the unceremonious rejection or enforced retirement of prominent Democrats who are put forward by zealous but indiscreet friends. We print elsewhere a short account of a recent interview with Senator Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which he admits that "the party is all at sea." Relative to a suggestion of Payne's name, Barnum says: "He is too old to stand the strain," that "he would be used up by the canvass," and that "he would have no strength left for the office." This may be true, as Payne is 74 years of age; but, if he were a younger man, the scandal attending his election to the United States Senate would render him altogether unavailable. Perhaps the knowledge of this fact has as much to do as old age with Mr. Barnum's apparently authoritative withdrawal of Payne's name. Hoadly, of Ohio, even if he were more of a statesman than he is, would be similarly weighted down with the charges of the corruption employed in securing his nomination and election as Governor. It is rather curious that in canvassing Ohio men Thurman's name is rarely mentioned; Barnum speaks of him only casually and as if there were no thought of him.

Another important statement of Barnum's is, that "Mr. Tilden is not and will not be a candidate himself," and that "he has one foot in the grave." There seems to be no longer any room for doubt about Tilden's condition and his determination not to sacrifice the comfort of a few remaining days to a party which was so ungrateful as to refuse him an opportunity for "vindication" four years ago and now turns to him only to make capital out of his misfortunes. As it was Hendricks, by his own efforts and those of his friends, who headed off the nomination of "the old ticket" in 1880 under the impression that he could secure the first place for himself, Tilden is no doubt all the more disinclined to make a canvass, which, if successful, would result in giving Hendricks the Presidency. The ruling passion is strong in death, and Tilden has never been noted for magnanimity in forgiving those who have opposed or affronted him.

Perhaps the most significant of Barnum's reflections is, that "a man who could be nominated and elected is Gov. English, of Connecticut," because "he was right on the war question and is right on the tariff question." Barnum's idea of being right on the tariff question is to favor all the exactions of the war tariff and sustain all the bounties incidental thereto. There is no reasonable probability that English will be nominated, or that he could be elected if he were, but Barnum's presentation of his name indicates that the Democrats of the protection school in the Eastern States will urge a protection candidate, and, failing in that program, will make a stubborn fight against any man of pronounced views in favor of revenue reform. They count upon the support of a large following in the Southern delegations in this effort to suppress or obscure the tariff issue in the campaign.

Barnum is right when he says "the party is all at sea" on the question of a candidate, and Col. Ingersoll was right when he said the other day that the Democrats need a candidate who has been on both sides of all questions. They must placate the high-tariff element and the free-trade element, the war element and the copperhead element, the State-sovereignty doctrinaires and the Nationalists, the Northern sentiment which condemns the political methods of the South, and the Southern sentiment which approves of the outrage plan of carrying elections. Numerous other opposit opinions make up the heterogeneous party known as Democratic, which is held together only by a common appetite for the spoils. If the ticket could be a double-header, running both Randall and Carlisle, for instance, for the office of President, it might unite and hold all the conflicting interests of which the party is composed. But the search for a Janus-faced candidate who will fill the bill is attended with serious perplexities; and if a man be found who shall seem to comply with this requirement the chances are that his double-dealing, instead of satisfying the wavering elements, will excite the distrust of all the factions.

A SOUTHERN ELECTION.

All that was generally known at the North concerning the election last fall in Copiah County, Mississippi, was that a man named Matthews, white and native of the South, had been shot down in cold blood because he dared to vote the Republican ticket after being warned not to come to the polls. But the investigation now in progress before a United States Senate committee, though held at New Orleans—a considerable distance from the scene of the outrage—and notwithstanding the reluctance of witnesses to testify, has already elicited abundant evidence that the entire county was terrorized by a mob, acting in behalf of the Democratic party, who shot and whipped negroes and drove both white and colored men to the woods who were suspected of an intention to vote the Republican or Independent ticket. These facts have been established by the testimony of numerous men who were the victims of the night-riders and bulldozers; and there is no question but a guarantee of protection would bring out a host of witnesses to the same scenes and of personal sufferers from the same outrages.

But the evidence given before the committee by the Democrats will be still more convincing to those who suspect the Republicans of a purpose to wave the "bloody shirt." Dr. A. P. Pitts, a Democrat of Hazelhurst, testified that Wheeler, the man who killed Matthews, had told him (the witness) "that it had fallen on him [Wheeler] *by lot* to kill Matthews if he voted, and he had only done his duty." By lot! What better evidence could there be of a deliberate organization to shoot and kill whenever menaces and warnings failed to "persuade" men to vote the Democratic ticket or remain away from the polls? This single admission is a sufficient confirmation of all the previous evidence given by negro and white Republicans concerning the mobs which attacked their houses, took them from their beds, threw ropes about their necks, stretched them to the trees, whipped them, shot at them, and drove them to the woods.

But other Democrats of authority have admitted the mob rule by being apparently unconscious of the iniquity of the proceedings. Robinson, the Coroner, said that he did not hold an inquest on Matthews because "Wheeler told him there was no use in putting the county to the expense of summoning a jury, as he had killed Matthews, and a verdict might be made up without that ceremony." There was no arrest or commitment because, as the Coroner said, "there was no concealment, and Wheeler admitted he did it." The same witness insisted in the most ingenuous manner that the Democracy of Copiah County is "quiet and peaceable," and that the mob was made up of "as good men as there are in the State—some of them belong to the church." This statement was confirmed by one Lomax, a Baptist preacher and Democrat, who said that "The people of Copiah County are peaceable and in favor of law and order," but also admitted that "if a man is spoiling for a fuss he can get one." The editor of the Democratic paper was as frank as the Coroner and the preacher, as will appear from the following extract from his testimony:

Next appeared Mr. Mitchell, editor of the Democratic paper at Hazelhurst. He heard Congressman Barksdale's speeches to the mob both when in the procession and in the court-house. There was nothing in either one to excite the people. He thought they were rather inclined to be humorous. Barksdale made no reference to shotguns, but told the mob that he knew they would do their duty. This was when it was under arms and on horseback. He had heard of the killing and whipping of negroes, but he did not remember about reporting the occurrence in his paper. He did say editorially that if the negroes did not intend to vote the Democratic ticket they had better stay away from the polls, as election-day would be a hot one.

"You knew about this mob?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"I call it a procession," the editor answered.

"Well, call it a procession, then. Did you think it was after Matthews?"

"O, no," was the reply. "It was made up from the most peaceable, law-abiding, and reputable Democrats in the county."

It is clear from all this and other Democratic testimony to the same purport that the Democratic policy of intimidation in Mississippi is so well established and thoroughly systematized that it has come to be recognized as a matter of course and as entirely proper by the leading men of the community. The local officials, the editors of the Democratic newspapers, and the pastors of the churches are apparently unable to discover any wrong in the whipping and killing of negroes, or even of white men, when they dare to vote any but the Democratic ticket. The "procession," which is the Democratic euphemism for an armed mob, is evidently a regular feature of a Mississippi election, and it is composed of "the most peaceable, law-abiding, and reputable Democrats," who prowl about in the night attacking negro cabins and make an open show on election-day to terrify the blacks and the Republican whites who have not already been driven to the woods. If the revelation of such a condition of things is "waving the bloody shirt," then the Southern Democrats, first by their acts and then by their matter-of-fact admissions, furnish full warrant for such a proceeding. A Southern election is an election only in name; otherwise it is merely a record of mob supremacy founded on cruelty, outrage, and murder.

THE Ways and Means Committee are showing a very cynical disposition to interrupt the imaginative flights of the high-tariffites into the realms of hyperborean statistics and tax-eating philanthropy by asking them all sorts of inquisitive questions about the profits, prices, conditions, and wages of the industries they want protection for. Mr. Wharton, the great nickel-mine philanthropist, who has purely from patriotic motives accepted from the Government a protection of $400 a ton on all imported nickel up to the revision of the tariff, since when it has been only $300 a ton, is one of those who feel outraged by this incapability to appreciate fine and tender feelings. Mr. Wharton is one of those noble friends of labor who take the trouble to make periodical visits to Washington in palace cars, spending money freely for "corn, wine, and oil" at the best hotels in order to keep up the tax on nickel for the benefit of his employers, who are not able to defray the cost of a visit to the Capital. When he came before the Ways and Means Committee to resist the proposal to cut down the tax on the consumers of nickel, of which he is the sole miner and manufacturer, he very soon saw that the hard-hearted committee were unable to believe that it really was his workingmen who got the proceeds of the nickel-tax. Somehow the impression had fastened itself upon the minds of the members that the $400 a ton had not been equitably divided between the millionaire monopolist and his employés. If these were not satisfied with the market price of the labor which he offered them they could go, and he filled their places with laborers from Europe, who are admitted free by the tariff. But if the buyers of his nickel were not satisfied with his prices and desired to buy elsewhere, the tariff laid a fine on them of $400 a ton until last year, and now of $300 a ton, to compel them to continue trading with Wharton. Mr. Wharton's sensitive soul was so hurt by the evidence he saw of the hostile attitude of the committee to the perpetuation of this one-sided arrangement in the name of labor that he broke forth into a mournful lament. He said that he "had abandoned a life of ease in order to engage in the development of the resources of the country, and here today he was made to feel like a criminal brought before his Judge and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him." The best thing that Mr. Wharton can do is to get right back to a life of ease. His enthusiasm in developing the nickel resources of the country at the rate of a bounty of $300 to $400 a ton is a beautiful exhibition of self-devotion and generous forgetfulness of everything but his own interests that the country can afford to see closed for awhile.

An Idle Plan to Limit Fortunes.

DAKOTA, Humboldt Co., Ia., Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In these times of tariff, religion, and various other agitations, I would like to ask why a limit could not be put upon capital so that one person should own but a million in money and 1,000 acres of land. This would affect very few and bring relief to many, and still leave a greater incentive to enterprise than where the money is all held in a few hands caring nothing for the rights of others. History teaches us that limited is better for the people than absolute monarchy. Upon that principle is it not better for the general welfare for 100 men to own a railroad worth a hundred millions than for one man to own it? We have good and wholesome laws to restrain vicious persons from trespassing upon the rights of society. I believe the laws should be made to apply to the rich man as well as the tramp, the two extremes of society.
IRWIN BENTON.

REPLY.

One thousand acres of land in Nevada might be worth $100, in Dakota $5,000, in Kentucky $25,000, in Illinois $75,000, in Connecticut $150,000. It would be useless to limit ownership of land by area. If the attempt were made to limit ownership by values, it would be found impossible to prevent a rich man from putting a second million in the hands of his wife, and other millions into the names of his children, and his other relatives and trusted subordinates. Corporations could be used for the same purpose to any amount. Death is a leveler of fortunes whose operation is not to be underestimated. Many of the huge fortunes of America are already under the shadow of his advancing scythe. Possibly the tendency to concentrate fortunes in the hands of one son as was done by Commodore Vanderbilt, and has recently been done by the still living head of the Astor family, may spread and become general. In that case it will be necessary to impose heavy succession taxes on the estates left by the rich and to decree the compulsory division of estates among all the heirs, as is done in France by the Code Napoleon. But such measures, if adopted by a single State, would be nullified by removal to a neighboring State where no such restrictions were in force. This involves National legislation on the subject, and our correspondent is as well qualified as we to form an opinion how far we are removed from the possibility of any National consideration of such questions or of any wise action when they are considered. The great thing to be feared by any people is, the aggregation of landed property in large masses in single hands. This has so far shown itself in this country only in the vast amounts of land acquired by the land-grant railroads and the Western stock ranches. Taxation is the sure remedy for this evil; if the people of the United States have not the nerve and political shrewdness to apply this they need not delude themselves with the idea that they could work any more complicated remedy, like George's nonsensical nationalization of the land.

THE Roosevelt bill "to centre responsibility in the Municipal Government of the City of New York" by taking from the corrupt Board of Aldermen the power to confirm the Mayor's appointments passed the New York Assembly Thursday by a vote of 70 to 51, five more affirmative votes than the majority of the House. Twelve Democrats voted for the bill and seven Republicans voted against it, and it now goes to the Senate. It is said that Gov. Cleveland will sign the bill if it passes both Houses. New York is cursed with a Board of Aldermen elected by the grogshops and rabble who are "on the make," and allow nothing to pass their "honorable body" without levying blackmail upon it. They have dictated the appointments of officials, and will not confirm any one appointed by the Mayor unless their terms are complied with. Every office has a price affixed to it, and no one can be confirmed that refuses to pay the toll on his salary. These Tammany Aldermen have apportioned out all the offices among their own strikers and henchmen, and the Mayor is told that he must appoint from their list or confirmation will be defeated. It was to break up this villainous practice that the Roosevelt bill was introduced; it gives the Mayor power to make appointments without requiring the concurrence of the blackmailers and grogsellers of the City Council.

THE Democratic idea of civil-service reform is sententiously set forth in the following bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Aaron Shaw, of Illinois:

A BILL to repeal an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved Jan. 16, 1883, be and the same is hereby repealed.

CONKLING never forgives or forgets; he is an implacable hater. In the war that Conkling waged against President Garfield, Gen. Logan broke with him and supported Garfield, and thereby incurred his hatred and resentment, which crops out in his two Chicago organs—especially the *I.-O.*, thro which conduit his animosity towards Logan is chiefly transfused. On the other hand, Blaine and Grant are both quite friendly with Logan, and prefer him to Arthur for the next President.

ALD. HULL, who has been acting in the Council in a way to exasperate the people of the Twelfth Ward and make them bitterly regret that they elected him, is going up and down inventing silly and absurd reasons for his vote against uniform license. He said to the reporter of the *Times* "that he gave his vote in the interest of temperance, and for beer against whisky."

"How do you find the sentiment on the license question generally?"

"It is all one way in the newspapers, and I notice I am getting my share of attention."

"You voted in the interest of temperance?"

"That is the view I took of it. If there is anything that is vile and injurious it is the throat-tearing whisky sold in the cheap places, and I wanted beer to take its place, and hence I voted, as I thought, to popularize it."

Oh, no, you didn't vote for the double-license rate for any such reason; you are not such a fool as to believe that the drinking of beer in preference to whisky depends upon granting two license rates. You well know that under a single-license tax of $500 there would be just as much beer consumed as under the two licenses. You know that beer will take the place of throat-tearing whisky" whenever the custom calls for it, as the high license authorizes the sale of beer as well as the low license. You know precious well, Mr. Hull, that the $150 beer rate was adopted for the sole and express purpose of giving the grogsellers a chance to commit fraud by selling whisky under it. When the grogsellers were electioneering for the adoption of the $150 rate they publicly proclaimed their intention of vending hard drinks under it, and you were perfectly aware of the fact and voted for it with your eyes open.

John Feldkamp, ex-President of the State Saloonkeepers' Protective Union, declared that "the graded saloon license discriminates against honest men," and he resigned because he refused to be a lawbreaker.

"What do you think of the resignation of President Feldkamp last night?" was asked of P. M. Hansbrough yesterday.

"I think the society did a good thing in demanding it. Mr. Feldkamp was opposed to the wishes of the majority of the members, and for the sake of harmony he had to go."

"How do the members of the State Board feel about the license question?"

"They fully indorse the resolutions passed by the English-speaking saloonkeepers—that is, for all to take out $150 licenses *and sell whisky under them*. Each member is to pay $20 into the treasury to make a fund to fight the Harper law."

That is the way the consumption of beer is to be promoted, and throat-tearing whisky discouraged, and the law obeyed. No, Mr. Hull, your lame, flimsy excuses will deceive nobody. You and Dixon have violated the wishes and betrayed the interests of your wards, and if you were honorable men you would resign your seats and let the people pass on your conduct.

LITTLE PERRY BELMONT is determined to vindicate his loyalty to his Irish constituents which has been very seriously called in question—and on substantial grounds—at the expense of his neighbor and Democratic colleague Abe Hewitt. It was young Mr. Belmont, it appears, who circulated the story about Hewitt's stealthy visit in the dusk of the evening to Minister West for the purpose of assuring that eminent personage that he was to take the O'Donnell resolutions in a Pickwickian sense, and now Belmont will not be satisfied with Minister West's attempts to vindicate Hewitt, or Hewitt's attempt to vindicate himself. He wishes to make further inquiries. It is sad that two such self-constituted champions of the Irish cause should thus quarrel.

MACKIN is promising 12,000 majority in Chicago to the Democratic standard-bearer, and bases his estimates on the belief that the Democrats will have the judges of election. There will be honest Deputy United States Marshals and United States Supervisors to match Mr. Mackin's judges in this city next November. Chesterfield should not forget that.

THE trouble between Meissonier and Mrs. Mackey appears to be that the artist did not sufficiently appreciate the effect of great wealth in adding to the beauty, grace, and loveliness of the feminine possessor thereof. There might have been a few lines in the work of art recalling hard times.

A LAKESIDE MUSING.

"Au revoir."

It was a sweet, girlish voice that spoke these words—a voice that fell upon the night air with a sad cadence in strange and striking contrast to the beautiful face and form of Caroline Catchfly as she stood there upon the veranda of Brierton Villa close-pressed in the arms of the only man in all the world who had won her heart, and to whom she had given the one great love of a woman's life—that of the summer after she has begun wearing store bangs.

It is a solemn thing for a man—strong-willed, self-reliant, and with turquoise-blue suspenders—to win a woman's love; and amid all the radiant joy and feeling of proud triumph there should be ever in his mind the sense of a great responsibility that may not be denied nor avoided. For into his keeping has been freely placed that most precious of gifts—the life of a pure, trusting woman. It is his to make that life an ever-pleasant voyage adown silver-tinted streams whose every ripple laughs back response to the fervid kissings of the sun, or a sad, weary march through the arid deserts of despair and misery, upon whose trackless wastes one sees only the whited skeletons of love, and hope, and ambition.

Jasper K. Rollingstone knew this. He knew that this fair girl who was just budding into womanhood and her mother's corsets loved him with a passionate intensity and deep trustfulness. He knew that some day (provided they were married and had any) she would be the mother of his children—that her sweet voice would teach the little lips to speak his name, her hand guide aright the uncertain footsteps of infancy. All this came to him with dreadful force as he stood there in the purple haze of an August twilight with this woman's gleaming white arms around his neck, her pretty head upon his shoulder, and her deep blue eyes, which seemed to mirror only trustfulness and love, looking up into his. But, despite all this—despite the large, take-it-away-for-a-quarter kiss that the wind-red lips o'erhanging the riant mouth had pressed upon his brow—there lurked in his mind a vague, shadowy suspicion, a haunting fear that something, he knew not what, was on Caroline's mind. It was the tone of her voice as she spoke the words with which this chapter opens—the mournful cadence that was almost a sob—that had affected him so strangely and given birth to the upas-like suspicion which was blighting his happiness.

"Why are you sad when speaking those words?" he asks.

No answer. The vesper chimes of the cathedral a league away come stealing up over the hills that lie to the westward, and as their tones—sweet, and solemn, and faint—fall upon Caroline's port ear Jasper feels a shudder pass over her lithe form. She is intensely religious, this girl, and with the sudden instinct of a man who has played third base he resolves to turn this reverence of hers for all things spiritual to account. "Listen," he says in whispered tones. "It is the vesper hour. The chimes are calling the faithful to worship, and one who deliberately tells a falsehood at this time can never be saved. You know this, Caroline, do you not?"

"Yes," murmurs the girl.

"And would you perjure yourself?"

"No." The voice is faint and low.

"Then tell me," he says, "why you were sad when saying 'Au revoir' to me a little time ago."

"I cannot," she says.

"But you must," continues Jasper. "I demand an answer."

For one instant she looks up at him, her pure young face as white as if the hand of death were upon it, and then she whispers softly: "I cannot."

He pushes her quickly from him, almost rudely, and then, as she stands there beside a cluster of roses that have twined themselves around a pillar, he sees the drooping lips quiver as if in mortal agony, and an instant later she has fallen at his feet and is sobbing as if her heart would break.

He picks her up in his arms as he would a child and raises passionate kisses upon her face. "Forgive me," he cries. "I was wrong to doubt you. It was but idle curiosity on my part, and your refusal to answer my question angered me."

"I will answer it now," she says. "There is nothing to conceal. You wished to know why I was sad when saying 'Au revoir,' and I replied that I could not tell you. It is the truth."

"But why can you not tell me the cause of your sadness when speaking those words?"

"Because," she says, looking at him tenderly "I do not know what they mean."—From "*Her Vassar Education*," by Murat Halstead.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Mr. Cross, rector of St. Luke's Church, Montreal, has resigned on the ground that he does not agree with the articles of the Church of England as to the doctrine of eternal punishment. Mr. Lloyd, a layman, has also retired from office in the same church for a similar reason.

Washington correspondents note the sprinkling of gray in Congressman Cox's hair. Though one of the youngest members in appearance, he is 59 years of age and has been in Congress for a longer period than any Democratic member. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, only exceeds him on the Republican side in length of service.

Eli Perkins says he did not personally know Col. Hunt, of Michigan, who bequeathed him "Josh Billings," and the mother of "Artemus Ward" $5,000 each. "A year ago, however," he says, "I received a letter from him requesting me to send him two of my humorous works. I did so," Col. Hunt did not leave Eli anything.

"The only misgiving I had when I left the cutter," says Lieut. Rhodes, the Gay Head hero, "was about my baby. You didn't know that I had one, did you? He is a bright little boy about 2 years old. His mother died some time ago, and as I left in the boat I called out to the Captain to look out for him if anything happened to me."

Princess Marie, widow of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, it is said, feels that she has been slighted by the Dutch Court, and will return immediately to Berlin. She will make Berlin her permanent residence. She is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, whose wife recently left him. She was the second wife of Prince Henry, to whom she was married in 1878, about four months before his death.

Commander Winfield Scott Schley, who is to be in charge of the Greely relief fleet, was born in 1839, at Frederick, Md., and, leaving the Naval Academy in 1859, went to Japanese waters. During the War he was in active service as Master and Lieutenant. Since 1864 he has been at the Naval Academy, in the Asiatic fleet, the South American station, and in the lighthouse service. He has not been on shore since he came to man's estate.

The Washington *Post* says: "It is not generally known that Frank Hurd, of Ohio, was originally intended for the Catholic priesthood. He could not be accepted upon account of his lameness. The Catholic Church is as particular in enlisting its priests as any officer of the army. Candidates must be physically perfect. Hurd would have made an eloquent priest; but what is the loss of the church is certainly Congress' gain."

An Atlanta *Constitution* correspondent says: "The other night while talking to Senator Brown I noticed a piece of rabbit fur protruding above his collar. I asked him if he wore a rabbit's foot about his neck. 'No,' he replied, 'but I do wear a rabbit skin on my chest. A lady commended it as the best possible protection against cold. I got a fine rabbit skin, cut off the feet, and, tying the two legs together with a ribbon, I tied the skin about my neck. It has worked like a charm.'"

A lady once heard Walter Scott tell Mrs. Barbauld what made him become a poet. He reminded her that when many years earlier she had visited Edinbur

THE BISMARCK INSULT.

Continued Yelping of the German Papers—Comments of the London "Times."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Inclined to Pocket the Snub "with Dignity."

Other Kicks, from Fifth-Rate Powers Up, to Be Accepted in the Same Manner.

GERMAN OPINION.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

Hermann Raster's Paper: The Iron Chancellor has condescended to give telegraphic publicity to his note to the German Embassador at Washington before it reached there—a departure from the prevailing custom at Berlin which is due to the great stir caused by the return of the resolutions concerning Mr. Lasker.

When the note is stripped of the husk of courteous but unmeaning phrases, which are gave in short the stiff words—the kernel of the note—there remains only this, which is the substantial reason for the return of the resolutions—that is:

"I, Bismarck, am the sole judge whether a member of the Reichstag deserves the recognition of a foreign representative body or not. According to my opinion Lasker didn't deserve it, since, when I shifted from free trade to protection, he didn't change with me. He alone deserves well of Germany, who follows me blindly in all my twistings and windings. As Lasker did not do this, I decide that he was undeserving of the recognition paid him in the resolutions of the American House of Representatives and decline to present them to the Reichstag."

This is the substance of Bismarck's note. He confirms fully all which is said above concerning it. He not only says that he has everything to say in Germany and the Reichstag nothing, but he proclaims the doctrine of his political infallibility. He is the secular Pope of the Empire. His "thirty years' experience" puts him in a position to decide ex cathedra what political and social movements are profitable or hurtful to the Empire. It is true that there has sprung up in the Empire a body representing the people, based on universal suffrage, which is called the Reichstag. An unprejudiced foreigner would assume that this body had some importance, and that a man who had occupied a seat in it, and was for four or five years a leader of that party which then supported Bismarck, deserved consideration. Far from it. The Iron Chancellor informs the American Congress that the most prominent representative of the people in the German Empire is a mere cipher which stands behind the great one (Bismarck), and has a value only so long as it retains that position; otherwise it is a mere nothing.

After referring again to Bismarck's political changes, and to the fact that of all the Liberals Lasker was the one who held to him the longest, the editor closes:

Ten years ago he would have considered the resolutions adopted concerning Mr. Lasker a compliment to himself. Today he rejects them as an insult. But, while he insults Lasker's grave, he insults the half decade of his own political life.

There is only one possibility of looking at Bismarck's conduct in this matter in any other way than that it is inspired from miserable hate of the dead "Jewish lawyer," or the assumption that he had a determined purpose to pick a quarrel with the United States in order to be able to forbid immigration from Germany to this country, and that any pretext which will accomplish this suits him. This idea finds a support in the whole conduct of the German Imperial Government towards America.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN A TIGHT PLACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs was in session today over the Lasker incident, and for the present at least has decided not to take any action with regard to it. The decision, however, is to be regarded only as temporary. Said one of the most influential members of the committee: "We shall have to wait at all events until the official resolution reaches us from Bismarck, which, it is now expected, will be next week. Then we shall have to do something to maintain the dignity of the country in a proper way, and I think that we can do it without much trouble. But it is an unpleasant business. The resolution ought never to have passed. It would not have passed in that form if the House had been well-advised of the conditions of German politics. It is doubtful whether Mr. Ochiltree knew anything about it. It was indiscreet and unwise. The rules of the House, which require that such matters shall be referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, ought to have been strictly observed. It was a blunder on our part, and we shall have to make the best of it and preserve our dignity. Nevertheless the reply of Bismarck is the severest snub that this Nation has received for many a day. Read between the lines and you will see that there is all through it contempt for our Government. It was undoubtedly intended as an insult. It is couched, to be sure, in diplomatic phrase, but it cuts to the bone. It is the taunt, too, of a man who has an army of 700,000 men behind him, and a navy in very much better condition than our own. Yet the party in the German Government which Bismarck represents looks upon the Ochiltree resolution very much as the United States at the beginning of the War would have regarded a resolution from the British Government expressing regret at the capture of Mason and Slidell. And this is not the only matter that we are in trouble about. We seem to have diplomatic complications in all quarters. We have disregarded the traditional advice of the fathers to avoid all entangling alliances. The Foreign Affairs Committee has all sorts of difficulties presented to it. The Hewitt-West incident is not an agreeable matter, and we can't tell whether that has ended yet. And as for South America, our diplomacy in that quarter has left a great deal to be desired, and the United States is not in a very good condition, so far as warlike appliances go, to make haste to resent insults even from a fifth-rate Power."

ALTHOUGH KICKED THEY WILL BE CONSERVATIVE.

This is the well-considered language of one of the most experienced members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It may help to show the nature of the complications now pending before that committee and to indicate to some extent the spirit with which they may be treated. There is no disposition to pursue other than a conservative course in the Lasker matter. It is admitted by both Republicans and Democrats that the Ochiltree resolution was a blunder; at the same time there is a general opinion that Bismarck, within parliamentary bounds, intends to snub this country, and that it will be becoming in the House to take some action with respect to the matter which shall conserve the dignity of the Republic without being calculated to disturb the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee freely express the opinion that, while Bismarck serves his master, the Emperor of Germany, as he acknowledges, he does not represent the people of Germany.

THE "PIG FLESH" PRINCE.

PRESS COMMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The *Deutsche Tageblatt*, commenting upon Bismarck's reply to the Lasker resolution, repels the interference of a foreign Legislature in the internal affairs of Germany and criticises the diplomatic intermediary method employed in the transmission of the resolution. The *Tageblatt* says: "We believe Herr Lasker was unknown to a majority of the Congressmen. Their object in adopting the resolution was to gain German votes in the coming Presidential election and win the love of Germans at home who are desirous to throw the gates of the fatherland wide open to American imports."

DEFENDING MINISTER SARGENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Times'* article upon the Lasker incident says: "At last Bismarck has obtained an opportunity to show his dislike to the country which annually robs him of thousands of conscripts. Congress was ill-advised in sending the resolution. Bismarck was ungracious in returning it. Granting, however, that Bismarck was right in refusing praise for Herr Lasker, his organs are wrong in reviling Minister Sargent. The latter was only obeying his Government, and there is no reason why he should be held up, in defiance of international courtesy and almost international law, to the contempt of the German people. It is said that Sargent is hardly careful enough of forms and ceremonies to please a court so formal as Berlin, but a worse moment to try and induce him to resign could hardly have been chosen than the present, when his resignation would stiff further strain the relations of the two countries, which ought to be on excellent terms."

DEVASTATION AND DEATH.

Appalling Ruin Wrought by the Recent Cyclones in the South.

NORTH CAROLINA.

LATER REPORTS OF THE CYCLONE'S WORK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Further details of destruction by the cyclone are coming in. People report fifty persons killed in Richmond County, and perhaps a hundred were wounded. A mile southeast of Mr. Thomas P. Covington's was a small village of colored people. Here the storm did great damage. Of about twenty houses not one was left standing. Every one was leveled with the ground. Here ten people were killed outright and several were wounded, who have since died. Near the place lived Richard Dawkins and Asbury Sandford, white. Their houses were totally demolished and Dawkins and one of his sons mortally wounded. One of the Sandfords was killed. Mrs. Mary Watson's house was blown down, and two of her children fatally injured. She escaped unhurt. McDonald's mill was blown to atoms. Mrs. Grant, white, and her two children were killed and others wounded.

In Wolf Pit Township the storm was furious and much damage was done to property, and Mrs. Daniel Watson and Mr. Stewart killed.

There were two branches of the cyclone. One passed through Darlington, S. C., and crossed the Pee Dee River in the lower part of Anson, then went on to Rockingham. The other cyclone passed west of Wadesboro, crossing the Carolina Central Road a mile east of Polkton, near the Montgomery line. This one passed right through the county, destroying every living thing in its path. So far there is news positively of the death of six persons in Anson County. All the houses were destroyed on the plantations of Henry Huntly, James W. Ward, William Little, F. B. Flake, John D. Pemberton, and Capt. Bradley. Of a tract of seventy-five acres of well-timbered land not a sound tree is left. On the farm of Bee Martin on Brown Creek the cabin of a negro was blown down and the man instantly killed. On Steve Boyette's place every house was blown down. Fate Allen, colored, was crippled by his house being blown over. James Thomas, white, a tenant of Mr. Moody Allen, lost house and effects. James Huff, another tenant, lost his house.

In Union County, Mrs. E. Broom was badly hurt and her daughter mortally wounded. Billy Horton's house was left standing but turned completely around. At Buck Horton's every building was destroyed and every member of the family hurt. At S. F. Ross' every building was destroyed and his wife injured. At Mr. Lewis Krimenger's every building was destroyed and his sister severely injured. John Biven, colored, had everything destroyed and himself and family were blown to the woods, their clothing torn from them, and their hands and faces lacerated. At G. D. Allen's every building was destroyed and Mr. Allen and a child were injured. Marcy Griffin's house was blown down and burned up and Mr. Griffin mortally wounded.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

A stump five feet in diameter, not over two feet high, was blown up by the roots and carried hundreds of yards. Hundreds of smaller stumps were torn up by the roots and timber was twisted and torn in a surprising manner. The main current of the storm was not more than fifty feet wide. The track looks like the bed of a river or creek, so completely was everything removed from it.

In other townships, so far as heard from, some hundred or more dwelling-houses were destroyed, besides all outhouses, etc. Much suffering needs to be relieved. In Montgomery County such devastation was never witnessed before. Every house on Kirk's place was blown down and no sign of life is to be seen—fences, gates, everything is gone. The mountain lying just west of the houses looked as if swept of forest. The extent of the storm in Montgomery County is not known yet. It extended as far as Uwharrie, near Saundersford, five miles or more, and many houses were blown to pieces, many people killed, and some children are not yet found. Among those killed were the wife of A. R. Dennis and one or two children, Miss Hall, and James Byrd and wife, while a great many are badly wounded. The next house reported as blown down was Mr. R. C. Hall's, a mile and a half up the river, killing his daughter. Wiley N. Harris' houses were blown to pieces and his daughter killed.

The next report is from two miles up the river at Uwharrie Post-Office, and the houses of the following were blown: E. Swan Sanders (store and dwelling), J. P. Harper, John Morris, Eddie Mullinix, A. R. Dennis, Hancel Beaman, James Byrd, Wilson Davis, Mary Hurly, Adaline Hurly, Sampson Morris, Littleton Dennis, Mark Harrel Jr., Pad Dennis, and Polly Crawford, and of these the houses of Wilson Davis and Eddie Mullinix were burned. The wife and child of Mr. A. R. Dennis were killed, also James Byrd and wife, and one or two are missing. The full extent of the storm there is still unknown.

From Johnson, Harnett, and Richmond Counties appeals are being made for aid to other parts of the State. A great public meeting was held here tonight for that purpose.

ALABAMA.

A WHOLE FAMILY KILLED AND A BOY CRAZED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Georgia Pacific Road ran an excursion-train to Leeds today to allow citizens an opportunity of viewing the results of the cyclone. A large crowd went, and for the first time realized the fearful devastation of the country. News now comes that every member of the Poole family suffered death. Mrs. Poole died yesterday. Her little baby was blown away, and has not been discovered. This family of five were swept out of existence. The boy who attends a water-tank near Leeds was blown 200 yards, and ever since has been a raving maniac.

WRECKED IN THE STORM.

Loss of the Bark Esther Near Boston —Rescue of the Crew.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Pilot-boat No. 2, while cruising sixty miles off Boston Light yesterday, saw a vessel in a sinking condition flying a signal of distress. A tremendous sea was running, but the boat pluckily bore down for her and found her to be the coal-laden bark Esther from Perth-Amboy for Portland. The Captain and eight men were soon on the pilot-boat, and then a successful attempt was made to save some of their personal effects. Just then the English steamer Marengo hove in sight, and Capt. Martin, the pilot, took her in charge, taking with him seven of the nine men he had rescued. This second transfer had hardly been effected before the Esther sank. The steamer was headed for Boston, but did not come up until today. In the heavy seas which were running Wednesday the Esther's cargo shifted, and she was thrown on her beam ends. The crew were put to work at righting her, and succeeded. The sudden changes of wind and the heavy seas undoubtedly caused the cargo to shift again, and, the water coming in over her works, caused the crew to give up all hope of saving her. She had at least ten feet of water in her hold when she was abandoned. Capt. Martin's bravery is much talked of today.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 22.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has withdrawn the entire system of rates ordered by them to be adopted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. The petition for an injunction filed by George F. Wilbur, of Boston, one of the heavy stockholders of the Topeka & Santa Fé Road, was heard before Judge Martin in special session of the District Court tonight, and the cause for the injunction being removed as to the Commissioners by their action noted above, the court made no order, but the court granted the injunction as to the railroad company, restraining them from adopting the special rates prepared by the Commissioners.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ALABAMA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Dr. Roe, a well-to-do citizen of Birmingham, Ala., was at Fort Payne, Ala., today making a settlement with Samuel Haralson, brother of Judge Haralson. A quarrel resulted in Roe cutting Haralson's throat, killing him instantly. Roe escaped to the mountains. A large posse is in pursuit.

BEYOND THE SEA.

Tokar in the Hands of El Mahdi's Men, and Cairo Mutinous.

An Inquiry to Be Had Relative to the Homes of the English Poor.

Resignation of the Speaker of the House of Commons—Heavy French Failures.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

FALL OF TOKAR.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* reports the surrender of the garrison at Tokar. The *Times* confirms this report.

Five soldiers who arrived at Suakin from Tokar report that the rebels kept up a constant fire of artillery and rifles. Tuesday the garrison recognized the necessity of conferring with the rebels. Wednesday Yakoob and Maccavi Effendi, the Chief of Police, with the Sergeant of Artillery, went out and conferred with the rebels. On returning they informed the garrison that they must surrender their arms Thursday. Many soldiers murmured at this, and a large proportion of them escaped during the night. Tokar was surrendered Thursday as had been arranged.

Earl Granville has a dispach from the British Consul at Suakin to the effect that only those of the garrison of Tokar who had wives surrendered to Osman Digma. The remainder are trying to reach Suakin.

Gen. Graham, commander of the proposed Tokar relief expedition, announces by telegraph his arrival at Suakin. He states that no report of the actual surrender of Tokar is yet received. The troops were being landed at Trinkitat with the utmost rapidity.

Refugees from Tokar report that the inhabitants were the first to suggest submission, and the garrison followed. Two male and two female Greeks saved their lives by becoming Moslems. All the officials of the town declared for the Mahdi. The behavior of the rebels toward the inhabitants and garrison was very friendly.

Everything indicates that the Egyptian officers at Tokar preferred to surrender to the rebels rather than the Christians. A Soudanese Lieutenant wished to fight, however, and tried to assemble the soldiers, but in vain.

EL MAHDI.

The revolt at Masowah is spreading. El Mahdi has appointed his brother, Alf Yussuf, Governor of Darfour, and ordered him to levy 7,000 men and march to Kordofan to reinforce the main body of the Mahdi's troops.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The ministerial conference on the fall of Tokar was short. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow, pending the receipt of further confirmatory advices. The Secretary of State for War afterward held a consultation at the war office with the Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Wolseley, Adjutant General. It is reported that Gen. Wolseley advises that the campaign be continued against Osman Digma in order to prevent the rebels marching north on Berber, and that a detachment be sent to relieve the garrison at Kassola.

Fugitives report that the main body of rebels is at Teb. Tokar had plenty of munitions. The military opinion at Suakin is in favor of dealing a blow to Osman Digma.

A merchant at Tokar made the original overtures for the surrender of the town. The Egyptian officers who went to the rebel camp were feasted there and accepted presents and returned to Tokar with an escort of 100 rebels, showing that a surrender was decided upon.

GORDON.

Gen. Gordon telegraphed instructions to Admiral Hewett, commander at Suakin, to call a conference of the Sheikhs of the tribes between Suakin and Massowah for the purpose of arranging terms of peace, and also to ask Osman Digma to meet Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. Admiral Hewett, not seeing his way clear to act upon the instructions, has referred the dispatch to the home Government.

Gen. Gordon explains that he is not encouraging slave-hunting. His proclamation relates to slaveholding, and he regards the existing slaves as property. Col. Coetlogon has left Khartoum.

POPULAR FEELING.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout London and in Parliament at the news of the surrender of Tokar.

KISSOLA'S GARRISON.

The garrison at Kissola is reported to be 1,500 strong, with sufficient supplies to last a fortnight.

DISAFFECTED TROOPS.

Twelve hundred British troops are now at Suakin and 3,300 at Trinkitat. The Governor at Kassala favors El Mahdi, and would rather evacuate the town than fight him. A portion of the Khartoum garrison has left the town. Three thousand nine hundred blacks remain at Khartoum and 2,000 Soudanese.

TROUBLE AT CAIRO.

At Cairo a ferment was caused in the native quarter of the Bazaar today by the rumor that the English had been defeated.

KING JOHN.

El Mahdi has sent a letter to King John of Abyssinia demanding his adherence to the Prophet. King John returned a contemptuous reply.

THE ENGLISH POOR.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Queen has given her sanction to the appointment of a Royal Commission on Dwellings of the Poor.

SPEECH BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The House of Lords agreed to the Marquis of Salisbury's motion to appoint a commission on the housing of the poor. The Prince of Wales addressed the House on the subject. He said he had been impressed, as all classes had been, regarding the condition of the poor. He was gratified that a royal commission had been appointed to look into the matter. He took a lively interest in the question, and felt flattered at being appointed a member of the commission. The subject was not totally unknown to him. None could say the laborers upon his Norfolk estate were badly housed.

The Prince's speech was received with cheers.

The inquiry of the royal commission for housing of the poor is limited to England. The commission is composed of the Prince of Wales, Cardinal Manning, Earl Brownlow, Baron Carrington, and several members of Parliament. The only workmen's representative is Henry Broadhurst, member of Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent.

PARLIAMENT.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was debated in the Commons this evening. O'Donoghue, a Liberal, censured the Parnellites and accused Parnell of having humbugged and gammoned the Irishmen with promises which were never realized. It was by such means, he said, the Parnellites had obtained power. Although he had separated himself from the Parnellites he denied that he had changed his political opinions. O'Donoghue vindicated the action of the Government in Ireland.

Parnell's amendment was rejected—81 to 30. The address was then passed.

THE SPEAKER'S RESIGNATION.

Speaker Brand announced his resignation. He said he should have wished to die in the service of the House, but that body had a right to expect his full services, which his health forbade. The Speaker was greeted with cheers, and appeared deeply moved.

[There is a great difference between the status of the Speaker of the British House of Commons and the corresponding officer of the American House of Representatives. While the former officer is elected by the Commons, and generally after a heated struggle, he must, nevertheless, receive the approval of the Crown before entering upon the duties of the office. While the Speaker in theory quits the chair with the Parliament which elected him, and while the Speaker is to some extent directly responsible to the party in power, the practice has been to continue him in office in spite of partisan changes, and he is generally retained until he resigns. This satisfactory principle is based chiefly on the action of Sir Robert Peel in 1841, when the Tory Premier cheerfully supported the reelection of the Whig Speaker. There have been eleven Speakers in the last hundred years. The Speaker is the mouth of the Commons, but the only occasion when he addresses the Sovereign on the throne is at the close of a session, when the money bill is offered for the royal acceptance.

The Rt.-Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, M. P., Speaker of the House of Commons, is the second son of the twenty-first Baron Dacre, by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Reverend Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and brother and heir presumptive to the present Baron. He was born in 1814. For some time he was private secretary to Sir George Grey. In July, 1853, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent till December, 1868, and since then he has sat for the County of Cambridge. In February, 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he only held the office for a few weeks. He held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. In 1859 Mr. Brand succeeded Sir W. Hayter, senior "whip" of the Liberal party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition in February, 1872. At first some honorable members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons; but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right-honorable gentleman, who has discharged the duties of his high office to the satisfaction alike of Liberals and Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected and the Conservatives were placed in power Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the first Commoner of the realm and ranks next after Barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster and a salary of £5,000 a year. Mr. Brand's name has of late years been before the public in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural laborers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex.

He was married in 1838 to Eliza, daughter of Gen. Robert Ellice, by whom he has had a large family. His eldest son is one of the members for Stroud and was formerly member for Hertfordshire.]

FINANCIAL CRASHES.

HEAVY FAILURES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Emile & Cordier, shippers of Rochefort, with a branch at Bordeaux, have failed. Liabilities, 5,500,000 francs. The failure involves firms at Angouleme, La Rochelle, and Niort.

A stock broker named Maynier, who was involved, hanged himself.

A banker named Radille has suspended. Liabilities, 3,500,000 francs, chiefly peasants' earnings.

AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Francis McGinty, a corn-trader, has failed for £35,000.

TONQUIN.

HOW THE BLACK FLAGS FIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Tricou, formerly French Minister to China, has just arrived here from Saigon. He states the Black Flags always place the Chinamen in front of them in battle, and massacre them if they refuse to fight. He says 400 Chinese were killed in that way in the battle of Sontay. Tricou has the gold cup from which Hiephoa, the late King of Annam, drank the poison at the bidding of the present Regent.

HOTTENTOT TORTURES.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES OF PRISONERS CAPTURED BY AN AFRICAN CHIEF.

The following is an extract of a letter from Walwich Bay, southwest coast of Africa, dated Dec. 14, 1883: "The atrocious acts of Paul Vister (a Hottentot Chief) have received further confirmation. This fiend held a raad, and it was decided not to shoot the prisoners, as is usually done, but to torture them, so it was decided that the lower jaw of the victim should be severed and a knife inserted in the roof of the mouth and forced up to the brain. These wretches further amused themselves by putting a rein with a slip-knot round the throats of the prisoners, hauling them up to trees, and when the tongue of the victim had protruded somewhat letting him down again, carrying on this amusement until the unfortunate prisoners were lifeless." The London *Daily News* believes that the occurrence of these horrible cruelties has been brought to the notice of Sir Leicester Smythe, her Majesty's Acting High Commissioner at the Cape.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the Suez Canal bondholders, representing 25,000 shares, it was unanimously resolved that the agreement made by De Lesseps with the British shipowners was unacceptable.

The bondholders of the Suez Canal have admitted the necessity of a second canal. It is stated that Minister Ferry has refused to open diplomatic negotiations on the subject because the canal was a purely private work.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HULLAH.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—John Hullah, the musician, is dead, aged 72.

[John Hullah, teacher of singing, was born in 1812, and was a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1833 studied under Crevelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens' opera, "The Village Coquets." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and did much to popularize the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847, was unfortunately burnt down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils presented him with a handsome testimonial as a mark of gratitude for his teaching and sympathy with his misfortune. He has been Professor of Vocal Music and of Harmony in King's College, Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, organist of Charterhouse, and conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hullah was appointed Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education in March, 1872. He was the author of "A Grammar of Harmony," a "Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music," and "The Transition Period of Musical History" (courses of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of a large number of detached essays on the history and science of music. Mr. Hullah resigned the Professorship of Vocal Music at King's College, London, in 1874. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburg in 1876, and in 1877 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome—the oldest musical institution in Europe.]

FRANCOIS BONHEUR.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Francois Bonheur, brother of Rosa Bonheur, died suddenly this morning.

CABLE NOTES.

Thousands of people are dying of fever in South Java.

At London yesterday 10,846 bales of Port Philip and Sydney wool were sold.

Fire at Mayaguse, Porto Rico, yesterday destroyed forty-two houses. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The strike of the coal-miners at Auzin, France, has assumed large proportions; of 11,400 miners, only 4,600 are at work.

The Berlin Museum has finally secured the Blenheim Palace pictures, chiefly through the German Crown Princess.

The Comte de Paris has subscribed 50,000 francs toward the memorial monument to be erected in Brittany to the Comte de Chambord.

Dr. Friedenwanger, a retired army surgeon, his wife, child, and servant, were murdered by robbers at Herrmannstadt, Transylvania. Before decamping the robbers lighted fires under the beds of the victims.

The Pope has accepted Cardinal von Hohenlohe's resignation of the See of Albano. The Pope refuses, however, to approve the appointment of Cardinal von Hohenlohe to the See of Posen pending an agreement with Prussia regarding the vacant see.

Commander Goodrich leaves the Thetis, recently purchased by America for the Greely relief expedition, and takes command of the Alert sloop-of-war, which the English Government adds to the expedition. The Thetis sails for America next week.

At St. Petersburg, sixteen persons, including the authoress Kennis Raja, have been banished since the beginning of January. The Prefect of the District of Tischin has been arrested on a charge of socialism. Many students have been arrested in Kasan owing to the publication of a pamphlet hostile to the Government.

The three survivors of the bark Ada Barton, now at London, state that they clung to the masts for five days and nights without food. The third day the dog tried to devour one of them. When rescued they were casting lots to decide which of the three should die to furnish food for the other two.

AQUERO'S RELEASE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 22.—In celebration of the release of Aquero, 5,000 Cubans marched in torchlight procession. The Federal, State, and municipal officers were in line.

AIDING SCIENCE.

Three Persons Murdered and the Bodies Sold to a Medical College.

Arrest of Four Colored Men Charged with Being the Principals in the Crime.

Strong Suspicion that Similar Horrid Work Has Been Going On for Some Years.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Beverly Taylor, an aged colored man, his wife, and granddaughter lived in a little cabin in Avondale, which was burned Friday night. There was some mystery connected with the burning of the cabin at the time, owing to the fact that there were no signs of human bones found about the place, and it was supposed the three people who had occupied the building had left for parts unknown, for reasons best known to themselves.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The mystery was cleared up last night, and the bodies of the three colored people were found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College, in this city. Dr. Cilley last evening sent word to the Marshal of Avondale asking him to come and look at the bodies. He did so, and identified them as those of the missing colored people. An examination of the bodies shows that all three of them had been murdered, all the bodies showing unmistakable signs of violence, and the skulls of Taylor and wife being fractured. Whether the family was murdered for money or for the dissecting-table is not known, but the general belief is that they were killed for the latter purpose. The house where Taylor lived was a desolate spot, half a mile from any neighbors. Allen Ingalls, Jeff Lout, Richard Ingalls, and Ben Johnson, all colored, residing in the vicinity of the murder, have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators. Allen Ingalls confessed that he was one of the parties who took the bodies to the dissecting-room.

At 10 o'clock tonight the detectives were making unsuccessful efforts to draw out further confessions from the men arrested. There is no longer any doubt of the three people having been murdered in order to secure their bodies to sell to the medical college. The cabin was burned to conceal the crime.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. CILLEY.

Dr. Cilley, of the Ohio College, who purchased the bodies, has reluctantly conceded that such is his belief. He says it never occurred to him that people might be murdered for such a purpose, and it makes him shudder to think of it.

"Is it not barely possible," a reporter asked, "that you frequently buy bodies of persons who are murdered for that purpose?"

"No; I do not suppose such a thing ever occurred before."

"Yet, doctor, you would say the same thing today had not the mysterious disappearance of a whole family caused an investigation."

"Yes, that is true. I will say that it is possible that persons are murdered and brought to the college and sold to us. We never ask any questions, and our suspicions are never aroused by wounds, as they may be caused by the handling."

"Then some of these people who so mysteriously disappear may land in medical colleges?"

"It is possible."

"Had these men never brought you bodies before?"

"One of them has; he has been bringing bodies to us for the last four or five years."

"Many?"

"Oh, I suppose ten or twelve altogether."

"Were there bruises on any of them as upon these?"

"I couldn't say, as we never notice anything of that kind."

"Will you go out to identify the men arrested?"

"As soon as they call upon me to do so, yes, sir."

It is recalled that about a year ago the dead body of an unknown young man was found in a piece of woods called "Devil's Hole," near the Zoological Garden. Allen Ingalls appeared upon the scene and threatened to shoot persons accompanying the Coroner to view the remains. The unknown man was shot—probably murdered—but his identity still remains a mystery. Ingalls was at that time fined for carrying deadly weapons, as there was no proof of a more serious offense against him. "Burking," as it is called, now probably for the first time introduced in this country, derives its origin and name from one Burke, an Irishman, who provided some twenty-odd "subjects" admirably fresh and acceptable to the demonstrator of anatomy of London. He was hanged for his enterprise and experiions in the cause of medical science in 1829, after confessing a most atrocious list of murders committed by him and his partner, Hare, of which the bodies were disposed of to medical colleges. His name was given to the offense. The colored men arrested are not openly known to be resurrectionists, but there has been uncertainty about how one of them supported himself. The examination begins at Irondale tomorrow.

A GAUDY STATEMENT BY INGALLS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—Richard Ingalls, one of the men arrested for the murder of the Taylor family at Avondale, has made a statement tonight to the effect that John Harris, a man he never knew till last Friday, engaged him at 5 in the afternoon to assist in taking the bodies to the medical college, and fixed the place of meeting on the turnpike at 9 o'clock. They met, and shortly after a man with a wagon came along, whom he does not know. They drove a short distance, when Harris pointed out the bodies in a fence-corner in sacks. As soon as loaded all started back to the city, but Harris stopped the wagon, was gone an hour, and came back running. The cabin was then seen. They drove to the college, delivered the bodies, and got their pay. Taylor, the murdered man, was formerly a resurrectionist, and Ingalls was his partner. The name of one of the prisoners given as Lout should be Lott.

A WHACK AT MINNESOTA.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—In the Legislature today an adverse report was made on the bill permitting savings-banks to invest in Minnesota State bonds, those of the Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and of the Illinois Central Railroad at its leased lines. The Chairman of the committee explained that Minnesota repudiated her debt some years ago and paid only 50 cents on the dollar. Concerning other bonds the committee was not satisfied of the expediency of allowing investments in them.

The Government

Told the truth when he said Dr. Tyler's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

To One and All—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's" Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Angostura Bitters is a household word all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

For throat diseases, coughs, colds, &c., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Hunter on the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption by medicated inhalation. A free pamphlet. Apply at 96 State.

FREE The next great EXCURSION to Arkansas and Texas will leave Chicago and St. Louis March 5. Rates very low. Elegant illustrated books and maps sent free. Address JNO. E. ENNIS 109 Clark-st., Chicago.

James Armstrong & Co.,
138 and 140 State-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have assorted our HOSIERY into LOTS, and have put a price on each lot that will insure a speedy clearance.

Lot 1—Ladies' full regular made Balbriggan Hose at 20 cents.
Lot 2—Ladies' full regular made Hose, in black, cardinal, wine, and fancy stripes, at 25c.
Lot 3—Ladies' fine stripe and ingrain solid colors at 35c.
Lot 4—Ladies' fleeced lined Cotton Hose and Cashmere Wool Hose at 49c; formerly 75c.
Lot 5—Ladies' fine Cashmere Wool Hose, in black, cardinal, and all the leading colors, at 69c; former price, $1.00.
Lot 6—Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, in all colors, at 49c, 59c, 65c, and 75c.
Lot 7—Misses' C. & G. Cotton Hose, in plain and fancy stripes, sizes 6½ to 9½, all at 35c pair.
Lot 8—Misses' fine Cashmere Wool Hose, sizes 5 to 7, at 75c.
Lot 9—Misses' fine Cashmere Silk Striped Hose, sizes 5 to 7½, former price $1.25 to $1.75, all at 85c pair.
Lot 10—Fine English Ribbed Hose, in sizes 6½, 6, and 6½, former price, 85, 90, and 95c, now offered for 25c pair.
Lot 11—Men's full regular made British Half Hose reduced from 25 to 18c.
Lot 12—Gents' Fancy Half Hose, in stripes and solid colors, at 25c.
Better grades in Lisle Thread, Silk, and Fine Cashmere Hosiery, all reduced.

Ladies' Jersey Gloves reduced from 35c to 15c pair.
Ladies' fine Cashmere Jersey Gloves reduced from 45, 55, and 65 to 20, 25, and 35c pair.
Heavy Winter Gloves and Mitts for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children at half price.
All Winter Underwear marked one-half of former price.
Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, only 49c each.
Gents' Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Suspenders, Collars, and Cuffs, all marked under value.

Cloaks and Wraps,

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, made from good quality Diagonal, with fur collar, reduced from $14.00 to $8.00.

Dolmans.

One Lot well-made, nicely-trimmed, reduced from $12.00 to $8.00.

Newmarkets.

Black and Colored reduced from $18.00 to $11.50.

Silk Russian Circles
$18.00 to Close.

Plush Sacques and Dolmans.

In Fur Trimming, all greatly reduced.

Heavy All-Wool Shawls

Marked down from $5.00 to $3.50.

Double Shawls, all wool, at $3.00, $7.00, and $8.00; former prices $5.00, $5.00, and $11.00.

Berlin Imported Jerseys at $1.98; former prices $3.50.

Misses' and Children's Havelocks at $1.98, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00; formerly sold at $3.00, $4.00, $4.98, $5.50, and $6.00.

Misses' and Children's Suits will be sold regardless of cost.

SHOES.

SPECIAL SALE.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

An Entire Line of SAMPLES from a Leading Manufacturer.

LOT I.—Ladies' and Misses' Kid, Pebble, and Straight Goat, side lace, Boots, at $1.50; worth $2.

LOT II.—Ladies' and Misses' Kid, Pebble, and Straight Goat, worked button-hole, at $1.49; worth from $1.50 to $3.

LOT III.—Ladies' Curacoa Kid, worked button-holes, all sizes, at $1.98; worth $3.

LOT IV.—Ladies

AT THE CAPITAL.

Conclusion of Mr. Shearman's Tariff Argument Before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Washington Monument to Be Completed Within the Next Few Months.

A New Bonded-Whisky Bill—Yesterday's Notable Events in the Social World.

TARIFF REVISION.

CLOSE OF MR. SHEARMAN'S ARGUMENT BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Shearman concluded his revenue-reform speech before the Ways and Means Committee today. He discussed the relative cost of labor in the iron and steel industry to the finished product. He said that the ratio which wages bear to rents, interest, profits, insurance, raw materials, and other elements in manufactures is the same that simple interest bears to compound interest. He challenged denial of the statements that he had made, and declared that such a denial would lead only to manifest and monstrous absurdities. He further declared that all the talk of the protectionists about the necessity of protective duties in order to protect labor is designed to deceive American workingmen. He denied that skilled labor in the form of bookkeepers, cashiers, etc., should be taken into account in estimating the ratio of wages or labor to the finished product. He showed the ratio of wages and labor in the aggregate of all manufacturing industries, according to the census, and declared that if the figures of the protectionists were adopted there would be nothing left whatever for profit or interest on capital invested. He further declared that the wages of operatives in the cotton and woolen industries of Great Britain are higher on the average than the wages paid like operatives in the United States.

Mr. Russell having made some allusion to the Cobden Club, and to the anxiety of British manufacturers to break down the American tariff, Mr. Shearman declared, from personal knowledge, that the British manufacturers feel little interest in the American tariff, and the more intelligent of them would rather it should be perpetuated, fearing that, if it were broken down, American manufacturers would compete with them in the foreign markets. There was a bare possibility, he said, that, if all raw materials were admitted free, there would be a depression in certain domestic industries for a year or two, but it would not last. Prices of products would come down, but wages would advance, as also would the profits of the manufacturers. The average wages of the country for common labor now are not more than $1 a day. With free trade and raw materials they would at least be $1.30, and the wages of skilled labor would also increase. Not a single industry would be destroyed. He repelled the idea that because he is a lawyer he can give no practical advice to tariffmakers. He said he knew lawyers who knew more about manufacturing than manufacturers themselves, more about engineering than engineers, and more about mining than the miners. The advice of a lawyer, which it did not take five minutes to communicate, had frequently saved manufacturers $500,000. Free trade absolute would require an increase of at least one-fourth of the number of workmen engaged in manufacturing industries, and would increase wages 25 per cent. In other words, he said, protection depresses wages, and free trade increases wages. The wages of workingmen in Great Britain have advanced 25 per cent under free trade. It was nonsense to say that compensatory duties are needed to balance the wage scale between the United States and other countries.

Mr. Russell wanted to know why, if laborers are better paid in England than here, they come to this country?

Mr. Shearman was not willing to admit the truth of this unqualifiedly, but he declared that the reason why workingmen leave Europe for America is that there they have no opportunity to obtain title to pieces of land, something which they cannot do in England, Germany, or France, and that the majority of the immigrants are agricultural laborers. Germany, he said, has adopted the protective system, and wages have declined except in one or two places which were visited by Robert P. Porter, and where wages were advanced on the news of his arrival. He also declared that since the free-trade policy was established in Ireland that country has been more prosperous than before. He mentioned the linen industry, in which only 27,000 operatives were engaged in 1868, against 54,000 in 1878—an increase of more than 100 per cent. Wages advanced in Ireland from 100 to 400 per cent in the same period, and that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland today, she is more prosperous than ever before.

It is said that it is the wrong time to change the tariff. This he denied. The present depression is due to the tariff, which, in its present aspect, is downright robbery. Free-traders would be willing for a period of years to pay bounty to their lords and masters in Pennsylvania in order to enjoy the blessings of free trade. He declared for immediate and absolute abolition of duties. All metallic ores, scrap-iron, wool, lumber, salt, flax, hemp, jute, and tin-plate should go on the free list. The compensatory duties on woolen goods should be abolished. No tariff whatever should exceed 40 per cent. The duties on books should be greatly reduced, and works of art, etc., should be free.

MR. R. R. BOWKER.

Mr. Shearman was followed by R. R. Bowker, of New York, a representative of the American Free-Trade League. Mr. Bowker devoted his attention mainly to wool, copper, and glass. He urged the committee to make a clean and clear reduction of the tariff, because we do not want a crowd of lawsuits to result from it. Last year's bill was a sham and delusion. The young men of this country, he said, think that this tariff question is the main one in politics, and they will side with the party which declares for tariff reform and tariff reduction.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hiscock, he said that the Free-Trade Club of New York numbers about 500 members, and the Free-Trade Club of Kings County has about the same membership. So far as he knew the farmers' organizations and labor organizations in the State of New York have not officially expressed a willingness or desire to coöperate with the Free-Trade League. Free-trade clubs, he said, are organizing in the West. There are none now in Illinois, but there is one in Indianapolis. The Iroquois Club was mentioned, but Mr. Bowker said he did not mean by a free-trade club a Democratic political organization. The funds of the free-trade clubs in New York, according to statements of Shearman and Bowker, are contributed entirely by American citizens, although Samuel Morley, M. P., did at one time send $10 to the New York Free-Trade Club. The membership of the Kings County Club consists of from thirty-five to forty lawyers, twenty-five to thirty-five other professional men, and of manufacturers who are also importers to a limited extent. Mr. Shearman did not think that a single importer belongs to either of the clubs. So far as he knows the importers did not want the tariff destroyed.

THE GLASS-MEN, ETC.

The representatives of glass bottlemakers also appeared before the committee today and argued strenuously against any reduction of the duties on glass bottles. It is probable that the hearings will now end, although Representative Cannon wants to make an argument against the placing of jute butts on the free list. This is understood to be in the interest of certain manufacturers of cotton bagging from that in his district, who compete with the manufacturers of cotton bagging from jute and jute butts. The sugar-men will demand a hearing and will undoubtedly secure one.

The committee will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow to hear Mr. Blackburn read his report on the Bonded-Spirits bill. It was informally, agreed yesterday that the bill shall go to the House. One member of the committee desired to save the yeas and nays on the question of reporting it, but they were not called, and it is the understanding that any member of the committee who chooses shall be at liberty to oppose the bill in the House. A Democratic member of the committee said today that he does not believe a majority of the committee will vote for the bill.

THE BONDED PERIOD.

A SUBSTITUTE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Mr. Morrison has offered, in the Ways and Means Committee, a substitute for the bill under discussion in committee on the extension of the bonded whisky period. The substitute provides that the bonded period shall be extended not exceeding two years from the date the tax has, or would have, fallen due.

It provides that such extension shall not be made in any case unless a new warehousing bond in a penal sum not less than the amount of the tax and with sureties satisfactory to the Collector of the district in which the warehouse is located shall be given, conditioned that the principal named in the bond shall pay the tax on the spirits specified therein, and also the interest of such tax at 4½ per cent per annum for the time of the extension; and within five years from the date of the original entry of such spirits for deposit in the warehouse, when any distilled spirits upon which the time for the payment of tax shall become extended under the provisions of the act are regaged for withdrawal from warehouse, the allowance for loss shall be no more than is now authorized for a warehousing period of three years, and the tax and the interest on the tax at the rate above named shall be collected also upon the excess of loss found upon such gage at the time of the withdrawal of such spirits.

The committee will vote on Mr. Morrison's bill tomorrow.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The annual meeting of the Washington Monument Society was held today at the residence of Gen. W. McKee Dunn, of this city. The board of officers for the last year was reelected. A stone was accepted for insertion in the monument to represent Wyoming. It was directed that the thanks of the society be tendered through the Secretary of State to the King of Siam for a stone sent by him for the monument, and a committee of five was appointed to consider the subject of providing for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, which event is expected to take place early in December the present year.

At the close of the business session the members of the society remained to meet at luncheon a large number of distinguished guests invited by Gen. Dunn to honor the occasion, among whom were Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Field, Harlan, Matthews, and Gray, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Edmunds, Pendleton, Voorhees, Morrill, Harrison, Miller (Cal.), Ingalls, Plumb, Jones (Nev.), Brown, and Wilson; Representatives Randall, Kelley, Browne (Ind.), Peelee, Dunn, Hitt, and Russell; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, ex-Secretary Blaine, Gens. Joseph Holt, Meigs, and Hunter, Col. Casey, Judges Drake, Scofield, Richardson, and Macarthur, and Commissioner Dudley.

SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY'S AFTERNOON TEAS—OTHER EVENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Washington's Birthday has been celebrated by such a fusillade of "teas" as would lead the uninitiated diplomats (present at each and all) to imagine that George was a temperance reformer and the Boston "tea-party" a literal fact.

From 4 to 7 Mrs. Commodore English, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Rixie and Mrs. Taunt, gave one, Mrs. Gen. Ricketts gave one, and Mrs Belden Noble gave one. Mrs. Noble was assisted by her neice, Miss Stearns, Miss Ransom, Miss Spafford, Miss Dawes, and a host of pretty little girls in white muslin gowns, who fluttered about the table helping the guests. Mrs. Noble wore a Marie Stuart gown of sapphire-blue velvet, her hair covered by a velvet cap edged with pearls. Miss Dawes wore a rich combination of sapphire-blue silk and silver brocade; Miss Stearns, an apricot silk hand painted; Miss Ransom, a cream-colored surah with an abundance of white lace; Miss Spofford, a blue brocade with cream lace trimmings. The little girls in the dining-room were lovely creatures; they all had fair hair, which floated over their shoulders, and the muslin gowns were caught at the waist with Roman sashes of the palest contadina stripes. The house is a marvel of beauty, both in its Wirths decorations and its collections of art treasures.

The last of the Secretary of State's receptions has taken place, and every one regrets the discontinuance of these delightful evenings. Owing to a severe cold Mrs. Frelinghuysen was unable to be present, but the Secretary and his younger daughter received the guests, and Miss Frelinghuysen as usual presided over the tea-urn. Both of the ladies wore white—one satin trimmed with crystal, the other silk trimmed with lace. The number of distinguished guests present was larger than usual. The President and his sister entered at 11 o'clock. Mrs. McElroy looking very pretty in a black and white brocaded velvet, with ostrich-tips in her hair. Among the handsomest gowns were those worn by Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. McClellan, Mme. d'Arshot, and Mrs. Brewster.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Windom gave a reception also, to which many of the guests went from the Secretary's.

Tomorrow night the Choral Society will give their first concert. The membership is so entirely in the gay world that the hours have been arranged to accommodate the guests bound for Justice Field's, Mrs. Holliday's, and Secretary Chandler's.

The reception given by the lady managers of the new Homeopathic Hospital was held at the Masonic Temple, and is accounted a success both socially and financially. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. Senator Rawlins, Mrs. Henry D. Cook Jr., Mrs. Stearns of Florida, and Mrs. Pitt Cook. The evening began with a promenade concert, the Marine Band being the instrumental half of the same, and ended in a dancing party that continued till 12 o'clock. The object of the entertainment is to furnish the hospital in a neat and complete manner throughout.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE HEWITT EPISODE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Representative Brumm's resolution, which provides that the House shall instruct the Foreign Affairs Committee to make inquiry as to whether any Foreign Minister, accredited to the Government of the United States, has endeavored to nullify the effects of a unanimous resolution passed by this House, by representations affecting the honor and integrity of its members, was adversely acted upon by the committee today on the ground that no information bearing upon the subject could be obtained.

LIEUT. COLWELL.

The report of the Proteus Court of Inquiry has been printed. Of Lieut. Colwell, who was with Garlington, and has been designated to take part in the Greely relief expedition now being fitted out, the report says: "It is considered by the court extremely fortunate for the expeditionary force that the one officer sent with it, and who commanded, was so ably aided and supported by the services of Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States navy, who volunteered for a duty so much more severe and perilous than that to which he had been regularly assigned on board a naval vessel, and who brought to the duty he assumed so much capacity, courage, and special knowledge.

THE CROUCH MYSTERY.

"David Weathers," Who Wanted $100 to Leave the Country, Seems to Be a Woman—Detective Brown.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The man arrested at Ionia calling for a letter to David Weathers is named Burch and is about 33 years old. He states that he is living on the farm of Mrs. Eliza Jane Reynolds, about two miles from Ionia. Monday Mrs. Reynolds told him to get the mail of "David Weathers." He accordingly asked for such a letter and was arrested. His wife visited him while in jail and informed him that Mrs. Reynolds had admitted to her and in the presence of two other persons that she wrote the letter to Dan Holcomb demanding $100. Burch cannot read writing.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Galen Brown, who was shot the 8th, is in a comfortable condition, with the chances in favor of his recovery. The wounded man says that only four chambers of his revolver were loaded previous to the shooting, and that when he parted with his pistol it was in the same condition. His father is a strong believer in a combination at Jackson acting in the interest of the suspected parties, and thinks they will do all in their power to show that Galen shot himself, in order to render nugatory the damaging evidence he has collected, and which in time will come out. Friday Dr. Brown received a letter which was in substance: "If you are not careful what you say and do you and your family will go." He also received one Saturday addressed to Galen stating that the writer knew a party who could give some valuable information in regard to the Crouch matter, and designating as a place of meeting a point that would land him in a swamp near Eaton Rapids. The letter was forwarded from Charlotte. The Doctor sees in this a desire to get him into the swamp and out of the way.

INDUSTRIAL.

MT. PULASKI, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—For the last two weeks the majority of miners engaged at work in the coal-mine at this place have been out on a strike. Today arrangements were made to bring a force of negro miners from Springfield to replace the strikers. This had the desired effect, and negotiations were concluded this evening, the men returning to work.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

The Nullifiers Fail Again in an Attempt to Have the Decent Men Adopt Their Lawless Plan.

Rubens' Cautious Counsel—Saloon-Men Who Will Not Defy the Law—No Help from the Mayor for the Lawbreakers.

That the members of the old Chicago Wirths Verein are determined to maintain their position in relation to the Harper bill was manifested at yesterday's meeting of that organization at No. 389 State street. The Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association through its agent unfolded to the Wirths Verein at the last regular meeting a plan whereby it was thought the requirements of certain portions of the Harper law could be evaded. They wanted all to take out uniform $150 licenses, and to seek to nullify the $500 clause. To secure this they asked the support of the Wirths Verein and a contribution of $20 from each member. A few immediately offered to vote for the measure, but several cautious heads saw lurking behind this proposition something which would hurt the interests of the society and themselves personally. They pertinently asked, Where was this money to go? They now claim to have found out that it was to be used for bribery and to clog the wheels of justice—in short, that they were asked to aid in defying the law. They stated their belief in open meeting, and before adjournment they won the support of the law-abiding element. They advised that no hasty action be taken; and finally it was agreed to delay the consideration of the request 1or one week. In the meantime a call was to be issued for a general meeting, at which all members could be present. During this brief period of time the nullifying faction was not idle. Its agents visited those who were supposed to be favorable to high license, and it was confidently expected that the Wirths Verein would vote for the nullifying resolution, like the rest of the saloonkeepers' associations.

The nullifiers were well represented yesterday, and several had speeches prepared. Among them were Rudolph Anbach, President of the North Side Saloonkeepers' Association, Thomas Greif, Secretary of the West Side Association, August Mette, August Trimm, and several other members of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association. Harry Rubens, counsel for the Wirths Verein, occupied a seat in the hall

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

President Miehle called the meeting to order. He hoped that all would express themselves freely. The controversy about the Harper bill was a fight of the Liquor-Dealers' Association. The latter expected to use the Verein to accomplish their design. The Council had forestalled them, however, and its action of last Monday night met the views of all defenders or principle. He for one would not be made a tool to antagonize settled law and have his name paraded publicly as that of a law-breaker.

Samcone objected to the language used by the speaker and claimed that he was out of order. Several others also objected, and then friends of Miehle rallied around him and claimed that he had a right to speak. For a minute there was a mighty tumult, and the voice of the chair crying for order was downed amid the noise. Subsequent developments showed that some parsons had come here to raise a row, if they could do nothing else.

John Feldkamp hoped that no steps might be taken which would go on record against the Verein, which had always had a reputation for fairness and had retained the confidence of the public. The Harper law had been declared valid, and it should not be openly defied. He wanted to know if the Association's attorney had been asked for his opinion about the movement, and the President answered to. Under the circumstances he considered that that was another reason why caution should guide the members. No action should be taken without good legal advice.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY!

Adolph Müller arose and flourished a circular dated Feb. 19, addressed to the friends of the Chicago Wirths Verein. It stated that since the City Council had passed an ordinance in consonance with the provisions of the Harper bill a crisis had come, and the time had arrived for the "respectable class of saloonkeepers to convince their fanatic opponents that they, too, had rights which must be respected and not trampled upon," as had been done, "even by traitors in our own ranks."

Müller wanted to know by whose authority the circular was issued. The minutes of the last meeting were consulted, and the Secretary announced that no provision had been made for the printing and distribution of circulars.

At this point Cornelius Hau who had moved uneasily in his chair during the debate, arose and acknowledged that he was the author of the circular. As he spoke his face flushed angrily. He alleged that he could substantiate every word contained in his paper. Some might not like its contents because they were true. If he had stated anything wrong he would like to know who felthurt by it.

Müller said the most ludicrous thing about the wording of it was the mention of the respectable saloonkeepers. How could a person who opposed what is lawful be respectable? If Mr. Hau could explain it he would be satisfied. He wanted it understood that he was not one of those "respectable saloonkeepers" referred to in the circular.

AFRAID OF PUBLICITY.

Hau said he considered Müller altogether too personal. He didn't want the reporters to hear what was said and moved to exclude them.

Feldkamp inquired the reason for this request. He asked that the members of the press be allowed to remain. There was no secrecy about their deliberations, and the newspapers would find out about the proceeding anyhow. He hoped his colleagues would not disgrace themselves by acting inreasonably.

Müller spoke in a similar vein. He was not ashamed of what he was going to say.

Thomas Greif, whofound it difficult to speak correctly in his own native tongue, said he would like to see the "newspaper pirates fired." They would misstate everything that was said. They were liars by nature and could not tell the truth.

Feldkamp felt indignant at the interference of outsiders in the proceedings, and called on the Chairman to restore order.

August Pfaff was in favor of the press. If important action was taken it was important the public should know it. Hau's motion to exclude the reporters was then lost.

RUBENS ADVISES THEM TO BE CAUTIOUS AND GO SLOW.

At this juncture some one called for Mr. Rubens. Cries of "Speech, speech," were heard, and the lawyer complied. He said:

"I don't believe you want my opinion as to whether the Harper law is just or unjust. I will say, however, that it is unjust to tax one class of businesspeople more than another. You could have prevented it if you had stopped the flood-tide at the beginning. If you had gone about it in the right way the bill would not have been passed by the Legislature. It isn't an honest law. It is covered by the cloak of hypocrisy. At the beginning it was intended to throw dustin your eyes to blind you as to the real intentions of its promoters. You were duped, and consequently you suffer thereby. I have not come here to create rebellion. I will not advise you to defy the law. But we have precedents where the people have raised their voice against the injustice of a law. The question is: Are you mighty enough to do it? Canvass your forces carefully, and see on how many you can rely for support. I know that there are people who want to crush you, but you must not combat them with unlawful means. The Harper bill is now a lay. If you feel it is oppressive, take steps to have it remedied by legal means. Feel the public pulse and see what the attitude of the public is toward you. And, if you think you can be successful, then go ahead and act accordingly. I can say parenthetically that the State Association has not given up the battle. Only today the association has decided to take the bill through the courts again. The decision of the Supreme Court is unsatisfactory. The plan suggested to you to appoint a committee to consult with the committees of other associations I consider good. You want to find out exactly where you stand, and how many members there are who will go hand in hand with you. Fight the law with the law, and when you are ready to do it we will see what can be done."

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Feldkamp applauded Mr. Rubens' suggestions, and moved to appoint a committee of fifteen to consult with the committees from the North, South, and West Side Saloonkeepers' Associations as to the plan to be pursued in considering the liquor question.

The motion did not meet with favor. It was thought a new committee was not necessary. It would only complicate matters, and the high-license men strenuously opposed the proposition. They finally won Feldkamp to their side, and he withdrew his motion. It was explained that a District Committee existed, which was appointed by the District Convention, whose province it was to attend to the matter.

A long discussion about the subject ensued. The most feasible plan it was thought would be to leave the question entirely in the hands of the District Committee. The members will be notified by the Secretary, and it is expected that they will meet today. They will report at the regular meeting Monday the result of their consultation. It is said that the District Committee is composed equally of high and low license men. Their decision is awaited with interest by all concerned.

JOHN FELDKAMP DOES NOT RESIGN.

It was expected that John Feldkamp would resign his membership in the Wirths Verein yesterday, as he positively stated to a TRIBUNE reporter he would do so. His resignation was not handed in, however. When asked for the reason he replied:

"I expect there will be some fun yet, and I want to see it through before I retire. I am anxious to know if the oldest of all saloonkeepers' associations will in the end be hoodwinked and fooled. Individually I will do as I please, whether my association follows the unlawful course suggested to it or not."

MUELLER WILL BE NO LAWBREAKER.

Adolph Müller was asked what he would do in case the saloonkeepers came to the conclusion to take out the $150 beer-license to sell whisky under it. Said he: "I will resign from the association before I will fight the law, and the better class of saloonkeepers will follow me. I have no desire to figure before the public as a law-breaker. I shall take out a $500 license, which, in my opinion, is the only right course to pursue."

JUST FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAWYERS.

A German who is well versed in the affairs of the saloonkeepers said:

"This movement is simply a scheme gotten up by John McKeough and Pete Hansbrough. That was a brilliant idea of theirs to tax each man $20. They would net about $40,000 or $50,000 by it, which would be a handsome sum to divide. If they are counting on the Mayor's support they have reckoned without their host this time. He told me recently that he would certainly enforce the law, and revoke the licenses of all those who did not obey it. The Mayor can't help himself. There is only one course for him to follow in this matter if he intends to remain in political life—demand absolute submission to the ordinance, and I have no doubt that he will do it."

Pete Hansbrough denies that John Feldkamp resigned the Presidency of the State Association. He claims that the society demanded his resignation, and that it was the best thing it could do. His views conflicted with those held by the members, and for the sake of harmony he had to go. Hansbrough said that all the members of the State Board of Trustees indorse the resolutions passed by the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association, which declare in favor of a $150 license. He thought if every member contributed $20 to the fighting fund success was sure. In all probability a rehearing of the arguments on the Harper bill before the Supreme Court would be asked for, and if that failed the United States Supreme Court would be asked to pass upon the question.

There will be a meeting of the committees appointed by the different saloonkeepers' associations at No. 106 Randolph street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to make arrangements for holding a convention "in order to make preparations to test further the legality of the Harper bill."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Trustees of the State Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association held another secret meeting yesterday. The exact result is not known, but it is stated on good authority that the board met to consult as to what should be done about the Wirths Verein, which has persistently refused to become a party to the proposed systematic violation of the law. Although the State Association claims that it will not interfere in local questions, it is known that a great deal of uneasiness exists among its members because of the course of the Wirths Verein in declining to join with the other societies. It is understood that several members of the State Association were sent to the meeting at Miehle's Hall to exert their influence with the "kickers." Before adjourning resolutions were passed which promise lukewarm support, and which were to serve as a bait. The resolutions are the ones referred to by Mr. Rubens in his speech reported above, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the State Board of Trustees is at present not sufficiently advised of the strength of the movement to further contest the Harper law, but that whenever the Chicago members, upon mature deliberation, determine to continue in their opposition the State Association will extend to them their fullest sympathy in all their legitimate efforts in that direction.

Resolved, That the counsel of the association be instructed to procure a decision of the court of last resort upon all points that may be urged against the validity of the Harper law, and which have not as yet been determined in the previous cases.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, westerly winds shifting to southerly, rising followed in the western and northern portions by falling barometer, nearly stationary followed by rising temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, slightly warmer fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, slightly warmer fair weather, winds generally south to west, and lower barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind	Rain	Weather.
Albany	41	41	S.	0	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	68	62	N. W.	.18	Clear.
El Paso	64	50	N.	0	Clear.
Galveston		62	N.	0	Clear.
New Orleans	62	59	N.	.72	Clear.
Shreveport, La	68	54	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	47	39	N. W.	.16	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	40	25	N. W.	0	Clear.
Louisville	53	46	N. W.	.20	Fair.
Memphis	54	44	N. W.	0	Fair.
Nashville	45	40	N. W.	.52	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	43	34	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Buffalo	42	32	S. W.	.15	H. snow.
Cleveland	45	31	N. W.	.12	Cloudy.
Detroit	44	32	S. W.	.03	Th'd'g.
Erie	46	34	W.	.01	L. snow.
Oswego	41	45	S.	0	Cloudy.
Port Huron	42	29	S.	*	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	45	30	W.	0	Cloudy.
Sandusky	43	31	N. W.	.10	Cloudy.
Toledo	44	32	N. W.	.02	Cloudy.
Alpena	37				
Chicago	34	27	W.	0	Clear.
Duluth	24	3	N. W.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	28	7	N. W.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	39	28	W.	0	Clear.
Marquette	16	6	N. W.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	31	14	W.	0	Clear.
Cairo	66	56	N.	0	Clear.
Davenport	36	18	N. W.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	27	18	N. W.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	31				
Keokuk	52	22	N. W.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	30	10	W.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	6	1	W.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	58	28	W.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	17	10	W.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill	49	23	W.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	57	32	W.	0	Clear.
Omaha	37	20	N. E.	0	Cloudy.
Yankton	26	9		0	Fair.
Bismarck		0		0	Cloudy.
St. Vincent		6	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne		37	N. W.	0	Clear.
Deadwood		35	S. W.	.04	Clear.
Fort Assininiboine		8	S. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer		18	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Denver		53	S. W.	0	Clear.
Dodge City		48	S. W.	0	Clear.
North Platte		37	S. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry		4		15	S. W.	0	Clear.
F. Arthur's Land'g				5	W.	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can		23		26	S. W.	0	Cloudy.
Medicine Hat		12		34	S.	0	Cloudy.
Parry Sound		26		22	W.	.25	L. snow.
Pasquelle		24		9	W.	.05	Clear.
Minnedosa		6		10	N. W.	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can		20		16	N. W.	.02	L. snow.
Toronto		29		18	S.	.10	L. snow.
Elliott		51		36	S.	0	Clear.
Helena		48		45	S. W.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak		43		25	S. W.	0	Fair.
Las Animas		45		28	W.	0	Clear.
Little Rock		52		45	N.	.03	Clear.
Mackinaw		24		9	W.	.05	Clear.
Salt Lake		49		39		0	Clear.
Stockton				42		0	Clear.
Chattanooga		56					

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.948	27.3	69	S	10	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.838	30.3	91	S. W.	12	.....	Lt. snow
2:18 p. m.	29.871	34.1	60	N. W.	12	.02	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.956	26.8	41	W	19	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.072	16.8	55	W	17	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 37.3.
Minimum temperature, 16.8.
Mean daily barometer, 29.934.
Mean daily thermometer, 26.1.
Mean daily humidity, 61.

Snow-Bound Trains.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock last evening the blockade was raised along the entire line of the Winona & St. Peter Road from this city to Pierre, with trains moving promisingly. At 8 o'clock the wind was blowing a gale along the entire line and all trains were suspended from that time until noon today, and not a wheel has been turned. The gale continued all night and today, precluding all efforts to clear the track until it abates. The train which left Pierre at 7 yesterday morning is snow-bound at Tyler, and the train from here at the same time is laid up at Sleepy Eye, with a freight stuck between Wasecca and Janesville. No train will leave here for the west before Saturday morning.

RAILROADS.

The Conclusion of the Story of W. L. Scott's Ejection from the Rock Island Directory.

Sale of Kansas City Tickets by Scalpers—The Lumber-Rate War Near a Settlement.

The Rest of the Story Regarding W. L. Scott's Ejection from the Rock Island Directory—How He Slipped Up on the Lease of the Cedar Rapids Road—Plot and Counterplot.

The story of the beginning of the trouble between the Northwestern and Rock Island Railroads and the ejection of W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., from the Directory of the Rock Island Road, published for the first time in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was the cause of considerable comment in railroad circles yesterday. The story has received ample confirmation: not only that, but additional details have been received from another and equally authentic source which throw a strong light on the devious paths pursued by Mr. Scott while working ostensibly as a Rock Island Director, but really as the agent of the Northwestern, and also of a private syndicate in which Vanderbilt was the controlling spirit.

A man who is thoroughly posted in railroad matters and can speak by the card said yesterday:

"That was a true story THE TRIBUNE told today about the inside history of W. L. Scott's ejection from the Directory of the Rock Island. He pretended to be representing the Rock Island while he was really acting for Vanderbilt, and was guilty of a breach of faith which if he had been in the army would have entitled him to be shot as a traitor. THE TRIBUNE account, while full and correct, did not allude to one of the most amusing episodes in connection with the business. The Rock Island supposed it was negotiating by Scott's help with the Northwestern to get joint control of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. Scott and John I. Blair, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and the Northwestern people expected to catch the Rock Island people napping, and to run through a scheme to have the lease made out solely in the interest of the Northwestern before their intentions could be discovered or frustrated. But Mr. Cable, then General Manager of the Rock Island, learned just a few hours before the meeting of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Directors that John I. Blair had a formal offer drawn up to submit to them from the Northwestern Road for a lease entirely in the latter's interest. He had just time to hustle around and see two of the Directors and inform them of the true inwardness of Blair's intended proposal, of which he found they were in ignorance. At the same time he prepared a counter proposition to offset that of Mr. Blair. At the same meeting of the Directors of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Blair, who was entirely ignorant of the counterplot arranged by Mr. Cable, arose and eloquently advocated the immediate ratification of the lease of the road to the Northwestern, and at the same time submitted the formal proposition from the Northwestern. One of the Directors whom Cable had posted quietly asked Mr. Blair if those were the best terms the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern could obtain for a lease of its line. Blair replied: 'Why, yes; it is a magnificent offer! No other road can afford to pay as much as the Northwestern.'

"'Well, I don't know about that,' said the Director, 'but I have here a sealed communication which has been handed to me to give to the Secretary. I believe the communication has some bearing on the question. The Secretary will please read it.'

"The communication was read and proved to be a proposal from the Rock Island to pay $100,000 a year more than the Northwestern offered. Thus the bottom fell out of Scott's scheme and the whole arrangement blew up with a loud report.

"All of which is preliminary to letting out one of the most potent causes of Vanderbilt's irritation in the business. Vanderbilt and Scott and their little coterie of Wall street operators thought they had perfectly sure thing in the lease. Scott had managed the negotiations so skillfully that he felt sure the Rock Island had no inkling of what was going on, and so for the purpose of making a little speculation out of this pot they formed a syndicate and loaded themselves up with Cedar Rapids stock. They intended selling this to the limbs at a handsome advance after the ratification of the lease, but it happened, as THE TRIBUNE states, that the lease never was ratified. The price of the stock broke in the market, running down in a few weeks from 85 to 67, so Vanderbilt, Scott, and company had to put up with a bad loss instead of pocketing a heavy profit. The few who have known these facts have had a quiet laugh at the expense of the schemers who tried to bleed the limbs by betting on the success of Scott's scheme."

The Missouri River Lumber War Likely to Come to an End Next Week.

The Committee of General Freight Agents appointed to agree upon differential rates on lumber from the various points of supply to Missouri River points met yesterday. The committee consists of E. P. Ripley, Burlington; F. B. Clarke, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; A. C. Bird, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. H. Courtright, Chicago & Alton; W. M. Sage, Rock Island; W. S. Mellen, Chicago & Northwestern, and George Olds, Missouri Pacific and Wabash. All were present except Mr. Sage of the Rock Island, who has gone South with his sick wife.

It was learned recently that the St. Paul & Omaha was taking business from Eau Claire at less than the agreed rates, and consequently all arrangements looking to the settlement of the troubles were declared off. The Chicago roads became desperate and reduced the rate to 10 cents from Chicago to Missouri River points, which rate still prevails. The St. Paul & Omaha, it appears, had a contract with the Eau Claire Lumber Company guaranteeing it a rate of two cents above the Chicago rate until next July. The reduction by the Chicago roads to 10 cents placed the St. Paul & Omaha in an awkward position, and a few days ago it notified the other roads that the contract had been abrogated and that it was now prepared to join them in efforts to stop the war on rates. Thereupon the committee was notified to meet.

The committee was in session all day. The St. Paul & Omaha declared its willingness to accept a rate five cents higher than the Chicago one. The Chicago roads contended that the difference should be about seven cents. No final action was taken, but there seemed to be a general disposition to compromise the difference. The rate from St. Paul to Omaha it was decided should be the same as that from Chicago. Greater difficulty was experienced in agreeing upon differentials from the various Mississippi River points. Finally, however, an understanding was reached, but Mr. Ripley, of the Burlington, who had been instructed by Mr. Sage to act for the Rock Island, declined to record the vote of the road in favor of the new differentials, not knowing whether they would be acceptable to the managers. A committee was therefore appointed to call upon President Cable and get his consent. The meeting then adjourned until this morning. If Mr. Cable agrees there will be no further difficulty in the way of an immediate restoration of the rates, as a meeting of the General Managers is to act upon the committee's report early next week. The full tariff rates from Chicago to Missouri River points is 20 cents per 100 pounds—just twice as much as that charged at present.

The Scalpers Still Selling Tickets

DIANS IN REVOLT.

nt Buildings and Stores in the
n Northwest in Possession of
Hungry Redskins.

d, Man., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A spe-
Broadview Station, 330 miles west of
that Tuesday last a band of Cree In-
powered the Government Agent on
ed Lakes Reserve, broke into the
, and stole many sacks of flour and
of bacon. Twelve mounted police
d from Regina today en route to the
arrest the offenders. Fears are en-
hat the Indians will show fight.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

dispatch has just been received from
d, which says: The Indians of the
and Long Lake Reserves have taken
of the Government buildings and
hold the Government employés pris-
tachments of mounted police have
ed from Fort qu 'Appelle to both re-
he troubles seem to be owing to
ns.

THEIR NUMBER.

s if there were some understanding
e various Indians of the Territories
outbreak is the result of preconcert-
d will become general. The Crooked
rve Indians are composed of four
e Salteaux tribe, and the number about
went on their reserve in 1881, but
slow advancement in the way of
. They are good hunters, and are
brave and warlike. They have
used to accept cattle and agricul-
ments from the Government. This
e is scarce, and there is no doubt
ere driven to attack the Govern-
s by starvation. On the File Hills and
Reserves there are about 1,000 Crees.
been unsettled and have always
nstructors a great deal of trouble.

MODERN JESSICA.

dons Home and Religion for
le Husband—Wrath of Her

, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The ru-
ds city were astounded this morn-
following notice, which, surround-
avy black border, appeared in the
columns of the Scranton *Republic-*

forgotten. We mourn the marriage of
stine Levy to John Farr as death, and
for life. LEVY FAMILY.

arr, referred to above, is of Welsh
and about 26 years old. He attended
ollege at Easton for several terms,
good education. About eighteen
o he was city editor of the
Afterward he was connected with
in Hyde Park, and is now Assistant
the Scranton School Board. He is
plete of considerable local fame,
was elected a member of the school
ut a year ago Mr. Farr became en-
liss Justine Levy, a Hebrew girl of
her is dead, and she lived with her
er, Mrs. Fliescher. Mr. Fliescher
's brother Henry are engaged in
-findings business. For the last
the girl has been their book-
'arr was a constant visitor
. The relatives of Miss Levy were
pleased with his attentions to her
him the house. The girl's sister
r whenever she appeared on the
to prevent Farr from resuming his
Then the lovers communicated with
by telephone. Miss Levy left her
ne Wednesday evening last, having
een requested to write a let-
Mrs. Cohen, who lived a near
had been watching the girl
her. They went to a
where they remained for nearly an
irl's mother and the family became
d began a search. They found
Fraser. He locked the door and
d while the Levys went toward an-
nce the lovers escaped. They were
cale a fence nine feet high. They
Providence, about two miles
ving there at 11 o'clock. Farr
Rev. George E. Guild, a
n minister, and he consented
the marriage ceremony, but told
people if they desired to proceed
further they might. The girl beat
about 2 o'clock in the morning
ded in getting her consent, and the
ook place. They remained at the
ouse until morning, when Mr. Farr
bride home. A brother and a
the girl visited the house and
Justine Levy asserted that
Farr had ruined the girl, and
r. Farr and his daughter drove to
the house. A warrant was issued
gentleman and his daughter, and
held for trial. Subsequently Mr.
e former employer of young Farr,
m. Farr and his brother-in-law,
ect in Scranton's office, and but for
a collision would have resulted.
er-in-law has had a warrant issued
alleged threats to do her injury if
red with his visits to the young
ape hangs from the front door of
sidence.

T. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

ate Fight Between Two Results in the Death of One

, Mo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A bar-
r was committed at 8:30 o'clock
g in the alley running from Ninth
cets, between Market and Walnut.
was a colored roustabout named
who lived on Spruce street. The
a John Long, whose residence is at
e alley next door east to the house
illing occurred. For the last three
they had been partners on
They arrived in town on
icksburg this morning, and at once
gether to Long's residence. The
e to have the question settled as
ot certain charges which Field had
t Long's wife would be sub-
y Mrs. Johnson, whom he had
thority. Long accused Field of
false statements regarding his
alled Long a liar and struck him.
lowed, during which Long drew
d plunged it into Field's abdomen.
k upon the bed. Long took a last
ctim, remarked quietly to his wife
oing to surrender himself as the
and walked west along the alley,
rowd to keep back if they did not
urt.

COUNTERFEIT DUDE.

usen Leaves His Manager in he Lurch at Cairo.

Feb. 22.—[Special.]—W. J. Per-
unterfeit dude, gave his company
a friendly tip this morning. The
reached here twenty-four hours
ertised time. The delay was oc-
he floods, but he proceeded to fill
nt. Ferguson, out of a spirit of
sed to let the curtain go up after
ame comfortably filled unless the
him $75. This morning the stan-
ife and brother-in-law, slipped
the hotel and boarded the
rain ticketed for New York,
balance of the company
ousand miles from home, with-
friends. Kelly, the worried man
gent, was telegraphed at New
ondition of things, and has started
f. Mr. Walker, business man-
ted the contemptible action of
desire to get even with Kelly for
e received from that gent at one
r. It was Sunday night, $1,200
and everything in nice shape
uson notified Kelly that he would
day. The money was returned
nce dismissed, and the dude re-
ed tongue lashing.

TIVE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

O., Feb. 22.—An officer from
, arrived here last night with a
r the arrest of Judson Hines,
seduction. Detective Hulligan
this morning employed in the
bber-Works. To avoid arrest
d out the third-story window,
ng the man disappearing, ran and
the window after him. The de-
rty-four feet, striking on a fac-
back underneath, and receiving
ies. It is feared he is seriously
. Hiner escaped.

EE STATUE UNVEILED.

NS, La., Feb. 22.—The unveiling
of Gen. Lee, at Lee Circle, oc-
, took place today. The cere-
terrupted by a rain-storm. The
fantry have arrived.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Many Important Chicago Enterprises Licensed to Incorporate—Foul Play Suspected.

Brilliant Reception of the Rockford Rifles in Honor of Washington's Birthday.

Annual Reunion and Banquet of Pioneers at Milwaukee—Terrible Accident to a Druggist.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the following companies were filed today at the office of the Secretary of State: The American Live Stock Salt Roller Company, at Chicago, to manufacture salt-feeding devices; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Julius Goldstein, William Loeb, John C. Ender, and Jacob Newman. The American Machinery Company, at Chicago, to manufacture machinery; capital, $20,000; incorporators, Lewis Bush Jr., Charles J. Linderman, and Frederick Herhold. The Kelly Covering Company, at Chicago, to manufacture non-conducting covers for steam-pipes; capital, $50,00; incorporators, George Kelly, John Edwards, and Henry D. Smalley. The Chicago & New England Granit Company, capital $20,000; incorporators, John Lennon, Fred P. White, and George A. Haley. The Alma Placer Mining Company, at Chicago, capital $250,000, to develop mines in Colorado; incorporators, N. K. Fairbank, Z. G. Simmons, and F. H. Hood. The Stampen & Lee Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, capital $50,000, to manufacture furniture; incorporators, Jacob Sampen, Christian H. Lee, Halver Guldbrausen, and Ole M. Tuersen.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice was filed of an increase of the capital stock of the Chicago Smelting & Refining Company to $200,000, and an increase of the capital of the Moline Wagon Company, at Moline, to $600,000.

A PICTURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An artist of this city today discovered in the attic of an old photographic gallery a photographic group with Abraham Lincoln in the centre, John Nicolay on the right, and John Hay standing on the left. Friends remember that it was taken just before Lincoln's departure for Washington to assume the Presidency, and it is probably the only one of the kind in existence.

RECEPTION BY THE ROCKFORD RIFLES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Rockford Rifles, Capt. T. G. Lawler, celebrated Washington's Birthday this evening with a brilliant reception in Armory-Hall. Several officers were present from Chicago and other places, and a delegation of the Janesville Guards attended. The Hon. J. C. Garver delivered an address.

A DRUGGIST FATALLY BURNED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Fremont Frazer, of Bridgeport, Ill., 23 years of age, and son of Dr. Frazer, a very prominent citizen of that town, was fatally burned this afternoon. Mr. Frazer was filling the lamps in his drug-store, when one of them exploded, covering his clothing with burning oil. Mr. Frazer was a prominent business-man and highly esteemed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The mysterious disappearance of John Gurmand, a well-to-do farmer of this county, creates considerable excitement. His wife reports that last Saturday he unceremoniously left the house, and since then she has neither seen nor heard from him. She says he took a revolver and a bowie-knife, and that she fears he has committed suicide. He left untouched a sum of money which he had in his trunk. Mrs. Gurmand was married before she married this man, and it is said her other husband disappeared in a similar manner. There are apprehensions that Gurmand has been foully dealt with.

RAIDED BY BURGLARS.

The Town of Danvers was invaded by burglars last night. Five places of business, including the post-office and bank, were burglarized and about $500 worth of property stolen.

THE OLD DODGE.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Sanford Noe, the Bond County wife-murderer who is to be tried at the coming term of Circuit Court here next week, assaulted Jailer Hopkins today, and but for timely aid would no doubt have killed him. He flew into a passion because a request to procure him some needed medicine was not immediately granted. Noe is evidently feigning insanity, and it is understood his counsel will enter such a plea.

WISCONSIN.

ANNUAL REUNION OF OLD SETTLERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The annual reunion and banquet of the Pioneer Association and the Old Settlers' Club took place at the Kirby House this afternoon. Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington presided, and speeches were made by Prof. J. D. Butler of Madison, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Alexander Mitchell, the Rev. A. A. Hoskin, the Hon. Horace Butler, Marshal J. S. Buck, the Hon. Horace Chase, the Hon. Abner Kirby, the Rev. G. E. Gordon, and many others. Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from John Wentworth, of Chicago; Chief Justice Cole, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; and several well-known gentlemen. The bill-of-fare was ornamented with a cut of the first frame house built in this part of the country.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor, which has been in session here several days, closed tonight. The following named officers were reélected for the fourth consecutive term:

Grand Dictator—C. H. Ross, Milwaukee.
Grand Reporter—Charles D. Howard, Milwaukee.
Grand Treasurer—Louis Silber, Milwaukee.
State Medical Examiner—Hugo Philler, M. D., Waukesha.

The next annual session will be held at La Crosse the third Wednesday in February, 1885.

IOWA.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF CAPTURED.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—George Campbell, a desperate horse-thief of Western Iowa, and supposed to be the leader of a gang, and also connected with the Nebraska horse-thieves, was captured ten miles from here today, by Sheriff Rockwell of this county. He was taken to the Council Bluffs Jail today, and will probably be convicted. He is also wanted in Nebraska.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. A. WARREN.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Capt. W. A. Warren died in Bellevue this morning. He was a pioneer and a prominent figure in the Bellevue War of 1840, and was formerly influential in State politics.

DAKOTA.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—At the Farmers' Convention today a resolution was passed appointing a committee of three to make arrangements for the construction of a joint stock elevator on Lake Superior, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels. A committee was appointed to procure and tabulate tariff rates along railroads, and formulate the result and send the same to the proper committee in Congress. North Dakotians were also invited to the Minnesota State Convention, to be held in St. Paul March 18, 19, and 20.

INDIANA.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Janesville (Wis.) Silver Plate Company today decided to change its location from Janesville to Columbian Hall, this city, and will move immediately.

OTHER STATES.

MURDER TRIALS.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The taking of testimony in the trial of George Wilson for the killing of Patrolman Bullard has been finished. The arguments of counsel began this morning and are still in progress.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Krible murder case is still in progress in the District Court here. The defense is insanity, mostly sustained by the evidence of the defendant's family and relatives. The defendant will not testify.

A COMING TOWN.

The "boomers" are shouting over Belknap, Mont., near the Cœur D' Alene mines, as the coming town of the Rocky Mountain region. The only woman in the town has just died, thus starting a graveyard, and many other evidences of civilization are to be found. Recently a number of miners "jumped" the streets, for what purpose is not well known, and the "old pioneers" made a successful attack upon them and pulled up their stakes. Laborers readily obtain $5 a day in Belknap, but they must run a risk of being shot by some miner who is opposed to towns on general principles. The snow in the streets is four feet deep, and it requires a small fortune to clear a lot in order to build a house. One of the pioneers, writing about the turbulent settlers to the Portland *Oregonian*, says: "They will soon have a big killing. I see it in the air."

THE DOMINION.

Stringent Measures Passed by the Columbian Parliament to Prevent Chinese Immigration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Monday next Mr. Shakespeare, of British Columbia, will move for copies of all correspondence between the Columbian and Federal Governments relating to the immigration of Chinese into that province. The two bills recently passed by the Legislature of Columbia and which were reserved for the sanction of the Governor-General have reached Ottawa. The first bill is called the "The Chinese Regulation act of 1884." It imposes a tax of $10 on every native-born Chinaman above 14 years coming into the province and a yearly tax of $10 so long as they remain in the country. Collectors are to be appointed and to receive a percentage on the moneys they collect. Any Chinaman found in the province without a license shall be fined a sum ffot exceeding $40. Any collector or servant of the Government disobeying the provisions of the act is to forfeit $100. Every employer of Chinese laborers is to furnish a list of those in his employ to the collector when required. Failing to do this or making false returns he is liable to a penalty of $100 or two months' imprisonment. Every toll-gatekeeper in the province is to demand the production of the license before allowing any Chinese to pass through the toll-gate. Any person employing Chinese who have not the necessary license shall pay a fine of $50. Chinese are to pay $15 per annum for a free miner's certificate instead of $5 as provided for the white population. Chinese found mining without this certificate shall be fined $20. It shall be unlawful to exhume the dead body of any Chinaman, and any person found doing so shall pay a fine of $100. The use of opium is prohibited except for medical purposes, and any person using or having it in his possession contrary to law shall pay a fine of $100. Any debt may be sued for summarily before any Justice of the Peace, and failing immediate payment to receive three months' imprisonment. There are also strict regulations dealing with sanitary arrangements of Chinese dwellings.

A second bill passed by the Legislature is an act to prevent Chinese immigration, and makes it unlawful for any Chinese to come into the province. Any Chinese who shall come into British Columbia after the passage of the act shall pay a sum of $50, to be recovered summarily before a Justice of the Peace, and in default imprisonment for six months.

NOTES.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, will Monday next move for all dispatches, correspondence, and papers having reference to the notice given by the United States Government terminating the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty or relating to any negotiations that may have been opened or steps taken by the Dominion Government on the subject of the sea fisheries of Canada in view of the termination of the fishery clauses.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons today on motion for concurrence in the Pacific Railway loan resolutions the debate was reopened.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23—2 a. m.—[Special.]—Weldon, of St. John, moved an amendment providing that no more money be spent in building up a United States port until the loan had been repaid. He lost on a vote of 43 to 104. The resolutions were then concurred in and the bill founded on them read a first time. A second reading will be had Monday next.

THANKS.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 22.—The Citizens' Committee of the Carnival will present Erastus Wiman, of New York, with an address and a splendid picture by Notman of Canadian sports, in recognition of his great services in promoting the interests of the carnival.

THE G. A. R.

A Correspondent Defines Its Position in Politics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in the *Herald* of yesterday what purported to be a communication from Ohio, in which reference is made to the G. A. R., speaking of it as "a prominent factor in politics," "a huge political organization," etc., and an "auxiliary to the Republican party." Now, this Ohio correspondent is mistaken if he means to be understood as saying it is a political organization in the sense that such organizations are understood. Of course the G. A. R. must have and exercise a policy. Were it not so its organization would be useless and would utterly fail to carry out the objects for which it was formed—i. e., the advancement and interests of the loyal, patriotic Union soldiers of our country, no matter what may be their political proclivities or religious creeds. The Democratic party can take advantage of the G. A. R. just as well as the Republicans, if they see fit, by nominating a loyal, brave, and patriotic Union General on their side of the house for the Presidency. Just let them nominate Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, for instance, and you would see how closely divided would be the Grand Army should Logan be the nominee on the Republican side. In fact, I know of stanch Republican soldiers who would stand by "Old Ben," and on the other hand Democratic soldiers who would stand by and fight for John A. Logan.

The American soldiery, as well as the masses, have no lack of confidence whatever in the loyalty and patriotism of either of these two "old war-horses," and, as far as the Grand Army is concerned, it would feel perfectly safe with either one of these men at the helm of our great Ship of State. Therefore, the preference would be given on other grounds, and not on account of the G. A. R., but solely for political reasons. Now, then, if the Democracy think the Republicans control the G. A. R., just let them nominate "Old Ben" and the Republicans nominate Logan, and you will see a fair, square fight so far as the Grand Army is concerned. The Ohio correspondent has the insane idea that Gen. Sherman is the coming man, but he is mistaken there, as neither the soldiers nor the civilians want Old Tecumseh for President, and for the very best reason too, and that is simply because they know he is unfit for the place. He has now passed his years of usefulness, for that place at least, if indeed he ever was fitted for it. Ohio ought to be willing to give the old man a rest. He has a good thing now, and let him keep it.

JOHN LEE TAYLOR.

NEW YORK ON THE BOURBON CONVENTION.

Truth says: "The weather has a great deal to do with the action of a National convention, and so it was a mistake not choose an earlier day, as in July at Chicago the delegates will find it impossible to keep cool. As to the place for the convention it was given an importance by the committee to which it was not entitled. In fact, it matters little where a convention is held, and the Democratic party would have been as well off had it put the names of the larger cities into Chairman Barnum's hat and selected the convention city by chance. The only persons who have any real interest in this question are the hotel men and shopkeepers of the leading cities, and it was simply in their behalf that such a determined struggle for 'the honor' was made yesterday by the rival claimants."

The *Star* says: "Chicago and July 8 are the time and place fixed upon for the Democratic National Convention. Well, it is neutral ground, in so far as Democratic candidates are concerned, for Illinois is a sure Republican State. New York, or even Buffalo or Saratoga, would have been a much wiser selection."

The *Herald* says: "The committee chose June 24, but changed it to July 8, probably on the reasonable supposition that it would not allow interval enough for the Chicago boarding-house and hotel keepers to scour and clear up their rooms after the Republicans' departure."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A Counter Petition to What Is Known as the Animal Industry Bill Circulated.

It Receives the Signatures of Men Representing the Stock-Raising Interests of the West.

Why the Middle-Men, or Stock-Shippers, Oppose It—No Opposition from Any Other Quarter.

THE TRIBUNE published the other day the petition of the brokers and commission-men at the Stock-Yards who are opposed to the Animal Industry bill pending in Congress. It now gives the counter-petition of the men who raise the cattle—the parties having more interest in the suppression of contagious diseases among stock than the brokers and commission-men. Appended is their petition, with the names of a few of the signers in this city, similar petitions being in circulation throughout the State:

THE COUNTER-PETITION.

To the Illinois Delegation in Congress: The undersigned, having noted with great surprise that a number of cattle-brokers and commission-men at the Chicago Stock-Yards have sent to Washington a protest against the passage of the bill now pending in Congress for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of farm stock, beg leave to represent that the bill in question was carefully drawn by a committee appointed by a convention of cattle-raisers and farmers assembled in Chicago November last. The said convention represented not brokers and commission-men, but the actual ownership of not less than $50,000,000 worth of cattle. That the most active members of that committee, those who went to Washington and assisted in framing the bill in question, are Judge Carey, of Wyoming; the Hon. W. J. Wilson, of Colorado; the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; the Hon. D. W. Smith, of Illinois; and Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York—are men of large experience, several of them being among the largest cattle-owners in America, and all men whose suggestions are entitled to the highest consideration. We desire to express our decided conviction that the protest on the part of the Chicago cattle-brokers is based upon an entire misapprehension of the provisions of the bill, and we earnestly hope the measure may secure your hearty support. The bill in question can in no wise interfere with the cattle traffic in the States not affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in these infected States to a degree no greater than is absolutely essential to the eradication of the disease:

C. B. Farwell,	T. W. Harvey,
Charles A. Weare,	P. B. Weare,
John V. Farwell,	O. H. Roche,
N. B. Ream,	A. D. Pickering,
W. H. Crosby,	Alex. Geddes,
C. J. Blair,	Anderson & Findley,
John F. Phillips,	John Clay Jr.,
Dorr Clark,	C. M. Culbertson,
N. K. Fairbank,	James A. Bovett,
William T. Baker,	Edson Keith,
H. H. Porter,	John M. Clark,
Standard Cattle Co.,	Henry A. Blair,
S. H. Hardin.	

JOHN CLAY JR.

Mr. John Clay Jr., of the firm of Clay & Forrest, was consulted by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, and made substantially the following statement:

"Not a little excitement has been created during the last few days in connection with this subject on account of the action taken by the cattle salesmen at the Union Stock-Yards. It will be in the remembrance of the readers of THE TRIBUNE that during the last Fat-Stock Show held in this city a great National convention of cattle-breeders met for deliberation. This convention was composed of the best men in the business. The feeling displayed was unanimously in favor of Congress taking some action to protect the vast interests at stake and that are threatened by the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. A committee of the leading spirits was delegated to go to Washington and use their influence as was necessary to secure legislation. The work of this committee gave rise to a bill for presentation to Congress which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the 11th inst. The bill is an admirable one, and has met the approval of all sound stockmen.

"The first note of discord, in the West at least, has come from the Stock-Yards. It is believed that the opposition is led by the redoubtable Sam Allerton, who has peculiar ideas on this subject, similar to his other crotchets in live-stock matters. To the ordinary mind it is difficult to see why this class of men has any reason to interfere specially in this matter. They did not attend or even send a representative to the National Convention, and now, when matters are under way, they take up the case and give forth their views. It is like crying when the milk is spilt. The cattle salesmen are not in the same position to judge in this matter that breeders stand in. Their policy seems to be procrastination, while the spirit of mutual protection has fairly taken hold of the great body of the stockmen of the West.

"It is admitted by the ablest scientists on this continent that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does exist in this country. It seems absurd on the face of this admission to endeavor to deny its existence, for our veterinary surgeons are, as a class, capable to judge of this matter. Further still, the evidence of the home experts has been verified by those from Europe and Canada. This fact being established and notorious, it is evident that some action must be taken to control and finally to stamp out this disease. We all know that Great Britain has and is suffering from such diseases as the above and foot-and-mouth disease. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been swept away, which can never be recovered. As yet this fell disease has got but a foothold in the United States, and its ravages have been confined to the seaboard States. It has not crossed the Allegheny Range, but with no restrictions it may appear any day in our midst. The cattle-raisers of the Western States, and more especially those of the plains, have risen up as one man and demanded that the Government shall protect their interest. It is no use applying to the separate States except as a body, and the bill before Congress is a National one, the principle being that the work be mutual, equally divided betwixt the National and State Governments.

"It is not argued that the whole wants of the case will be met, but it is proposed to establish by this bill a groundwork on which to build a structure which shall protect the live-stock interests of this country. It is blazoned forth in certain quarters that if such a bill is passed we shall admit that we are afraid of this disease. Up to this time it has been treated so lightly by the American people that it is increasing and growing, and the little cloud of a few years ago is heard of from every quarter. To try and hide the facts is like endeavoring to smother reports about small-pox when it appears in some busy centre, because the spread of such news will affect trade. We must pursue a different course from this. It speaks well for the cattle-breeders of this country that they have faced the difficulty and will leave no stone unturned to protect their interest. What will be the effect if this disease leaves its primary home on this continent and, crossing the mountains, sweeps across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the great prairies of the West where vast herds of cattle wander in unrestricted liberty? No quarantine possible there! This disease is no respecter of persons; it attacks the cow of the millionaire as well as the herd of the millionaire. The imaginary line that divides State from State and Territory from Territory has no influence.

"Our information on the terrible ravages committed by the above disease is verified by a Scotchman now resident in this city, who has been through the mill in his native country. Having suffered much there, he is naturally anxious to protect his herds which are situated in Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and California, as well as Illinois. Of late years he states that the English Government has fairly grappled this question, and is fighting it with great success. Its methods have been to quarantine certain districts, to stop transportation when necessary, and to slaughter infected animals. No doubt such means are distasteful to certain interests and individuals and cause much inconvenience, but the remedy far outweighs the trouble and losses caused.

"Many parties blame the British Government for the stand it has taken in regard to the importation of live stock. It must be remembered that the restrictions are not aimed against America alone. They serve against Europe as well, a far greater source of danger than our country. No sooner does a fresh outbreak occur on this side of the Atlantic than the veterinary advisers of the Crown are cabled to. They know the details more accurately than we do. What did Prof. Brown, of the Veterinary Department in London (an institution similar to that proposed under the bill for this country), say to a member of the present Cattle Commission? He said: 'We are satisfied that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does exist in your country, and unless you stamp it out our ports must be forever shut against your cattle.' Till we take some steps to eradicate this disease we cannot expect to have free trade in live cattle with England. The cry of Great Britain is protection from disease. When our hot-beds of disease are cleared away the people of England will gladly welcome all the fat cattle we can ship them. It is destruction that such an end be reached, and Congress by passing a bill approved by all sound cattle-raisers will help the great industry of the country to an almost untold extent.

"In conclusion let me say that such a bill will give confidence to capitalists. The flow of capital from the Eastern States and Europe to cattle-raising has been large of late years. It would have been far greater if the question of disease had not appeared as a bugbear."

N. K. FAIRBANK.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. N. K. Fairbank and asked him if he would state his reasons for signing the petition in favor of the passage of the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

"I signed that petition," he said, "because I favor the investigation and conclusions made by well-known and reliable stock-raisers and scientific men. I think more of their opinion in this matter than I do of the opinion of stock-yard men, because they are intelligent men who know just what they are talking about, and they have no interests at stake. The others are ignorant men who have a personal interest in the matter."

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

CHICAGO.

A MAJORITY OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LOGAN.

Owing to the fact that the meeting of the First District Congressional Committee Thursday night was a private one, the proceedings were not given with perfect accuracy yesterday morning. It seems plain now that the organization was in the interest of Senator Logan. On the first vote taken for the Chairman, there were three votes for Buell, three for Humphrey, and one—that of Mr. Buell—for Bonn. Then, on the next ballot, Buell, seeing that Humphrey had voted for himself, did the same thing on his own behalf, and was chosen. There seems no doubt that he, and as a consequence the majority of the committee—Bonn, Buell, Crawford, and Potter—are for Senator Logan. It is understood to be the intention of the committee that decent primary judges shall be selected, and that there shall be no repetition of the disgraceful performances of last fall's primary in the Fourth Ward, when, according to the evidence taken before the committee of the club, repeating was carried on at a wholesale rate. The contest then was to get the ward member of the County Committee, which it was then thought would call the primaries for the choice of the delegates to the National Convention. Since it has been learned that that body would have nothing to do with it there has been a lively but exceedingly quiet fight going on to get a majority of the men on the Congressional Committee, and that struggle has according to all appearances resulted in a victory for the friends of Gen. Logan.

WHAT CAN A DISTRICT CONVENTION DO?

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The National Committee having authorized the holding of "District" Conventions for selecting delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and it being apparent that some, if not all, of the districts in this State will choose delegates in that way, it becomes an inquiry of considerable moment what such a District Convention can do when met and when its limits of authority are reached.

It will be taken for granted, I think, that a "District" Convention regularly called can do at such a session precisely what it would be called on to do if it met for separate action, as has always been customary at the State Convention.

"District" meetings at all State Conventions are asked to make selections or nominations covering the following points:

To select delegates and alternates to National Convention.

To select a member to serve on the Committee on Resolutions.

To select a member to serve on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

To select a member to serve on the State Central Committee.

To select a member to serve as Presidential Elector.

All these are called for, though perhaps not in the order here mentioned, at every State Convention, and the inference is legitimate that, though the National call is silent save in regard to delegates, and though the call of the State Committee mentions the election of Electors as a part of the duty of the State Convention, I think the position tenable that a district convention can cover all those points mentioned in its call, or by its action, without being in the call, and the State Convention would be obliged to accept such "district" action just as if it had been done by separate action at the State Convention. The district election of a State Central Committeeman would create no friction whatever, as he could not act until after the State Convention in reorganizing the committee. Some uniform system ought to be arrived at, and for this reason alone these suggestions are made. P.

ILLINOIS.

A QUINCY DEMOCRAT WHO FAVORS HARRISON FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge J. Sibley, of Quincy, said yesterday at the Pacific that Carter Harrison was the choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Adams County for Governor. He could possibly carry the State, and he was the only Democrat who could do it. This was because of his great strength with the Germans, who had voted for him always in his contests in Chicago, and who would back him for any office for which he might be a candidate. And there were thousands of Germans outside of Cook County who would support him with enthusiasm. Judge Sibley did not think the holding of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago would affect nominations. The man who should be put at the head of the ticket was Samuel J. Tilden, and he hoped he would be nominated. The overwhelming sentiment of Illinois Democrats was for him.

A WALK-OVER.

Champaign *Gazette:* Judging from the appearances at present, Gen. J. C. Smith, our affable and efficient State Treasurer, will have no opposition for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. At the Chicago conference last week no other man appeared to contest the nomination, which appears to be now conceded to him. The Republican party certainly would do itself proud to still further honor the General by this preferment.

BADLY SOLD.

Springfield *Journal:* In view of the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Harper High-License law, the Liquor-Dealers' Association have probably come to the conclusion that they were badly sold when they bought from J. K. Magie for $500 the evidence on which to base the claim that the law was not regularly enacted.

WILLING TO BE KISSED.

Peoria *Transcript:* Carter Harrison says he is not seeking a Gubernatorial nomination, but he could conceive a nomination coming to him in such a shape that he could not refuse it. "You should never kiss me," said the bashful maiden to her ardent lover, "unless you are the strongest—and God knows you are."

"A STALE AND BARREN FICTION."

Quincy *Whig:* Gen. Logan's prominence as a candidate for the Presidency has revived the Democratic slander that he engaged in recruiting soldiers in Illinois for the Rebel army at the outbreak of the War. That falsehood has been put down effectually on more than one occasion. It has not now, and never had, a particle of foundation in fact. Whatever may be said of Gen. Logan by those disposed to oppose him for the Presidential nomination, they will not receive the resurrection of this stale and barren fiction as argument against his claims to official honor. American people like fairness and honesty. They investigate closely what is said of men in public position. They are prompt to combat questionable methods and to rebuke fraud, false pretense, and deception. And they are equally speedy in rallying to the defense of one malignantly assailed. Gen. Logan's military career is sufficient proof of his loyalty and of his bravery. His record as a soldier cannot be successfully attacked. If Democrats expect to conduct a campaign upon the issue of this threadbare tale, alleging his aid and sympathy for the Rebellion, the challenge will be readily and heartily accepted by Republicans.

NOT A STRAW.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* We will say to the Springfield *Journal* that the *Pantagraph* does not understand the selection of Peoria as the place for holding the State Convention to be a boom for any particular candidate for Governor. The *Pantagraph* did not advocate Peoria for any such a construction upon the action of the committee.

HOW TO SHOW ITS GRATITUDE.

Anent the suggestion that Peoria, in gratitude for securing the Republican State Convention, ought to go Republican this year, the Springfield *Journal* remarks:

This is good advice, and the Republicans of Illinois have a right to expect that it will be heeded. While Springfield, although a Democratic city, has had as many Republican as Democratic Mayors within the last ten years, besides other Republican city officers, Peoria has had an almost unbroken line of Democrats at the head of its City Government. In that respect its position is very much like that of Chicago, which now has a Democratic Mayor, with a Council to match, and yet has been deemed worthy to receive the National Republican Convention. There is a chance for improvement in this respect in both Peoria and Chicago.

WHERE NEEDLES STANDS.

The Nashville *Journal* denies that State Senator Needles has formed a combination to boom Becker, of St. Clair, for State Treasurer, in return for St. Clair's support for Congress. It says:

Mr. Needles, at the Chicago conference, expressed himself in favor of a Cook County German for Lieutenant-Governor, which would certainly not work in favor of Mr. Becker. Madison County need have no apprehensions; Mr. Needles is nobody's way for the Congressional nomination, and he certainly will not accept it unless it is the opinion of leading Republicans in all the counties that he can make a successful race.

BEWARE OF BOOMS.

Alton *Telegraph:* If there is one thing that the political history of the country teaches a Presidential candidate to beware of it is a "boom." A boom, like a boomerang, generally returns to knock down the boomer. Seward took a boom to Chicago in 1860 and had it shattered. Blaine took a boom to Cincinnati in 1876, where it collided with several other booms, resulting in a general wreck. Grant, Blaine, and Sherman each took a well-developed boom to Chicago in 1880, where the three ground each other to powder. The lesson should not be lost in 1884.

AN AURORA OPINION.

Gov. Hamilton has been sending out a large number of letters to various portions of the State stating that he is a candidate, and setting forth some of the reasons why he, in his own estimation, should be favored with a nomination at the hands of the Republicans of the State. Some politicians of Kane County have been favored with copies of the letter. Mr. Hamilton is not a success as a letter-writer. One sentence in his screed should be sufficient to condemn and defeat him. In it he asserts that he is not a candidate because of "poverty, of old age, nor on sympathy," etc. All these expressions will be taken as insinuations thrown at Oglesby, and will arouse the resentment which lies not only in the bosoms of Oglesby's friends but in those who honor him for the work he has done and love to see good will and honor dominate in a contest. Gov. Hamilton may be assured that the friends of Oglesby are in large majority in Kane County, and that it will be to his profit to send no more copies of his letter to men within her limits until he eliminates that repulsive sentence. He may also be assured that Kane's preference for the old man arises from general principles and not because two or three men may have grievances against Hamilton.—*Aurora Beacon.*

"PEACE AND SHUFFLE THE CARDS."

The Rock Island *Union*, referring to the peculiar condition of affairs existing among the Republicans in the Eleventh Congressional (Marsh) District, pleads for peace, and naturally says a good word for a Rock Island candidate for Congress this fall:

Col. Marsh and Maj. McClaughry have no intention of renewing the unseemly contest of 1882, and if the Republican journals of the lower end can be so credited, neither is seeking a nomination this year. The Warsaw *Bulletin* would like to force Col. Marsh forward—having a feeling in behalf of its townsman which is natural and proper—but the predominating feeling through the district is to avoid anything that might bring about a return of the unfortunate differences of the last campaign and work shoulder to shoulder for the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. That is the feeling that prompts the best men of all the counties to turn to Rock Island and ask that the Republicans of this county unite heartily upon a candidate worthy of the support of all, and to present his name for the consideration of the District Convention. If this is done we believe the nomination will gladly be given to Rock Island; but if, after our County Convention shall have been held, Rock Island is found pressing the claims of more than one candidate, a nominee will most assuredly be sought in another county.

THE STAR-ROUTE INQUIRY.

Alleged Importance of the Suppressed Documents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The *Sun* tomorrow will print a long article from its Washington correspondent concerning the documents which the Postmaster-General has refused to furnish the House of Representatives for the use of the Springer Committee in the investigation into the manner in which the star-route prosecutions were conducted. It says that the Springer Committee will be compelled to demand these papers. This testimony is that which was taken under the direction of A. M. Gibson and William A. Cook, and which, after it was placed in the hands of the Government, it was proposed to steal by certain parties who had been most prominent in bringing postal rascalities to light. They show, it is claimed, that James W. Bosler and Stephen B. Elkins were interested, according to

NDIANS IN REVOLT.

ent Buildings and Stores in the
ah Northwest in Possession of
Hungry Redskins.

PEG, Man., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A spe
Broadview Station, 330 miles west of
that Tuesday last a band of Cree In
rpowered the Government Agent an
ked Lakes Reserve, broke into the
e, and stole many sacks of flour and
y of bacon. Twelve mounted police
ed from Regina today en route to the
arrest the offenders. Fears are ex
that the Indians will show fight.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

r dispatch has just been received from
ad, which says: The Indians of the
and Long Lake Reserves have taken
n of the Government buildings and
d hold the Government employés pris
etachments of mounted police have
ed from Fort qu 'Appelle to both wa
The troubles seem to be owing to
ons.

THEIR NUMBERS.

as if there were some understanding
the various Indians of the Territories
he outbreak is the result of prepon
and will become general. The Crooked
erve Indians are composed of four
the Salteaux tribe, and number about
y went on their reserve in 1876, but
o slight advancement in the way of
n. They are good hunters, and are
brave and warlike. They have
fused to accept cattle and agricul
ements from the Government. The
me is scarce, and there is no doubt
were driven to attack the Govern
es by starvation. On the File Hills and
e Reserves there are about 1,000 Crees
e been unsettled and have always
instructors a great deal of trouble.

A MODERN JESSICA.

andons Home and Religion for
ttle Husband—Wrath of Her
y.

ON, Pa., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The ter
this city were astounded this morn
the following notice, which, surround
heavy black border, appeared in the
ng columns of the Scranton *Republic*

d forgotten. We mourn the marriage of
Justine Levy to John Farr as death, and
for life. LEVY FAMILY.

Farr, referred to above, is of Welsh
, and about 26 years old. He attended
College at Easton for several terms
a good education. About eighteen
ago he was city editor of the
n. Afterward he was connected with
rs in Hyde Park, and is now Assistant
of the Scranton School Board. He is
thlete of considerable local fame
e was elected a member of the school
bout a year ago Mr. Farr became en
Miss Justine Levy, a Hebrew girl of
ather is dead, and she lived with her
ister, Mrs. Fliescher. Mr. Fliescher
ne's brother Henry are engaged in
er-findings business. For the last
rs the girl has been their book-
Farr was a constant visitor
ere. The relatives of Miss Levy were
displeased with his attentions to her
de him the house. The girl pouted
her whenever she appeared on the
s to prevent Farr from resuming his
. Then the lovers communicated with
r by telephone. Miss Levy left her
ome Wednesday evening last, saying
been requested to write a let
Mrs. Cohen, who lived near
had been watching the girl
her. They went to a
t, where they remained for nearly an
girl's mother and the family became
and began a search. They found
th Farr. He locked the door of the
nd while the Levys went toward as
rance the lovers escaped. They were
scale a fence nine feet high. They
to Providence about two hours
riving there at 11 o'clock. Farr
the Rev. George E. Gufil, a
ian minister, and he consented
m the marriage ceremony, but told
people if they desired to consider
further they might. The girl held
n about 9 o'clock in the morning
eeded in getting her consent, and they
took place. They remained at the
house until morning, when Mr. Farr
his bride home. A brother and a
the girl visited the house and
Justine. Levy asserted that
r. Farr had rufned the girl, and
Mr. Farr and his daughter drove to
at the house. He warned Farr that
d gentleman and his daughter, and
held for trial. Subsequently Mr.
the former employer of young Farr,
him. Farr and his brother-in-law,
met in Scranton's office, and but for
ce a collision would have resulted.
ther-in-law has had a warrant issued
er alleged threats to do her injury. It
feared will be his visits to the young
Crape hangs from the front door of
residence.

ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

erate Fight Between Two
s Results in the Death of One
m.

is, Mo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A ter
der was committed at 8:30 o'clock
ing in the alley running from Ninth
treets, between Market and Walnut.
n was a colored roustabout named
d, who lived on Spruce street. The
was John Long, whose residence is on
the alley next door east to the house
killing occurred. For the last thir
they had been partners on
They arrived in town on
Vicksburg this morning, and at once
together for Long's residence. The
ome to have the question settled of
not certain charges which Field had
nst Long's wife would be sub
by Mrs. Johnson, whom he had
authority. Long accused Field of
de false statements regarding his
called Long a liar and struck him.
followed, during which Long drew
and plunged it into Field's abdomen.
ack upon the bed. Long took a last
victim, remarked quietly to his wife
going to surrender himself at the
s, and walked west along the alley.
e crowd to keep back if they did not
hurt.

COUNTERFEIT DUDE.

rguson Leaves His Manager in
the Lurch at Cairo.

L, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—W. J. Fer
counterfeit dude, gave his company
ut a friendly tip this morning. The
n reached here twenty-four hours
dvertised time. The delay was oc
r the floods, but he proceeded to fill
ment. Ferguson, out of a spirit of
fused to let the curtain go up after
ecame comfortably filled unless the
ve him $75. This morning the star,
wife and brother-in-law, slipped
the hotel and boarded the
train ticketed for New York,
he balance of the company
housand miles from home,
or friends. Kelly, the worried busi
e agent, was telegraphed at New
condition of things, and has started
lief. Mr. Walker, business man
uted the contemptible action of
a desire to get even with Kelly for
he received from that gent at one
ver. It was Sunday night, $4,
e, and verything in nice shape.
rguson notified Kelly that he would
nday. The money was returned
ience dismissed, and the dude re
rited tongue lashing.

ECTIVE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

n, O., Feb. 22.—An officer from
J., arrived here last night with a
for the arrest of Judson Hines,
h seduction. Detective Hulligan
r this morning employed in the
Rubber-Works. To avoid arrest
ped out the third-story window
eing the man disappearing, ran and
f the window after him. The de
hirty-four feet, striking on a set
track underneath, and receiving
uries. It is feared he is seriously
lly. Hiner escaped.

LEE STATUE UNVEILED.

GANS, La., Feb. 22.—The unveiling
ue of Gen. Lee, at Lee Circle, in
et, took place today. The cere
interrupted by a rain-storm. The
t Infantry have arrived.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Many Important Chicago Enterprises Licensed to Incorporate—Foul Play Suspected.

Brilliant Reception of the Rockford Rifles in Honor of Washington's Birthday.

Annual Reunion and Banquet of Pioneers at Milwaukee—Terrible Accident to a Druggist.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the following companies were filed today at the office of the Secretary of State: The American Live Stock Salt Roller Company, at Chicago, to manufacture salt-feeding devices; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Julius Goldstein, William Loeb, John C. Ender, and Jacob Newman. The American Machinery Company, at Chicago, to manufacture machinery; capital, $20,000; incorporators, Lewis Bush Jr., Charles J. Linderman, and Frederick Herbold. The Kelly Covering Company, at Chicago, to manufacture non-conducting covers for steam-pipes; capital, $50,00; incorporators, George Kelly, John Edwards, and Henry D. Smalley. The Chicago & New England Granit Company, capital $20,000; incorporators, John Lennon, Fred P. White, and George A. Haley. The Alma Placer Mining Company, at Chicago, capital $250,000, to develop mines in Colorado; incorporators, N. K. Fairbank, Z. G. Simmons, and F. H. Hood. The Stampen & Lee Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, capital $50,000, to manufacture furniture; incorporators, Jacob Samppen, Christian H. Lee, Halver Guldbrausen, and Ole M. Tuersen.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice was filed of an increase of the capital stock of the Chicago Smelting & Refining Company to $200,000, and an increase of the capital of the Moline Wagon Company, at Moline, to $600,000.

A PICTURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An artist of this city today discovered in the attic of an old photographic gallery a photographic group with Abraham Lincoln in the centre, John Nicolay on the right, and John Hay standing on the left. Friends remember that it was taken just before Lincoln's departure for Washington to assume the Presidency, and it is probably the only one of the kind in existence.

RECEPTION BY THE ROCKFORD RIFLES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Rockford Rifles, Capt. T. G. Lawler, celebrated Washington's Birthday this evening with a brilliant reception in Armory-Hall. Several officers were present from Chicago and other places, and a delegation of the Janesville Guards attended. The Hon. J. C. Garver delivered an address.

A DRUGGIST FATALLY BURNED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Fremont Frazer, of Bridgeport, Ill., 23 years of age, and son of Dr. Frazer, a very prominent citizen of that town, was fatally burned this afternoon. Mr. Frazer was filling the lamps in his drug-store, when one of them exploded, covering his clothing with burning oil. Mr. Frazer was a prominent business-man and highly esteemed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The mysterious disappearance of John Gurmand, a well-to-do farmer of this county, creates considerable excitement. His wife reports that last Saturday he unceremoniously left the house, and since then she has neither seen nor heard from him. She says he took a revolver and a bowie-knife, and that she fears he has committed suicide. He left untouched a sum of money which he had in his trunk. Mrs. Gurmand was married before she married this man, and it is said her other husband disappeared in a similar manner. There are apprehensions that Gurmand has been foully dealt with.

RAIDED BY BURGLARS.

The Town of Danvers was invaded by burglars last night. Five places of business, including the post-office and bank, were burglarized and about $500 worth of property stolen.

THE OLD DODGE.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Sanford Noe, the Bond County wife-murderer who is to be tried at the coming term of the Circuit Court here next week, assaulted Jailer Hopkins today, and but for timely aid would no doubt have killed him. He flew into a passion because a request to procure him some needed medicine was not immediately granted. Noe is evidently feigning insanity, and it is understood his counsel will enter such a plea.

WISCONSIN.

ANNUAL REUNION OF OLD SETTLERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The annual reunion and banquet of the Pioneer Association and the Old Settlers' Club took place at the Kirby House this afternoon. Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington presided, and speeches were made by Prof. J. D. Butler of Madison, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Alexander Mitchell, the Rev. A. A. Hoskin, the Hon. Horace Butler, Marshal J. S. Buck, the Hon. Horace Chase, the Hon. Abner Kirby, the Rev. G. E. Gordon, and many others. Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from John Wentworth, of Chicago; Chief Justice Cole, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and several well-known gentlemen. The bill-of-fare was ornamented with a cut of the first frame house built in this part of the country.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor, which has been in session here several days, closed tonight. The following named officers were reelected for the fourth consecutive term:

Grand Dictator—C. H. Ross, Milwaukee.
Grand Reporter—Charles D. Howard, Milwaukee.
Grand Treasurer—Louis Silber, Milwaukee.
State Medical Examiner—Hugo Philler, M. D., Waukesha.

The next annual session will be held at La Crosse the third Wednesday in February, 1885.

IOWA.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF CAPTURED.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—George Campbell, a desperate horse-thief of Western Iowa, and supposed to be the leader of a gang, and also connected with the Nebraska horse-thieves, was captured ten miles from here today, by Sheriff Rockwell of this county. He was taken to the Council Bluffs Jail today, and will probably be convicted. He is also wanted in Nebraska.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. A. WARREN.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Capt. W. A. Warren died in Bellevue this morning. He was a pioneer and a prominent figure in the Bellevue War of 1840, and was formerly influential in State politics.

DAKOTA.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—At the Farmers' Convention today a resolution was passed appointing a committee of three to make arrangements for the construction of a joint stock elevator on Lake Superior, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels. A committee was appointed to procure and tabulate tariff rates along railroads, and formulate the result and send the same to the proper committee in Congress. North Dakotians were also invited to the Minnesota State Convention, to be held in St. Paul March 18, 19, and 20.

INDIANA.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Janesville (Wis.) Silver Plate Company today decided to change its location from Janesville to Columbian Hall, this city, and will move immediately.

OTHER STATES.

MURDER TRIALS.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The taking of testimony in the trial of George Wilson for the killing of Patrolman Bullard has been finished. The arguments of counsel began this morning and are still in progress.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Kribbs murder case is still in progress in the District Court here. The defense is insanity, mostly sustained by the evidence of the defendant's family and relatives. The defendant will not testify.

A COMING TOWN.

The "boomers" are shouting over Belknap, Mont., near the Cœur D'Alene mines, as the coming town of the Rocky Mountain region. The only woman in the town has just died, thus starting a graveyard, and many other evidences of civilization are to be found. Recently a number of miners "jumped" the streets, for what purpose is not well known, and the "old pioneers" made a successful attack upon them and pulled up their stakes. Laborers readily obtain $5 a day in Belknap, but they must run a risk of being shot by some miner who is opposed to towns on general principles. The snow in the streets is four feet deep, and it requires a small fortune to clear a lot in order to build a house. One of the pioneers, writing about the turbulent settlers to the Portland *Oregonian*, says: "They will soon have a big killing. I see it in the air."

THE DOMINION.

Stringent Measures Passed by the Columbian Parliament to Prevent Chinese Immigration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Monday next Mr. Shakespeare, of British Columbia, will move for copies of all correspondence between the Columbian and Federal Governments relating to the immigration of Chinese into that province. The two bills recently passed by the Legislature of Columbia and which were reserved for the sanction of the Governor-General have reached Ottawa. The first bill is called the "The Chinese Regulation act of 1884." It imposes a tax of $10 on every native-born Chinaman above 14 years coming into the province and a yearly tax of $10 so long as they remain in the country. Collectors are to be appointed and to receive a percentage on the moneys they collect. Any Chinaman found in the province without a license shall be fined a sum fiot exceeding $40. Any collector or servant of the Government disobeying the provisions of the act is to forfeit $100. Every employer of Chinese laborers is to furnish a list of those in his employ to the collector when required. Failing to do this or making false returns he is liable to a penalty of $100 or two months' imprisonment. Every toll-gatekeeper in the province is to demand the production of the license before allowing any Chinese to pass through the toll-gate. Any person employing Chinese who have not the necessary license shall pay a fine of $50. Chinese are to pay $15 per annum for a free miner's certificate instead of $5 as provided for the white population. Chinese found mining without this certificate shall be fined $30. It shall be unlawful to exhume the dead body of any Chinaman, and any person found doing so shall pay a fine of $100. The use of opium is prohibited except for medical purposes, and any person using or having it in his possession contrary to law shall pay a fine of $100. Any debt may be sued for summarily before any Justice of the Peace, and failing immediate payment to receive three months' imprisonment. There are also strict regulations dealing with sanitary arrangements of Chinese dwellings.

A second bill passed by the Legislature is an act to prevent Chinese immigration, and makes it unlawful for any Chinese to come into the province. Any Chinese who shall come into British Columbia after the passage of the act shall pay a sum of $50, to be recovered summarily before a Justice of the Peace, and in default imprisonment for six months.

NOTES.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, will Monday next move for all dispatches, correspondence, and papers having reference to the notice given by the United States Government terminating the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty or relating to any negotiations that may have been opened or steps taken by the Dominion Government on the subject of the sea fisheries of Canada in view of the termination of the fishery clauses.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons today on motion for concurrence in the Pacific Railway loan resolutions the debate was reopened.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23—2 a. m.—[Special.]—Weldon, of St. John, moved an amendment providing that no more money be spent in building up a United States port until the loan had been repaid. He lost on a vote of 43 to 104. The resolutions were then concurred in and the bill founded on them read a first time. A second reading will be had Monday next.

THANKS.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 22.—The Citizens' Committee of the Carnival will present Erastus Wiman, of New York, with an address and a splendid picture by Notman of Canadian sports, in recognition of his great services in promoting the interests of the carnival.

THE G. A. R.

A Correspondent Defines Its Position in Politics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in the *Herald* of yesterday what purported to be a communication from Ohio, in which reference is made to the G. A. R., speaking of it as "a prominent factor in politics," "a huge political organization," etc., and an "auxiliary to the Republican party." Now, this Ohio correspondent is mistaken if he means to be understood as saying it is a political organization in the sense that such organizations are understood. Of course the G. A. R. must have and exercise a policy. Were it not so its organization would be useless and would utterly fail to carry out the objects for which it was formed—i. e., the advancement and interests of the loyal, patriotic Union soldiers of our country, no matter what may be their political proclivities or religious creeds. The Democratic party can take advantage of the G. A. R. just as well as the Republicans, if they see fit, by nominating a loyal, brave, and patriotic Union General on their side of the house for the Presidency. Just let them nominate Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, for instance, and you would see how closely divided would be the Grand Army should Logan be the nominee on the Republican side. In fact, I know of staunch Republican soldiers who would stand by "Old Ben," and on the other hand Democratic soldiers who would stand by and fight for John A. Logan.

The American soldiery, as well as the masses, have no lack of confidence whatever in the loyalty and patriotism of either of these two "old war-horses," and, as far as the Grand Army is concerned, it would feel perfectly safe with either one of these men at the helm of our great Ship of State. Therefore, the preference would be given on other grounds, and not on account of the G. A. R., but solely for political reasons. Now, then, if the Democracy think the Republicans control the G. A. R., just let them nominate "Old Ben" and the Republicans nominate Logan, and you will see a fair, square fight so far as the Grand Army is concerned. The Ohio correspondent has the insane idea that Gen. Sherman is the coming man, but he is mistaken there, as neither the soldiers nor the civilians want Old Tecumseh for President, and for the very best reason too, and that is simply because they know he is unfit for the place. He has now passed his years of usefulness, for that place at least, if indeed he ever was fitted for it. Ohio ought to be willing to give the old man a rest. He has a good thing now, and let him keep it.

JOHN LEE TAYLOR.

NEW YORK ON THE BOURBON CONVENTION.

Truth says: "The weather has a great deal to do with the action of a National convention, and so it was a mistake not choose an earlier day, as in July at Chicago the delegates will find it impossible to keep cool. As to the place for the convention it was given an importance by the committee to which it was not entitled. In fact, it matters little where a convention is held, and the Democratic party would have been as well off had it put the names of the larger cities into Chairman Barnum's hat and selected the convention city by chance. The only persons who have any real interest in this question are the hotel men and shopkeepers of the leading cities, and it was simply in their behalf that such a determined struggle for 'the honor' was made yesterday by the rival claimants."

The *Star* says: "Chicago and July 8 are the time and place fixed upon for the Democratic National Convention. Well, it is neutral ground, in so far as Democratic candidates are concerned, for Illinois is a sure Republican State. New York, or even Buffalo or Saratoga, would have been a much wiser selection."

The *Herald* says: "The committee chose June 24, but changed it to July 8, probably on the reasonable supposition that it would not allow interval enough for the Chicago boarding-house and hotel keepers to scour and clear up their rooms after the Republicans' departure."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A Counter Petition to What Is Known as the Animal Industry Bill Circulated.

It Receives the Signatures of Men Representing the Stock-Raising Interests of the West.

Why the Middle-Men, or Stock-Shippers, Oppose It—No Opposition from Any Other Quarter.

THE TRIBUNE published the other day the petition of the brokers and commission-men at the Stock-Yards who are opposed to the Animal Industry bill pending in Congress. It now gives the counter-petition of the men who raise the cattle—the parties having more interest in the suppression of contagious diseases among stock than the brokers and commission-men. Appended is their petition, with the names of a few of the signers in this city, similar petitions being in circulation throughout the State:

THE COUNTER-PETITION.

To the Illinois Delegation in Congress: The undersigned, having noted with great surprise that a number of cattle-brokers and commission-men at the Chicago Stock-Yards have sent to Washington a protest against the passage of the bill now pending in Congress for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of farm stock, beg leave to represent that the bill in question was carefully drawn by a committee appointed by a convention of cattle-raisers and farmers assembled in Chicago November last. The said convention represented not brokers and commission-men, but the actual ownership of not less than $50,000,000 worth of cattle. That the most active members of that committee, those who went to Washington and assisted in framing the bills in question—to-wit: Judge Carey, of Wyoming; the Hon. W. J. Wilson, of Colorado; the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; the Hon. D. W. Smith, of Illinois; and Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York—are men of large experience, several of them being among the largest cattle-owners in America, and all men whose suggestions are entitled to the highest consideration. We desire to express our decided conviction that the protest on the part of the Chicago cattle-brokers is based upon an entire misapprehension of the provisions of the bill, and we earnestly hope the measure may secure your hearty support. The bill in question can in no wise interfere with the cattle traffic in the States not affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in these infected States to a degree no greater than is absolutely essential to the eradication of the disease:

C. B. Farwell,	T. W. Harvey,
Charles A. Weare,	P. B. Weare,
John V. Farwell,	O. H. Roche,
N. K. Fairbank,	A. D. Pickering,
W. S. Crosby,	Alex. Geddes,
C. J. Blair,	Anderson & Findley,
John F. Phillips,	John Clay Jr.,
Dorr Clark,	C. M. Culbertson,
N. K. Fairbank,	James A. Bovell,
William T. Baker,	Edson Keith,
H. H. Porter,	John M. Clark,
Standard Cattle Co.,	Henry A. Blair,
S. H. Hardin.	

JOHN CLAY JR.

Mr. John Clay Jr., of the firm of Clay & Forrest, was consulted by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, and made substantially the following statement:

"Not a little excitement has been created during the last few days in connection with this subject on account of the action taken by the cattle salesmen at the Union Stock-Yards. It will be in the remembrance of the readers of THE TRIBUNE that during the last Fat-Stock Show held in this city a great National convention of cattle-breeders met for deliberation. This convention was composed of the best men in the business. The feeling displayed was unanimously in favor of Congress taking some action to protect the vast interests at stake and that are threatened by the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. A committee of the leading spirits was delegated to go to Washington and use such influence as was necessary to secure legislation. The work of this committee gave rise to a bill for presentation to Congress which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th inst. The bill is an admirable one, and has met the approval of all sound stockmen.

"The first note of discord, in the West at least, has come from the Stock-Yards. It is believed that the opposition is led by the redoubtable Sam Allerton, who has peculiar ideas on this subject, similar to his other cronyisms in live-stock matters. To the ordinary mind it is difficult to see why this class of men has any reason to interfere specially in this matter. They did not attend or even send a representative to the National Convention, and now, when matters are under way, they take up the case and give forth their views. It is like crying when the milk is spilt. The cattle salesmen are not in the same position to judge in this matter that breeders stand in. Their policy seems to be procrastination, while the spirit of mutual protection has fairly taken hold of the great body of the stockmen of the West.

"It is admitted by the ablest scientists on this continent that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does exist in this country. It seems absurd on the face of this admission to endeavor to deny its existence, for our veterinary surgeons are, as a class, capable to judge of this matter. Further still, the evidence of the home experts has been verified by those from Europe and Canada. This fact being established and notorious, it is evident that some action must be taken to control and finally to stamp out this disease. We all know that Great Britain has and is suffering from such diseases as the above and foot-and-mouth disease. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been swept away, which can never be recovered. As yet this vile disease has got but a foothold in the United States, and the ravages have been confined to the seaboard States. It has not crossed the Allegheny Range, but with no restrictions it may appear any day in our midst. The cattle-raisers of the Western States, and more especially those of the plains, have risen up as one man and demanded that the Government shall protect their interest. It is no use applying to the separate States except as a body, and the bill before Congress is a National one, the principle being that the work be mutual, equally divided betwixt the National and State Governments.

"It is not argued that the whole wants of the case will be met, but it is proposed to establish by this bill a groundwork on which to build a structure which shall protect the vital interests of this country. It is blazoned forth in certain quarters that if such a bill is passed we shall admit that we are afraid of this disease. Up to this time it has been treated so lightly by the American people that it is increasing and growing, and the little cloud of a few years ago is heard of from every quarter. To lay and hide the facts is like endeavoring to smother reports about small-pox when it appears in some busy centre, because the spread of such news will affect trade. We must pursue a different course from this. It speaks well for the cattle-breeders of this country that they have faced the difficulty and will leave no stone unturned to protect their interest. What will be the effect if this disease leaves its primary home on this continent and, crossing the mountains, sweeps across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the great prairies of the West where vast herds of cattle wander in unrestricted liberty? No quarantine possible there! This disease is no respecter of persons; it attacks the cow of the laborer as well as the herd of the millionaire. The imaginary line that divides State from State and Territory from Territory has no influence.

"Our information on the terrible ravages committed by the above disease is verified by a Scotchman now resident in this city, who has been through the mill in his native country. Having suffered much there, he is naturally anxious to protect his herds which are situated in Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and California, as well as Illinois. Of late years he states that the English Government has fairly grappled this question, and is fighting it with great success. Its methods have been to quarantine certain districts, to stop transportation when necessary, and to slaughter infected animals. No doubt such means are distasteful to certain interests and individuals and cause much inconvenience, but the remedy far outweighs the trouble and losses caused.

"Many parties blame the British Government for the stand it has taken in regard to the importation of live stock. It must be remembered that the restrictions are not aimed against America alone. They serve against Europe as well, a far greater source of danger than our country. No sooner does a fresh outbreak occur on this side of the Atlantic than the veterinary advisers of the Crown are cabled to. They know the details more accurately than we do. What did Prof. Brown, of the Veterinary Department in London (an institution similar to that proposed under the bill for this country), say to a member of the present Cattle Commission? He said: 'We are satisfied that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does exist in your country, and unless you stamp it out our ports must be forever shut against your cattle.' Till we take some steps to eradicate this disease we cannot expect to have free trade in live cattle with England. The cry of Great Britain is protection from disease. When our hot-beds of disease are cleared away the people of England will gladly welcome all the fat cattle we can ship them. It is desirable that such an end be reached, and Congress by passing a bill approved by all sound cattle-raisers will help the great industry of the country to an almost untold extent.

"In conclusion let me say that such a bill will give confidence to capitalists. The flow of capital from the Eastern States and Europe to cattle-raising has been large of late years. It would have been far greater if the question of disease had not appeared as a bugbear."

N. K. FAIRBANK.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. N. K. Fairbank and asked him if he would state his reasons for signing the petition in favor of the passage of the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

"I signed that petition," he said, "because I favor the investigation and conclusions made by well-known and reliable stock-raisers and scientific men. I think more of their opinion in this matter than I do of the opinion of stock-yard men, because they are intelligent men who know just what they are talking about, and they have no interests at stake. The others are ignorant men who have a personal interest in the matter."

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

CHICAGO.

A MAJORITY OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LOGAN.

Owing to the fact that the meeting of the First District Congressional Committee Thursday night was a private one, the proceedings were not given with perfect accuracy yesterday morning. It seems plain now that the organization was in the interest of Senator Logan. On the first vote taken for the Chairman, there were three votes for Buell, three for Humphrey, and one—that of Mr. Buell—for Bonn. Then, on the next ballot, Buell, seeing that Humphrey had voted for himself, did the same thing on his own behalf, and was chosen. There seems no doubt that he, and as a consequence the majority of the committee—Bonn, Buell, Crawford, and Potter—are for Senator Logan. It is understood to be the intention of the committee that decent primary judges shall be selected, and that there shall be no repetition of the disgraceful performances of last fall's primary in the Fourth Ward, when, according to the evidence taken before the committee of the club, repeating was carried on at a wholesale rate. The contest then was to get the ward member of the County Committee, which it was then thought would call the primaries for the choice of the delegates to the National Convention. Since it has been learned that body would have nothing to do with it there has been a lively but exceedingly quiet fight going on to get a majority of the men on the Congressional Committee, and that struggle has according to all appearances resulted in a victory for the friends of Gen. Logan.

WHAT CAN A DISTRICT CONVENTION DO?

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The National Committee having authorized the holding of "District" Conventions for selecting delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and it being apparent that some, if not all, of the districts in this State will choose delegates in that way, it becomes an inquiry of considerable moment what such a District Convention can do when met and when its limits of authority are reached.

It will be taken for granted, I think, that a "District" Convention regularly called can do at such session precisely what it would be called on to do if it met for separate action, as has always been customary at the State Conventions.

"District" meetings at all State Conventions are asked to make selections or nominations covering the following points:

To select delegates and alternates to National Convention.

To select a member to serve on the Committee on Resolutions.

To select a member to serve on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

To select a member to serve on the State Central Committee.

To select a member to serve as Presidential Elector.

All these are called for, though perhaps not in the order here mentioned, at every State Convention, and the inference is legitimate that, though the National call is silent save in regard to delegates, and though the call of the State Committee mentions the selection of Electors as a part of the duty of the State Convention, it is the position of the writer that a District convention can cover all those points mentioned in its call, or by its action, without being in the call, and the State Convention would be obliged to accept such "district" action just as if it had been done by separate action at the State Convention. The district election of a State Central Committeeman would create no friction whatever, as he could not act until after the State Convention in reorganizing the committee. Some uniform system ought to be arrived at, and for this reason alone these suggestions are made. P.

ILLINOIS.

A QUINCY DEMOCRAT WHO FAVORS HARRISON FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge J. Sibley, of Quincy, said yesterday at the Pacific that Carter Harrison was the choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Adams County for Governor. He could possibly carry the State, and he was the only Democrat who could do it. This was because of his great strength with the Germans, who had voted for him always in his contests in Chicago, and who would back him for any office for which he might be a candidate. And there were thousands of Germans outside of Cook County who would support him with enthusiasm. Judge Sibley did not think the holding of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago would affect nominations. The man who should be put at the head of the ticket was Samuel J. Tilden, and he hoped he would be nominated. The overwhelming sentiment of Illinois Democrats was for him.

A WALK-OVER.

Champaign *Gazette:* Judging from the appearances at present, Gen. J. C. Smith, our affable and efficient State Treasurer, will have no opposition for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. At the Chicago conference last week no other man appeared to contest the nomination, which appears to be now conceded to him. The Republican party certainly would do itself proud to still further honor the General by this preferment.

BADLY SOLD.

Springfield *Journal:* In view of the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Harper High-License law, the Liquor-Dealers' Association have probably come to the conclusion that they were badly sold when they bought from J. K. Magie for $500 the evidence on which to base the claim that the law was not regularly enacted.

WILLING TO BE KISSED.

Peoria *Transcript:* Carter Harrison says he is not seeking a Gubernatorial nomination, but he could conceive a nomination coming to him in such a shape that he could not refuse it. "You should never kiss me," said the bashful maiden to her ardent lover, "unless you are the strongest—and God knows you are."

"A STALE AND BARREN FICTION."

Quincy *Whig:* Gen. Logan's prominence as a candidate for the Presidency has revived the Democratic slander that he engaged in recruiting soldiers in Illinois for the Rebel army at the outbreak of the War. That falsehood has been put down effectually on more than one occasion. It has not now, and never had, a particle of foundation in fact. Whatever may be said of Gen. Logan by those disposed to oppose him for the Presidential nomination, they will not receive the resurrection of this stale and barren fiction as argument against his claims to official honor. American people like fairness and honesty. They investigate closely what is said of men in public position. They are prompt to combat questionable methods and to rebuke fraud, false pretense, and deception. And they are equally speedy in rallying to the defense of one malignantly assailed. Gen. Logan's military career is sufficient proof of his loyalty and of his bravery. His record as a soldier cannot be successfully attacked. If Democrats expect to conduct a campaign upon the issue of this threadbare tale, alleging his aid and sympathy for the Rebellion, the challenge will be readily and heartily accepted by Republicans.

NOT A STRAW.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* We will say to the Springfield *Journal* that the *Pantagraph* does not understand the selection of Peoria as the place for holding the State Convention to be a boom for any particular candidate for Governor. The *Pantagraph* did not advocate Peoria for any such a construction upon the action of the committee.

HOW TO SHOW ITS GRATITUDE.

Anent the suggestion that Peoria, in gratitude for securing the Republican State Convention, ought to go Republican this year, the Springfield *Journal* remarks:

This is good advice, and the Republicans of Illinois have a right to expect that it will be heeded. While Springfield, although a Democratic city, has had as many Republican as Democratic Mayors within the last ten years, besides other Republican city officers, Peoria has had an almost unbroken line of Democrats at the head of its City Government. In that respect its position is very much like that of Chicago, which now has a Democratic Mayor, with a Council to match, and yet has been deemed worthy to receive the National Republican Convention. There is a chance for improvement in this respect in both Peoria and Chicago.

WHERE NEEDLES STANDS.

The Nashville *Journal* denies that State Senator Needles has formed a combination to boom Becker, of St. Clair, for State Treasurer, in return for St. Clair's support for Congress. It says:

Mr. Needles, at the Chicago conference, expressed himself in favor of a Cook County German for Lieutenant-Governor, which would certainly not work in favor of Mr. Becker. Madison County need have no apprehensions; Mr. Needles is in nobody's way for the Congressional nomination, and he certainly will not accept it unless it is the opinion of leading Republicans in all the counties that he can make a successful race.

BEWARE OF BOOMS.

Alton *Telegraph:* If there is one thing that the political history of the country teaches a Presidential candidate to beware of it is a "boom." A boom, like a boomerang, generally returns to knock down the booster. Seward took a boom to Chicago in 1860 and had it shattered. Blaine took a boom to Cincinnati in 1876, where it collided with several other booms, resulting in a general wreck. Grant, Blaine, and Sherman each took a well-developed boom to Chicago in 1880, where the three ground each other to powder. The lesson should not be lost in 1884.

AN AURORA OPINION.

Gov. Hamilton has been sending out a large number of letters to various portions of the State stating that he is a candidate, and setting forth some of the reasons why he, in his own estimation, should be favored with a nomination at the hands of the Republicans of the State. Some politicians of Kane County have been favored with copies of the letter. Mr. Hamilton is not a success as a letter-writer. One sentence in his screed should be sufficient to condemn and defeat him. In it he asserts that he is not a candidate because of "poverty, of old age, nor on sympathy," etc. All these excuses will be taken as insinuations thrown at Oglesby, and will arouse the resentment which lies not only in the bosoms of Oglesby's friends but in those who honor him for the work he has done and love to see good will and honor dominate in a contest. Gov. Hamilton may be assured that the friends of Oglesby are in large majority in Kane County, and that it will be to his profit to send no more copies of his letter to men within her limits until he eliminates the repulsive sentence. He may also be assured that Kane's preference for the old man arises from general principles and not because two or three men may have grievances against Hamilton.—*Aurora Beacon.*

"PEACE AND SHUFFLE THE CARDS."

The Rock Island *Union*, referring to the peculiar condition of affairs existing among the Republicans in the Eleventh Congressional (Marsh) District, pleads for peace, and naturally says a good word for a Rock Island candidate for Congress this fall:

Col. Marsh and Maj. McClaughry have no intention of renewing the unseemly contest of 1882, and if the Republican journals of the lower end are to be credited, neither is seeking a nomination this year. The Warsaw *Bulletin* would like to force Col. Marsh forward—having a feeling in behalf of its townsman which is natural and proper—but the predominating feeling through the district is to avoid anything that might bring about a return of the unfortunate differences of the last campaign and work shoulder to shoulder for the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. It is this feeling that prompts the best men of all the counties to turn to Rock Island and ask that the Republicans of this county unite heartily upon a candidate worthy of the hearty support of all, and present his name for the consideration of the District Convention. If the Hon. James Mack's name or nomination will gladly be given to Rock Island; but if, after our County Convention shall have been held, Rock Island is found presenting the claims of more than one candidate, a nominee will most assuredly be sought in another county.

THE STAR-ROUTE INQUIRY.

Alleged Importance of the Suppressed Documents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The *Sun* tomorrow will print a long article from its Washington correspondent concerning the documents which the Postmaster-General has refused to furnish the House of Representatives for the use of the Springer Committee in the investigation into the manner in which the star-route prosecutions were conducted. It says that the Springer Committee will be compelled to demand these papers. This testim

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Miss Sara Jewett, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Col. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., and Judge H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, Ia., are at the Palmer.

Horatio Seymour Jr., of Marquette, Mich.; R. C. Spooner, of Madison, Wis.; and Gen. J. C. Gage, of Kansas City, are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The fourth annual masquerade party of Post No. 28, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was held last evening at the Palmer. About 200 couples were present.

James Farroll, a porter at Brown's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, while washing windows fell to the ground, a distance of thirty-six feet, and received dangerous injuries.

Albert Hell, 21 years old, boarding at No. 283 Johnson street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the left side. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

About thirty members of the Whiteside County Association, residing in Chicago, had an informal reunion dinner yesterday at the Sherman for the purpose of getting better acquainted with each other.

There died at Detroit last Wednesday Maj. Kinzie Bates, of the United States army, aged about 40 years. He was the son of George C. Bates, now of Salt Lake City, but for many years a prominent lawyer in Chicago.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has shown his appreciation of the favor in which his popular representations of the last week have been held by consenting to present "Fourteen Days" at today's matinée and evening performance.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 29° above zero; 9 a. m., 32°; 10 a. m., 32°; 11 a. m., 32°; 12 m., 34°; 1 p. m., 35°; 3 p. m., 36°; 6 p. m., 29°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 9 p. m., 29.35.

Bob Bolden and his mistress, Nanny Henderson, quarreled last night at their home, No. 158 Fourth avenue. Bolden stabbed the woman with a pocket-knife. The knife, striking her corset, inflicted only a slight wound in the breast. The police are looking for Bolden.

The sixth annual reception of Company E, First Infantry, took place last evening in the upper drill-hall of the regimental armory. A large and fashionable audience were present. The most attractive feature of the evening was a broom drill by St. Paul's Church Broom Brigade.

A young man named Henry W. Johnson yesterday had John Jamieson and James Lawrence arrested on the charge of robbery. He says that a few nights ago they "steered" him to a gambling-house, and then, because he would not lose his money there, followed to an alley, knocked him down and took all his money from him.

Mr. John A. Rice, of the Tremont, was presented yesterday by several of his friends with a handsome solid silver punch-bowl, valued at about $500, the day selected for the presentation being his 55th birthday. The design is very rich, the surface of the bowl being ornamented with vines and grapes. Mr. Rice declined to give the names of the donors.

The twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Aurora Turnverein was celebrated last evening by the members and their friends at Aurora Turn-Hall. An interesting program was prepared, including turning, dancing, and vocal and musical exercises. Mr. Maxmalian Grassman, of Milwaukee, made a speech, in which he referred to the rapid growth and success of the society.

Mrs. Dyke (the name was incorrectly given as Mrs. Dudley yesterday), of Faribault, Minn., who was chloroformed and robbed in her room at the Palmer House last Tuesday forenoon, is still at the hotel and confined to her bed. Only one or two people outside of the nurse are permitted to see her. No arrests have yet been made in the case and no new clew to the robber has been discovered.

Another female burglar is in the toils. She is Maggie Masterson, who was arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in company with John Sullivan just as they were leaving Adam Seifert's saloon, No. 3221 Wentworth avenue, with a lot of liquor and cigars which they had stolen from the saloon. Justice Hanmer held them to the Criminal Court. Sullivan is 22 years old and the woman 26, and they have both borne unenviable reputations for some time.

Thomas B. McLaughlin, clerk in the ticket-office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing tickets from the office and selling them to a scalper. In the office of this man, whose name the detectives would not give, were found tickets to the value of about $150, and it is alleged that the scalper purchased them from McLaughlin. The latter is a man of about 27, and was lately employed by Parmalee.

Joseph Birchman, Axtel Steel, and Charles Felt, 19 years old each, were arrested yesterday at the instance of Attorney John Wagner. A short time ago the three testified in court that they had drank liquor at the saloon of E. J. Lynn, Chicago avenue and Townsend street. Mr. Wagner was retained for the latter. He discovered a statute enacted in 1882 making it a criminal offense for a minor to drink liquor in a saloon. To get revenge Lynn's attorney caused the arrest of the young men. They were subsequently released on bail.

A meeting was held last night at No. 526 West Twenty-second street to hear the views of property-owners in regard to petitioning the Council to repeal the ordinance providing for the paving of the street from Canalport to Blue Island avenue with granit. Ald. Cullerton explained the manner in which the ordinance was passed on the report of the Commissioner of Public Works. The sense of the meeting was that the ordinance be repealed and in lieu thereof another be passed for the improvement of twenty-four feet in the centre of the street with cedar blocks, and a committee was appointed to circulate the petition.

A German emigrant bound for Dakota was taken to a cheap hotel at No. 153 Canal street Thursday evening by some cappers at the Union depot and was charged $3 for supper and the same amount for a room. He took out his pocketbook to pay the bill rather than have a quarrel when one of the party in the barroom seized the wallet, containing $160, and disappeared. The man made complaint at the Desplaines Street Station, and an officer was sent to investigate. Fred Beade, the bartender, said he knew of the German's being there, whereupon he was arrested as being an accessory to the robbery.

DID NOT KNOW IT WAS GLANDERS.

A. Thatcher, at one time owner of a horse, which afterwards had the glanders, and Bill Sloan, the horse jockey who disposed of the same, wish to contradict an item in Thursday's TRIBUNE regarding their knowledge of the horse having glanders. Thatcher says he believed the animal had "big-head," and gave him to Sloan to sell for him. Sloan says he did not believe the horse had glanders, and never told Thatcher that he had. He sold the horse for $25 and got $2.50 for selling him. The details of this case were given in full in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

THE CHANNING CLUB.

A regular monthly meeting of the Channing Club was held last night at the Union League Club-rooms, B. P. Moulton presiding. Thirty members were present. After dinner the following subject was discussed: "Our Religious: Social and Political Inheritance from the Revolutionary Fathers." The theme was divided into different branches. "The Democratic Idea" was discussed by G. F. Harding; "The Economic Idea" by D. L. Shorey; "The Educational Idea" by J. J. Shobinger; and "The Religious Idea" by J. Shippen. Remarks were also made by the Chairman and by James L. High. At the conclusion all united in singing "America."

NONE BUT FREE LABOR.

Sherman & Flavin, who were among the bidders for the marble and tile work on the new City-Hall, deny the truth of the story told by some of the workmen that they use convict labor. They say that while they did once try to they gave it up years ago because it would not pay, and that they have now on their rolls the names of eighty-eight men, all of whom are honest free laborers. They also deny with emphasis the story that they are in any way controlled by or have anything to do with the Burlington Company. They paddle their own canoe, and have no trades with any one else. They also say that they do not see why the workingmen should take such a special interest in this matter when they think there is not one of them who would not buy a convict-made article if he could get it a cent cheaper than if it were made by free labor.

READY TO LEARN A TRADE.

James Watson, a bright little 12-year-old, well clad and clean, applied for a night's lodging at the West Twelfth Street Police Station. He said he lived with his parents at No. 312 Blue Island avenue. His father had formerly been employed as a bookkeeper by the Chicago & Northwestern, but had recently been suspended on account of slack business. He said that he attempted yesterday to take a toy from his 6-year-old brother, with whom he was playing, whereupon the child began to cry. At that another little brother ran and told his father that he (James) had struck the little one. His father then chastised him, and afterwards locked him up in a shed at the rear of the house. The little fellow had no hat and nearly perished with the cold. At length he escaped by climbing over the shed door. As he was entering the house his father met him and was about to strike him when his mother interposed. His father then ordered him to leave the house and not to return. After wandering about the streets for a time he found his way to the police station, where he was made comfortable for the night. "What will you do?" inquired a TRIBUNE reporter of the boy. "I shall work and earn my own living," he replied. Noticing the reporter's smile of incredulity, he continued, "O, I can work! I worked in a foundry once, but this time I'll learn a trade and make more money."

EARLY AMUSEMENTS.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MANAGER M'VICKER'S ACCURACY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. J. H. McVicker stated in his recent lecture on "Early Amusements" before the Chicago Historical Society that the first entertainment given in Chicago took place Feb. 24, 1834. A correspondent has seen fit to dispute this statement, and observes that an alleged entertainment was given by some one, name unknown, at a date vaguely alluded to as 1833. The occasion was also reported by your correspondent to have been the appearance of a man in feats of "ground and lofty tumbling," and to have resulted in a disastrous effort to carry out his program. Your informant admits that the man was a fraud, and that the performance was a successful means of obtaining a few dimes from the public.

If the text of Mr. McVicker's address had been closely followed there would have been no occasion to offer the professed correction. In the forthcoming "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas, which Mr. McVicker acknowledges to be the chief source of his information prior to the date of his arrival here (the latter part of April, 1848), appears the following:

"The first public entertainment given by a professional performer in Chicago, and to which an admission fee was charged, took place Feb. 24, 1834. . . . The information is gained from the Chicago *Democrat*, which was established Nov. 26, 1833. In its issue of Feb. 18, 1834, appeared the following advertisement:

"EXHIBITION.

"Joy hath its limits. We but borrow one hour of mirth from months of sorrow.

"The ladies and gentlemen of Chicago are most respectfully informed that Mr. Bowers, *Professeur de Tours Amusant*, has arrived in town and will give an exhibition at the house of Mr. D. Graves Monday evening next [Feb. 24].

"PART FIRST.

"Mr. Bowers will fully personate M. Chaubert, the celebrated Fire King, who so much astonished the people of Europe, and go through his wonderful Chemical Performance. He will draw a red-hot iron across his tongue, hands, etc., and will partake of a comfortable warm supper by eating fireballs, burning sealing-wax, live coals of fire, and melted lead. He will dip his fingers in melted lead, and make use of a red-hot iron to convey the same to his mouth.

"PART SECOND.

"Mr. Bowers will introduce many very amusing feats of ventriloquism and legerdemain, many of which are original and too numerous to mention. Admission 50 cents. Doors open half past 6, performance to commence at early candle-light. Seats will be reserved for ladies, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of the spectators. Tickets to be had at the bar."

The scene of this entertainment was the hostelry of Dexter Graves, known as the Mansion House, and located at Nos. 84 and 86 Lake street.

The next performances of which any record is preserved were given at the Travelers' Home, a hotel kept by Chester Ingersoll, on Wolf Point, during June, 1834. A traveling showman named Kenworthy announced through the *Democrat* of June 10, the conclusion of his Chicago engagement in these words:

"Mr. Kenworthy (the ventriloquist) respectfully requests the honor of a parting interview with his Chicago friends Wednesday evening, June 11, at 'Brombach Hall,' better known as the Travelers' Home. He will be at home at 7 o'clock p. m., and will offer for the amusement of his visitors his whims, stories, adventures, etc., of a ventriloquist, as embodied in his entertaining monolog of the Brombach Family."

Mr. Charles Cleaver, writing of the amusements of 1833, does not allude to the attempted acrobatic performance. He states that the only diversions were such as could be devised by the people themselves. "In fact," he remarks, "in the winter of 1833-'4 amusements of any kind were few and far between." Had there been a professional performer here that winter it is scarcely probable he would have forgotten the event.

When a man of eminence in his profession writes the history of his special calling he does not deem it necessary to go outside of the limits thereof to find the inception of professional life. For example, the arrival of John Cooper, surgeon's mate of Capt. Nathan Heald's company, in 1810, marks the presence of a medical practitioner, as Father Marquette leads the religious phalanx, despite the probability that wounds were dressed, disordered livers ministered to and spiritual instincts recognized by human beings of darker complexion long before the arrival of either pale-face.

It may be that some impecunious man endeavored to ease the stress of financial necessity by playing upon the good nature of Chicagoans in 1833, but it must be conceded that Mr. McVicker's statement is correct in a professional sense; for, however primitive the paraphernalia and crude the accomplishment, the truth is that Mr. Bowers heads the list of professional performers here. Should the assertion be made that Mr. McVicker ought to have gone back of that date for his first amusement event, the reply is given that he did so when he referred to Col. J. B. Beaubien's effort to combine pleasure and profit by starting a debating club during the winter of 1831-'2. Between that date and 1834 there may have been more than one unprofessional fraud here, although it would be unwise to assert that as a fact on the sole authority of memory. It has been found that no mental faculty is so untrustworthy as memory, and in this instance the unknown man may have appeared here subsequent to Feb. 24, 1834. B.

LOCAL POLITICS.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club met last evening at the Pacific. There were about eighty present, representing every ward. It was decided that the officers of the committee should request the officers of the club to call a general meeting of the club the evening of March 8, at which meeting a history of the proceedings of this committee to date should be submitted. The Secretary was instructed to request in the name of the committee that all the clubs of the wards and county towns hold meetings prior to the meeting of the Central Club March 8 for the purpose of completing the list of their membership in the club, and also to submit to this committee the names of judges and clerks of election for the coming spring election. The committee then adjourned until March 7.

ANTI-LAWLER.

The German Independent Club of the Eighth Ward met at the corner of Desplaines and Bunker streets last evening. The club, which was organized by some of the most substantial Germans of the ward to oppose Lawler's re-election to the Council, now numbers over fifty members, and is growing rapidly. It is the intention to organize clubs in all the precincts of the ward as soon as practicable.

A committee, consisting of Julius Clemens, C. Finkelstiper, C. Lasenan, Joseph Lussem, Jacob Maurer, J. Eberli, and John Kopelek, was appointed to canvass the precinct and ascertain the general feeling toward the proposed candidates, and also to confer with the Bohemian Independent Club to secure concerted action. The Bohemian Club has a large membership and is holding weekly meetings, and thus far the best of good feeling has existed between the two clubs.

It was decided to hold a mass-meeting at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall Thursday evening, with good speakers and music.

RUGER AND HILDRETH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today you say there is a suspicion that Hildreth and Senator Ruger have cried a truce. This suspicion is well-founded. Every good Republican who keeps posted knows this to be the case. Nor is he alone. There are about ten more with him, and these men—most of them—are holding some public position, and are the leaders in the Republican ranks. Hildreth keeps these men, and they help him to get a fat office. I do not think from my information that Senator Ruger can ever get the votes of over one-half of the Republicans in the Seventh Ward again; he must come out straight. The Independents will put up a strong man when the time comes, and, while the odds are all against them, they will endeavor to carry him through. RODOLFHO.

THE GRAND JURY.

IT SEEMS TO BE ATTENDING TO BUSINESS—NO CHANCE FOR GRAVEYARD INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury yesterday disposed of nearly two dozen cases. Since it has been impaneled the jurors have attended strictly to business and done good work. An unusually large docket awaited them, but the manner in which the work is facilitated has greatly diminished the number of cases to be investigated. David Lovett, alias "Sheeney Dave," a well-known criminal, was indicted. He attempted to steal 200 yards of silk lace a few days ago from Marshall Field & Co. The police suspect that Lovett was implicated in several recent burglaries, and they are hunting up the evidence.

Among the other matters before the jury was the alleged stealing of dead bodies from the poor-farm at Jefferson. Quite a number of witnesses were heard, some of them being detectives who were ready to swear that a certain doctor had admitted to them that he had stolen, or was knowing to the stealing of bodies of paupers. But there was unfortunately no evidence to show that any bodies had been stolen with the exception of a statement by Warden Frey that he believed that one had been taken, but at what time or under what circumstances he was not able to say.

Julius Wolf, a clerk in the infirmary of the County Hospital, testified that he saw three men in a wagon near the gate of the county graveyard at midnight about three weeks ago. He inquired of them their business, and they replied that he should mind his own business, and rapidly drove away. From present appearances, therefore, the investigation will not come to anything. Commissioner Donnersberger, who had it in charge, is now glorifying with his other Democratic brethren in Washington, and by the time that he gets back the jury will be near the end of its term.

LAKE.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING ELECTION.

The political caldron in the Town of Lake is being agitated as never before. The people hardly know where they stand or who to support for the town offices to be filled this spring. There was rejoicing last year at the thought that the town had been released from the thraldom of the ring which had governed it for years, but soon a new and perhaps a greater evil stared them in the face. The lowest elements of the opposition party asserted themselves and dictated to its officers the course they must pursue. In trying to appease the demands of this class these officers antagonized the more respectable elements of their party, so that now a large proportion of the thinking public are debating which of the two evils they will support, or whether they will make the forlorn attempt to elect a respectable and honest ticket. But the question arises whether honest men can be found to accept offices which pay such small sums as the positions of Assessor, Collector, and Trustee. In fact, there are but two offices that are worth trying for by a good man who has a business or position. These are the Supervisorship and Police Magistracy, and the latter probably would not be if it were honestly administered. The Supervisor receives 2 per cent of all moneys coming into his hands, which makes the position worth from $8,000 to $12,000 a year. The Board of Trustees, however, has power to reduce the percentage if it sees fit.

The Assessor receives about $250 for two months' work, while the Collector receives $1,500 for his work, which lasts two or three months, but he has to give heavy bonds. The Clerk receives $1,800 and fees and perquisits, which raises the amount to about $3000. Each member of the board gets $3 for each meeting which he attends, and they average about one a week.

A meeting in the interest of Capt. Thomas Gahan (who now holds the position of Captain of the police force), as a candidate for Supervisor, was held Thursday evening at the Englewood hose-house, and another was held last evening at Oswald's Hall. It was of the star-chamber sort, only those who could be relied upon being admitted. The consultation was for the purpose of selecting candidates for the other positions on the ticket.

B. E. Hopple and J. A. Bartlett were considered strong men for Assessor and Frank E. Tousley for Collector. The mode of putting the candidates in nomination was talked over. Many were in favor of a star-chamber nomination, but others thought the people had some right to be heard, and were in favor of holding primaries to select delegates to a convention.

Nothing definit was done as many thought an early nomination would be death to the candidates. Capt. Gahan is considered a strong man for the position of Supervisor, but many citizens look upon his nomination as a return of ring power in the town, as he was closely connected with former administrations. It is also thought that the Stock-Yards authorities and packers would prefer some one else, not but that they like Gahan well enough where he is now, but they think he is not the best man for Supervisor.

The opposition party is having equally hard work to organize and harmonize the interests of its numerous candidates. The funny part of the whole business is that many of the shining lights of the opposition party of last year have switched completely around this season.

There is considerable talk of putting up a third ticket, to be composed of the best men of each of the other tickets, or of men to whom no exception can be taken.

NEGATIVE PRINTS.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES WHOSE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE MOST POPULAR.

"Nine out of ten purchasers of the photographs of stage people are women," said the proprietor of a fashionable stationery establishment. "The women are quite as fond of beautiful faces among their own sex as are men, and they buy he photographs of beautiful women only, and handsome men, and a great many more if the former than actors. The more beautiful a woman is the greater the sale of her pictures."

"Whose is the most popular?"

"Mary Anderson's. If the number of her photographs sold is made the test her face approaches closest to the popular standard of beauty. Hers is about the only photograph that has a steady and big sale the year around. The sale of all the rest is irregular. There are women who buy all the time and pick up every face that they think is sweet. But whenever the sale of a picture is really great it is after the original has been seen by the purchasers. There is no exception but Mary Anderson to that rule.

"When Modeska is here we can hardly supply the demand. It begins just before she arrives and ceases almost entirely a week after her departure. It is the same with Langtry. We had struck off 10,000 photographs of a crayon portrait of he made by a Chicago artist, as an experiment. The speculation looked like a failure until the queenly Lily stepped on Haverly's stage. That very night there was a rush made on us, and in a few days all the pictures were gone and we were hunting for more. The same is always the case. Nilsson, Patti, Sembrich and Rhea all sold immensely while they were here. Now there are but few calls for them, and it is the same with Ellen Terry, whose picture most of the women wanted.

"Fanny Davenport's picture is beginning to sell after months of neglect. Next week she will be here and the sale will be great. Among those whose photographs are liked the year around are Kate Forsythe, Marie Prescott, Kellogg, Cary, Lotta, Minnie Palmer, and Ada Rehan. But the sale of these seldom becomes a rush.

"Pictures that were liked a few years ago there is no demand for now. Nobody calls for Maud Branscombe, and once her photograph was almost a stock in trade by itself. Here is a picture of a young woman as Cupid that has had a great run in New York. She will be out here soon, and then the demand for it will be big."

"What actors are the favorits?"

"John McCullough's picture leads, but none of the twenty different styles show his fascinating smile that makes him in many eyes the handsomest man on the stage. Edwin Booth sells well; so does Irving. The latter sold enormously while he was here. Campanini, Barrett, Coghlan, O'Neil, and De Belville sell well—the last very well indeed. The same conditions rule the sale of actors' pictures as do those of actresses. They must make a hit in person on the purchaser."

"What pictures does the odd man buy?"

"I suppose his idea of beauty is different from that of the women, for he always calls for pictures that they don't want. He prefers a damsel in gauzy attire, and because his class is so small the sale of burlesque actresses' pictures has become limited. Lillian Russell is a steady favorit, and while she was here Kate Castleton's photograph had a run, but for goodness' sake don't say I told you."

PADDY RYAN SLASHED.

EARLY THIS MORNING.

During the progress of a dance this morning at the "Club-Hall," corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, participated in by "sports," a melée occurred, in which Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, was badly cut by a dozen or more assailants, chief of whom was one Dennicombe, a shoe-dealer on State street, near Harrison. There are as many stories as to the origin of the disturbance as there were persons interested. It would appear, however, that a woman named Belle Jones approached the table where Ryan was sitting and drank a glass of beer belonging to another man. Dennicombe, who was sitting close by, repulsed her, whereupon Ryan interposed in behalf of the woman. An altercation ensued which resulted in the two men coming together. They were quieted, but for a moment only, when their anger burst forth in new strength. Ryan made a pass at Dennicombe. The latter seized a glass and struck Ryan over the eye, cutting a severe gash. A general panic and stampede followed. Beer-glasses filled the air. Chairs and tables were overturned. The gallery where the struggle occurred trembled with the shock. Shrieking women followed by no less frightened men rushing from the spot collided with partisans of the opposing factions who were hastening to the aid of their friends. Waiters were knocked down with their trays of liquors, which ran over the floor. Suddenly the orchestra struck up a waltz. The contestants were separated, and Ryan, with a demolished hat, disarranged clothing, and bleeding face, was led by his friends to the barroom. His face was washed and revealed a cut over the right eye. Dennicombe was also taken away by friends.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A YOUNG BAVARIAN PAYS $1,000 AS AN INITIATION FEE.

Max Haas, reputed to be the son of a wealthy grain-merchant of Augsburg, Bavaria, arrived in this city a few weeks ago on business connected with his father's house. He registered at the Palmer, paid a week's board in advance, and then had about $1,000 remaining. He formed the acquaintance of two gentlemanly-appearing fellows about the rotunda of the hotel and joined a private poker game in the room of one of the fellows, who was stopping at the Palmer House. The first night he lost about one-third of his money and the second night lost the remainder. He then disposed of enough of his clothing to pay another week's board in advance, hoping at the expiration of that time to be in receipt of a remittance from home, but as it did not come he left the hotel and went to the Clifton House, where he remained a week, selling his clothing and jewelry to defray his expenses. He also borrowed $10 in various sums from friends about the hotel. At the end of the week at the Clifton House, his money not having arrived, he again changed his quarters, this time going to a cheap lodging-house. He had been there but two days when he met a friend on the street who told him to return to the Clifton House and that he would guarantee his expenses. Haas did so, and has been there two days, when, his friend not keeping his word, the proprietors of the hotel caused his arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was booked at the armory as Lew Hart. Metcalf & Howe are the complainants.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE NEW BUILDING TO BE OCCUPIED OCT. 9.

It is now intended to open and dedicate the new Board of Trade building Oct. 9, the thirteenth anniversary of the great fire. The original intention was to have it opened by May 1, but the severe weather and other causes of delay have rendered this impossible. The stone is now all cut, and almost all of it on the ground. The heavy plate-glass for the large windows, manufactured in Belgium to special order, has arrived in New York. The iron roof is almost completed, and the four Crane elevators for the office building are under contract. The ventilating system will cost $27,000, and has been contracted for by the Exhaust Ventilating Company of this city. The great metal statue of Mercury, which is to be twenty-four feet high and to surmount the lantern on the tower, has not yet been contracted for, but it is expected the order will be given to a Philadelphia house.

HIGH TARIFF.

A CALL FOR A MASS-CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.

A call has been issued for a "mass-convention of the people interested in all industrial interests of the United States," to be held in this city commencing May 21, for the purpose of organizing a "National Industrial Congress." The circular mainly deals with what it calls "the uneven or unbalanced development of American industries," as illustrated by the large amount of products and manufactures imported into this country which should by right be produced or manufactured at home. The call is signed by eleven persons, two of whom reside in Pittsburg and one in each of the following cities: Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Syracuse, N. Y., Danville, Ind., Leavenworth, Kas., New Orleans, Johnstown, Pa., and Sterling, Kas. The Chicago representative is W. P. Rend. It is intended to arrange for an exposition in connection with the congress.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

SOME DELAY ON THE PART OF THE COLLECTORS IN MAKING RETURNS.

The delay of the Town Collectors in paying into the City and County Treasuries the taxes of their respective towns has resulted in some inconvenience in the County Treasurer's office, the funds there having been exhausted for some short time past. The city has received $475,000 up to date this year from the three towns, while at the same time last year $595,472 had been received. The county has received $15,800 and the city $100,000 from the West Town up to date; at the same time last year $75,000 had been paid in to the County Treasurer. The South Town Collector has paid in $350,000 to the City Treasury and $150,000 to the County Treasury, and expects to pay over about $100,000 more today. The North Town Collector has paid the city $40,000 and the county $10,000, and will pay $10,000 more to the county and $30,000 to the city today.

PHIPPS BY NAME.

HE IS CHARGED WITH KILLING HIS WIFE AND IS WANTED IN CANADA.

United States Commissioner Hoyne had an interesting prisoner before him yesterday afternoon, Samuel S. Macdonell, County Crown Counsel of Essex County, Canada, appearing before him and swearing out a warrant for the arrest of Luke Phipps. Phipps is the man who is charged with killing his wife on board the steamer Hope which runs between Detroit and Windsor. The woman died on the Canada side, and Phipps was incarcerated at Windsor, but subsequently broke jail in company with two other criminals and made his way to Pullman, where he was working in a billiard-hall when arrested and brought to this city. Mr. Macdonell has extradition papers for the purpose of taking the prisoner back to Windsor. The case will be heard today by Commissioner Hoyne, who will decide whether the case warrants applying to the President for a requisition. Phipps is very much opposed to being taken back to Canada.

LINCOLN AND CURTIN.

Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph:* The ex-Governor at times is very difficult to follow. He always had the highest possible opinion of himself, and thought that he was never half appreciated. He was Governor of Pennsylvania during the War, and President Lincoln declared that he gave the Administration more annoyance by his fussiness and endless telegrams than all the other Governors combined. Not a movement, however trifling, could be inaugurated but down would come a dispatch to know what was meant. When the Rebels invaded the State his alarm was excessive and distressing, and when they were approaching Carlisle, being quite beside himself, he telegraphed to the President, saying: "The Rebels are within four miles of Harrisburg and have commenced firing!" The President, having become disgusted with this weak-kneed Executive, instantly asked, "What are they firing at?" This stopped the dispatches, and it was said that the "War Governor" never got over it, and that led, more than all else, to his becoming a Democrat.

LOCAL ITEM.

The Tobey Furniture Co. have found it necessary to increase their department for mantels, grates, tiling, and fireplace fittings, and decorations, and have now a space 100x50 feet devoted to the display and sale of these goods, which affords ample room to show to advantage the large and elegant stock which they carry.

Over 250,000 How Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Anniversary of His Birth Publicly Celebrated in Chicago in a Purely Military Way.

Parade of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Composing the National Guard—A Fine Display.

Unveiling of Lee's Statue at New Orleans—Bouquets at Berlin and Paris.

IN CHICAGO.

A MILITARY PARADE PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL—A WASHINGTON SUPPER.

Throughout the city generally business was practically suspended yesterday. None was transacted at the Board of Trade, and the banks and a majority of the wholesale houses were closed, although a number of retail stores kept open. No courts were in session with the exception of the Federal courts. Large crowds were on the streets, and the day was generally regarded as a holiday.

Viewed from a military standpoint the celebration in Chicago was a decided success. The First Brigade paraded throughout several of the principal streets, which for general excellence has seldom, if ever, been excelled here.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the formation of the line commenced, the rendezvous being Michigan avenue, near Jackson, and in a short time the troops were all in position, and the command "Forward!" given. At the head of the column was the Second Regiment Band and Drum Corps, forty-five strong, in charge of Drum-Major Catlin, followed by Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff and Col. W. H. Thompson and staff. The regiment proper came next, without knapsacks or blankets and wearing fatigue caps. There were eight companies in line, numbering about 215 men. The marching and maneuvres of the command were good, and excited great admiration along the entire line of march.

After the Second came the First Regiment Drum Corps, numbering twenty-two men, and the regimental band, forty-two strong, under the leadership of Drum-Major Nevans. Col. E. B. Knox and staff followed, and then came the gallant First in heavy marching order, with knapsacks and blankets rolled. Ten companies were represented and 225 men were in line. The boys fairly outdid themselves both in general appearance and in the manner in which they executed the commands given, and many cheers and other evidences of approval were given along the line of march. After the First Regiment the boys of Battery D came swinging along with a turnout of sixty-five men and four guns, and showing to good advantage.

The First Cavalry brought up the rear, headed by the regimental band, sixteen in number, and immediately following which rode Col. D. Welter and staff. Many asserted that Col. Welter was the most soldierly-appearing figure in the parade. The regiment paraded dismounted and with carbines. Their entire number was 161, rank and file, and their military bearing and maneuvres attracted much attention.

The line of march was north on Michigan avenue from Jackson street to Monroe street, to Dearborn, Washington, to Franklin, to Madison, to Market, to Monroe, to La Salle, to Adams, to Wabash, to Twelfth, to Michigan avenue, to Jackson street, a marching salute being given to Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons and staff at the latter point. The brigade was here dismissed, and the commands returned to their respective quarters.

A WASHINGTON SUPPER.

The Washington supper given by the students and alumni of the University of Chicago last evening was attended by about 150, including the young ladies' friends and Professors. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with American flags, evergreens, and portraits of Washington. The program was as follows: President's address, Fred R. Swartwout; senior toast, "The Memory of Great Men," Saum Song Bo; ladies' toast, "The Advantages of Being a Modern Woman," Miss Grace Reed; junior toast, "Loyalty," David J. Lingle; Tri Kappa toast, "Washington on the Union," Allen A. Griffith Jr.; sophomore toast, "An Example from Washington's Life," James G. Elsdon; freshman toast, "Dr. Anderson, the Washington of Chicago University," Bertram G. Nichols; Athenæum toast, "Suggestions," Frank J. Walsh; preparatory toast, "Washington's Monument," Clarence B. Antisdel; alumni toast, "An Apology," the Rev. N. E. Wood; faculty toast, "The Faculty," Prof. Edward Olson; remarks by Dr. Anderson. The Emerson Quartet sung at intervals.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF LEE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The birthday of the creator of the Nation by a bare coincidence became the occasion for the unveiling of the statue of the greatest of those who drew swords to destroy it, and New Orleans turned out her youth and beauty, her dignity and valor, regardless of birthplace or politics, to aid in the ceremonies. The veterans of the Confederacy, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, the troops of the State National Guard, the visiting military from Detroit, all took part in the ceremonies. The granit shaft of ninety feet, surmounted by the bronze statue of fifteen feet, stands in the centre of old Tivoli Circle, in which during the War were encamped Federal troops from Massachusetts and New York. The column was built of crystallized sand-stone from the quarries of Tennessee, and the statute was cast in New York City by Alexander Doyle. The mound on which the monument rests was crowded all the morning with ladies and children. Unfortunately just as the band was performing the opening air, a cloud of dust blew up, and before the opening prayer had been said the rain fell in torrents, temporarily stampeding the crowd and causing much damage to the rich costumes of the ladies. In the large hall of the Washington Artillery the exercises were finally concluded. Mr. Henry F. Requier had been assigned to read the inaugural poem on Lee and Col. Charles E. Fenner, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana and Captain of Fenner's Battery in the army of Stonewall Jackson, to deliver his oration on the life and death of Lee, a part of the program it became necessary to abbreviate. The statue was then formally presented to the city by the Lee Monumental Association and accepted by Mayor Behan. The festivities of the day were completed by a street parade of the State National Guards and a brilliant ball at night by the Washington Artillery.

THE DAY ABROAD.

AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Minister Sargent entertained the resident Americans at a soirée and ball in honor of Washington's Birthday. Two hundred persons were present.

AT PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A banquet was given by the Stanley Club this evening. Sixty guests were present, the majority of whom were American and English journalists and artists. The correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Blowitz, presided. Walker, the American Consul-General, represented Minister Morton.

M. Blowitz, in proposing the toast of "Washington," said Washington not only founded American freedom, but opened to humanity a new era of universal independence. Blowitz eulogized Lafayette as the associate of Washington, and quoted Lafayette's words: "Humanity gains a cause; liberty is no longer without an asylum." Mlle. Nevada, the American artiste, sang "The Mocking-bird," and the evening's entertainment closed with singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A fine-appearing gentleman, aged about 50 years, who had for several days been stopping at the Temperance Hotel at Niagara Falls under the name of Henry Heouton, of Lewiston, Me., committed suicide this morning. He had evidently come to the village as a sightseer, and had been seen wandering around the cataract much of his time. The deed was committed with a razor in his room, a gash being made which severed the jugular vein. The deceased was well dressed, and left quite a large sum of money in his clothing. No news has been received as to his home or relatives.

NINE SEAMEN LOST.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 22.—The bark Ada Barton was lost at sea. Nine of the crew perished.

THROUGH TO DENVER.

Commencing with Sunday, March 2, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run its splendid drawing-room and sleeping cars through to Denver. These cars will be run on the train leaving the depot at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, Chicago, at 9:30 p. m.

This is one among the many improvements in railway service recently introduced by this company, and one that will be appreciated by its patrons, as it enables them to secure their berths in Chicago and hold them without change through to Denver and all intervening points in Nebraska and Colorado on the Union Pacific Railroad, thus avoiding transfer at Council Bluffs.

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Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—At 112 West Washington-st., Chicago, Feb. 21, 1884, to the wife of Dr. J. M. Fleming, a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Feb. 21, at 2 p. m., Robert Thomas, youngest child of Thomas Brown Jr. and Emily W. Brown; aged 5 years 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 24, at 1 p. m., from the residence, No. 3 Aldine-square. Friends of the family invited.

CARROLL—At Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5, Edmond Carroll, husband of Eliza Bisett, native of Coleman's Well, County Limerick, Ireland.

Will be interred from his late residence, 185 North Ashland-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAMES—The funeral of Mrs. Jane Dames will take place on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3:30 p. m., from her late residence, 269 Butterfield-st. The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment via the Lake Shore Railroad from Twenty-second-st. Depot.

DAGAN—Mrs. Sarah A. Dagan, daughter of Mrs. R. Dundore, aged 26 years 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 297 Hurlbut-st., Sunday at 2 p. m., thence to Graceland.

GIBSON—At the residence of her son, W. D. Gibson, 745 Washington-boulevard, Mrs. H. D. Gibson, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock. Friends requ

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...an which no city in the world can boast,
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...s, HATS, CLOTHING, etc., etc. We be-
...are that the time is at meridian when we
...up and preparing for all contingencies
...ith the Mercantile Endeavor that today is
...ly expresses our every business aim,
...re, then, we will say to you that we in
...y arrangement with manufacturers of
...the effect that we shall inaugurate in
...stem of "SPECIAL SALES," in addi-
...gular Bi-Weekly Offerings, which shall
...and Thursdays throughout the year. The
...hese "Specials" will be held early in
...and will consist chiefly of Fur and Wool
...d will be sold in case lots if desired, or, in
...rds, all purchasers will have the privilege
...ots in every instance offered. Due notice
...nd date of sales will be announced in these
...Immediately succeeding this Hat "Spe-
...shall make a Special Offering of CAR-
...which offering we shall catalog not less
...TWO HUNDRED ROLLS, and in every in-
...of "Specials" the assortment of Style and
...will be such as to interest the entire list of
...ts who may be in any degree attracted by
...nouncements, and we will have reiterate
...have often said: You may place implicit
...ce in all statements by us made, and we
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...grein called for the month of March will be
...d in April, and in our April Fur Hat "Spe-
...s shall include a very large and consider-
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BRITISH NOBILITY.

In the year 1883 there was no actual creation among the British peers and only one promotion, that of Lord-Chancellor Selbourne to an Earldom. Among the Baronets there were eight creations—Clarke of Rupertswood in Australia, Wells, Jessel, Clark, Hewett, Farrer, Bowman, and Lister. The order of the Royal Red Cross, of which thirty-five ladies have been recipients, was founded last year.

LITERATURE.

Dr. Peterson's "Swedish Translations"—Marston's "Wind-Voices"—Mrs. Anagnos' "Stray Chords."

Byers' Poems—The Rt.-Hon. the Marquis of Lorne's "Memories of Canada and Scotland."

Gen. Beauregard's Military Operations in the War of the Rebellion—Legislation on Insanity.

Recent Poetry—II.

It is a pleasure, after finding so much fault with Mr. Arnold's too hasty translations, to deal with "Poems and Swedish Translations," and speak of the careful and delicately-wrought work which Dr. Peterson has done in his translation of Esaias Tegnér's "Axel"—a poem of startling beauty, hitherto comparatively unknown among us. Tegnér is not a stranger, since Longfellow translated "The Children of the Lord's Supper"; but "Axel" reveals a depth of feeling and a range of imagination for which nothing has prepared us. Axel was one of the nine guards of Charles XII., bound, all of them,

Unto no maid to turn their mind,
Till Karl himself had found a bride.

Dispatched with an urgent message, Axel is waylaid and left bleeding, and then one appears to save him and tend him:

An Eastern child was she; as fair
Upon her lay her raven hair
As midnight on some rose-clad field;
And joy's glad mood, the only truth,
Sat proudly on her brow of youth,
Like Victory graven on a shield.
. . . . . .
Her form the rose and lily weaved:
Her soul was purest fire and flame—
A Southern Summer sky, most fair
With golden sun and perfume rare.
There struggled in her twilight eye
A heavenly and an earthly brand.

Little fault can be found with this as English, except that the word "brand" is used in a somewhat strained sense. Then follows a charming account of the inevitable process by which Axel found his health but lost his heart. A separation follows, which the "Eastern child" cannot endure. She assumes man's attire and follows Axel, who discovers her at the point of death on the field of battle:

"Farewell! farewell!" she softly sighed;
Then gently pressed his hand, and died.

Madness comes upon Axel, and his lament is the worthy climax of this noble poem:

Be still, be still, thou sea! no more
Must thou thus lash and beat the shore!
Thou only dost disturb my dreams;
I do not love thy many streams.

The other translations in Dr. Peterson's book are not so interesting, except perhaps "The Enchanted Harp," a Swedish version of "The Twa Sisters," a ballad exhaustively dealt with in the first part of Prof. Child's "English and Scottish Ballads." Dr. Peterson's own poems—of which not a few are published in this volume—are extremely graceful, and abound in pleasing poetical conceiti, but they lack vigor and sustained power of imagination. Even the verses addressed "To the Silent King," the wearer of the cypress crown, fall short of inspiration; and, though the lines "To My Mother" have great delicacy and sweetness, Dr. Peterson is, after all, at his best when he is melancholy, yet not so sad that he cannot smile—as, for instance, in the verses called "In Prison," and again in "Snow." A writer must really have exceptional sympathy with Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus who can produce these verses "To the Sicilian Triad," which are among Dr. Peterson's best:

Sweet sounds they drew
From heath and hill,
Where soft winds blew;
Sweet sounds they drew,
Grown faint and few,
And almost still.

Perhaps it is because we know little of the poet Oliver Madox Brown and of Arthur O'Shaugnessey, and so much of "The Sicilian Triad," that Mr. Marston's memorial verses in his last volume, entitled "Wind-Voices," suffer by comparison with those just quoted from Dr. Peterson. Mr. Marston, as we know from what he has published before, has strength of imagination; in his love verses he is almost too strong, for he often appears to lash himself into a Swinburnian fury, as in "The Sweetest Dream":

Comfort me with kisses
That your soul comes through;
Let the old dead blisses
Breathe and burn anew.

Sometimes he seems stricken with a Byronic sadness, as in the really excellent sonnet entitled "A Life":

He lived, and was of no man understood;
In all glad things that be, he had no part;
. . . . . .
And, when he died, had on his monument:
"All that Life taught him, Lord, let Death unteach."

Of the three sonnets on "Sorrow," only the first one is effective, but it is very effective: an unrefreshing struggle for the fires and furries of diction mars the other two. On the whole, the ninety sonnets which Mr. Marston here publishes are interesting, and above all they are carefully written; but it must be said that our poet's inspiration often forsakes him at critical moments, as in "A Dream":

Ah! surely on her breast was leaned my head:
Ah! surely on my mouth her kiss was shed.

When Mr. Marston seeks to be graceful and dainty, he lacks the requisite lightness of touch; hence the long dialogs of flowers which he entitles "New Garden Secrets," are insipid and dull; hence an attempt at something like Autolycus' song, in "Come Buy," is a hopeless jingle that has no meaning whatever. The most admirable and original verses in "Wind-Voices" are entitled "Estranged" and "He and She." In both we find something of Browning's strength, and a smoothness of diction far greater than his. "Estranged" reveals the gradual alienation from her lord's too secluded artist-life of the one who loved him once. Her grievance is retrospectively understood by the artist when it is too late, and she has left him. He thinks he hears her say:

Take me, dear,
Outside of these sad faces; let me stand
Once more within Life's shallows, and there hear
Light laughter of the surf upon the beach—
For here the very sea is without speech,
So still it is, and far away from land.
I want Life's little joys; this atmosphere
Oppresses me; I cannot breathe in it;
The light that lights your life leaves mine unlit.

In "He and She" the same situation is further developed: the wife comes back, but regrets what she has left behind, and the husband's love has died.

After this tragedy, so vividly brought home to us by Mr. Marston, we can find comfort and refreshment in Mrs. Anagnos' "Stray Chords," and in Mr. Byers' "The Happy Isles, and Other Poems." Without aiming to ingulf us in any cataclysm of emotions, Mrs. Anagnos gives great pleasure and stirs deep feelings by her melodious diction; and, furthermore, shows in the selection of her themes a delightfully broad range of human sympathy. The first of the stray chords is a poem on "Greece," and there is a singing smoothness in the opening lines:

O say not that Hellas hath sunk in the ocean,
And left but her foam on the shrond of the sea.

The lines on Hawthorne are fresh and sweet; while in "A Warrior's Love-Song" we are surprised to hear a genuine note of war, and then are charmed with the pervading undertone of tenderness which perhaps only a poetess could so truly feel and so happily express:

O be my love a rapid bow,
To shoot the heart that scorns me;
And be my love a fun'ral glow,
To sooth the soul that mourns me.

Mr. Byers' poems are chiefly sentimental and patriotic. He succeeds best in the sentimental vein, and is at his worst when most patriotic. The "Centennial Idyl" could have been spared, and also "The Coming Man." After reading "The Kiss of Jupiter" we are inclined to dissuade him from dealing with mythological subjects. The lines, "If you want a kiss why, take it," are delightfully cheerful; and in "Auf Wiedersehn" we are made correspondingly melancholy. Judging from the volume before us we should have said that Mr. Byers' Pegasus could never rise very high or carry him very far if the volume had not contained "Philip" and "The Ballad of Quintin Massy"; these are the most telling poems in the book, and may well lead us to hope for more of the same kind from Mr. Byers' pen.

And now, after a brief prayer to the divinity that hedges Kings, let us turn to "Memories of Canada and Scotland, by the Right-Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. C., etc." At the risk of precipitating a conflict between Canada and the United States, it must be said at the outset that we have no use for this volume. In the explanatory remarks prefixed to an address delivered at Quebec to the French-Canadians by the Governor-General, we read: "An opportunity was thus given to the Governor-General, to show that appreciation of French-Canadians which has been so constantly exhibited by his predecessors in office." In similar words we can now say that in the publication of this volume an opportunity has been given to the Right-Honorable the ex-Governor-General to show a plentiful lack of that appreciation of what is good literature which has been so constantly exhibited by his predecessor in office. The lack of common sense implied by the publication of this volume brings before us by way of contrast the mental soundness of Lord Dufferin. This feeling reaches a climax when we read what Lord Lorne says in order to win back to the Dominion the truant French who live among us: "They will not (if they return) suffer so much as now from frequent waves of moral heat incurred by all who have to take part in constant electioneering; nor will they, on the other hand, have to endure the winter and moral cold which may be experienced by all who have to undergo the effects of the Gubernatorial or Presidential veto." Full of a feeling of gratitude to Lord Dufferin for not telling us our truths in words so hard to understand as these, we may be pardoned if we yield to the impulses of affectionate concern for Lord Dufferin's physical integrity on reading in Lord Lorne's prolog:

For countless voices in our mighty land
Speak the fond praises of a vanished hand;
And shall to mightier ages yet proclaim
The happy memories linked with Dufferin's name.

Why "the fond praises of a vanished hand"? Has Lord Dufferin lost his hand? We know that he has been in Turkey: can it be possible that, in the heat of passion, the Sultan has caused Lord Dufferin's hand and nose to vanish? But, we console ourselves, the Rt.-Hon. the Marquis no doubt is playfully alluding to the remarkable size, color, or beauty of Lord Dufferin's hand, of which, it seems, the Canadians had at one time grown inordinately fond. But perhaps this is captious criticism, and therefore let us turn to weightier themes, where we can expect a ruler of men like the Rt.-Hon. poet to speak with authority. We read in one of the speeches that the population of Winnipeg is "unanimously joined in happy concord"; and, with a natural desire for a more detailed account of this Millennial harmony, we consult the poem "Westward Ho!" Lord Lorne says of the Canadian West:

. . . Here
We mold the young nation for Freedom to rear.

But further on:

Away to the West! Westward ho! Westward ho!
Where rooted in Freedom shall Liberty grow.

In the midst of our anxiety to fathom this metaphysical distinction between Freedom and Liberty we are interrupted by a difficulty about the points of the compass:

For, true to ourselves, we are true to the Crown;
The will of the people its honor shows forth,
As Pole-Star, whose radiance points steadfastly North.

Why should the fact last mentioned—if fact it is—be used as an argument to induce the Canadians to go West? Our difficulties in understanding Lord Lorne's strains of Gubernatorial patriotism increase on reading his "National Hymn." There is at least ambiguity in the lines:

While stand her [Canada's] sons exulting,
For her to live and toil.

If it is meant that Canada's sons rejoice that she must toil, she evidently has much to contend with at home, and it is perhaps excusable under the circumstances for the noble Marquis to sing as follows on her behalf:

Four forth Thine [sic] hot displeasure
On all who work our wrong.

Before giving up the hope of understanding the unanimity of "happy concord" in which "Western Canadians are to live, we must look at "The Song of the Six Sisters," who are, as a foot-note informs us, "Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Alberta, and British Columbia." Manitoba begins, lying "where the sunflowers blow," "At a feast in the East"; then Assiniboia passes "On her steed at speed"; Athabasca cries, "To the North look ye forth"; and Alberta—named for the Royal Marchioness of Lorne—naturally sings, "From on high in the sky." Truly such concord as these verses reproduce is not very dearly bought, and may not last long. But perhaps the mistaken feeling that his official position required patriotic effusions in this forcible-feeble dithyrambic style has misled the Marquis; let us look to his Indian and Scottish friends and legends for the Right-Honorable the poet's "cri de l'âme." Under the title "The Origin of the Indian Corn"—the second "the" of which suggests that Lord Lorne never quite overcame a British feeling of mistrust in dealing with this familiar product of our soil—we find—but how far fallen from its sometime state!—the story told by Longfellow in "Hiawatha's Fasting." Those who carp at "Hiawatha" will, if they are forced to read these verses, begin to feel that they did not know before how badly the story might be told; and the admirers of "Hiawatha" will be amazed to see how unimpressive the wrong treatment can make a beautiful story. Nor can anything be said in favor of Lord Lorne's Scottish effusions. In "Colborn" the beautiful old ballad of "Hinde Horne" is told in the most stale and unprofitable manner. The sonnets in this volume are neither "Shakspearean" nor "Italian," but take an amphibious shape, which better suits the noble writer. Here, too, are "River rhymes" that do not flow, "North winds" that do not blow, and "Mystic isles" which do not glisten. The defense of Quebec after reading at the end a ridiculous sonnet, which is not a sonnet, "On a Foreign War-Ship's Salute to the Queen's Standard," we close the book with a feeling of wonder that no one near the Throne has prevented the late Governor-General of Canada from publishing speeches which are so notably unworthy of serious notice, and serves to hinder us from very "tolerable and not to be endured." (Songs Unsung. By Lewis Morris. Boston: Roberts Bros.—Indian Idyls. By Edwin Arnold. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.—Poems and Swedish Translations. By Frederick Peterson, M. D. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Bro. $1.50.—Wind-Voices. By Philip Bourke Marston. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.—Stray Chords. By Julia R. Anagnos. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.—The Happy Isles; and Other Poems. By S. H. M. Byers. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.—Memories of Canada and Scotland. By the Rt.-Hon. the Marquis of Lorne. Montreal: Dawson Bros.)

Gen. Beauregard.

The latest contribution to the history of the great Rebellion comes from the vanquished side, but should be none the less warmly welcomed by all who are interested in the subject and earnestly desire to establish the truth of history, regardless of individual or sectional bias, and without concern for particular theories. The present work purports to give in quite minute detail, amply fortified by original documents in the text and appendices, an account of the military operations of Gen. Beauregard. Though not written by that officer, it is stamped with his approval—except in so far as he deprecates all complimentary allusion to himself—and was submitted to and corrected by him; so that we are justified in accepting the narrative and arguments, explanations and commentaries, as those of Gen. Beauregard. Col. Roman may be, and probably is, responsible for the language and style of the work; and we can fairly say that in these respects it is well written. Neither fulsome praise of its hero nor exaggerated blame of his enemies disturbs its judicial calm; and it is almost wholly free from bombast.

If the two volumes before us have any distinct motive, other than the very laudable one of relating the part taken by a distinguished leader of the armies of the Confederate States, it is to correct or contradict the statements made by Mr. Jefferson Davis in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," in regard to the acts of Gen. Beauregard during the period from 1861 to 1865. In this portion of his task Col. Roman has been substantially successful. The documents and authorities quoted and referred to conclusively prove that the President of the Confederacy has done great injustice to Gen. Beauregard. Innumerable passages in Mr. Davis' own volumes show that his memory is most treacherous, if he has not wilfully misrepresented facts or suppressed them, either to justify himself or to injure the fair fame of one of his best commanders.

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born in 1818, near New Orleans, of parents who claimed descent from illustrious ancestors of gentle, if not noble, blood on both sides. He early showed a fondness for military pursuits, and from the age of 16, when he entered the military academy at West Point until he resigned his commission in February, 1861, served with distinction in the army of the United States. On entering the service of the Confederate States he was at once sent to Charleston, S. C., to carry on the operations then about to begin against Fort Sumter. Gen. Beauregard's name is indissolubly connected with that part of the military history of the Rebellion which concerns the attack on this famous fort, and the subsequent defense of the Harbor and City of Charleston, and with the first great battle of the War, the unhappy defeat of the Union army at Manassas in the summer of 1861; and it is safe to say that his conduct of the defense of Charleston and of the first battle of Bull Run is sufficient to stamp him as a General of far more than ordinary ability, if not of great military genius. But he also took a large share in the campaign in the West which culminated in the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, as well as in the initial campaign at Petersburg against the Army of the James under Gen. Butler, before the Army of the Potomac crossed the James and settled down to the siege of the city.

From the moment of his leaving Charleston in 1861 and taking command in Virginia, his difficulties with Mr. Davis seem to have begun. It is hard to see what reason the President of the Confederacy had for his evident distrust of or hostility to the General whose energy and dash had won so important a victory for the Rebel arms beyond a mean jealousy of the place the latter held, not only in the love of his soldiers, but in the estimation of the whole South. If we are to believe the statements made in these volumes—and certainly the evidence adduced will justify such belief—Gen. Beauregard's advice and wishes were systematically disregarded and his plans constantly thwarted. Often he was treated with contumely and neglect; and yet, in spite of everything, he continued steadfast in his allegiance to the cause he had espoused. How ever misguided and mistaken he may have been, we must always believe that he was sincere. In coming to this conclusion we by no means intend to admit that the course of action recommended in various crises by Gen. Beauregard and disapproved by the ex-President or his other superiors, Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston, would have accomplished the results at which he aimed. Under no circumstances could the outcome of the War have been other than it was; but in many cases a bold plan of offensive warfare—and it was such a plan that the Louisiana General almost always urged upon his superiors—would have aided the Southern armies and very probably delayed the final issue.

To us the most interesting pages of the work are those which tell of the defense of Charleston and her harbor, the siege of Fort Wagner, and the gallant persistence with which the Rebel flag was maintained upon the ruined ramparts of Sumter. This story is well told; and surely the credit of the stubborn defense belongs in no small measure to the General who planned and carried it out, although Mr. Davis does not even mention his name in connection with it. It is especially interesting to one who served in the Union army engaged in these operations to read the story as told by those on the other side of the works so long, laboriously, and skillfully attacked by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. We only wish that Col. Roman had told us more of what became of Col. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (negro) Regiment, killed at Fort Wagner, and somewhat also of the real feeling entertained in the Rebel army as to the negro troops, who then first began to take part on the Union side and form a very considerable proportion of the National armies.

Of hardly less absorbing interest is the account given of the battle of Shiloh, as to which the irresistible impression is created that, for all the late General of the United States army has said and written, the Rebel attack upon Gen. Grant's army that 6th of April morning was a most complete surprise to our Generals, and to none more than to Gen. Sherman. The fame of the great commander who made the splendid march to the sea is too secure and too well deserved to be seriously injured by one mistake; and he can well afford to take to himself the words of Napoleon inscribed on the title-page of Col. Roman's book, "Those Generals only who have never commanded armies in the field have not committed errors," and for the sake of historic truth to admit that at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was not expecting the tremendous attack made upon the Union army by the Confederate forces under Johnston and Beauregard. The chapter which gives Gen. Beauregard's commentaries on this engagement is not the least entertaining part of the story of those days of battle.

Soon after the retreat of the Confederate forces from Corinth, which had been conducted with such consummate generalship that even when it was all but completed Gen. Halleck announced to his army that there was every indication that the enemy would attack his left that morning, Gen. Beauregard was suddenly, causelessly, and insultingly relieved of his command by Mr. Davis, and Gen. Bragg appointed to succeed him. His treatment in this case was a gross piece of injustice on the part of the Confederate President, whose account thereof in the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" is clearly shown by Col. Roman to be a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood, such as should not fail to lower Mr. Davis in the esteem of any fair-minded reader in the smallest degree capable of weighing and sifting evidence. No one can only admire the behavior of the victim under the unmerited insult and wonder that a man of such manifestly strong impulses could have endured so much in silence, so magnanimously passed over the slights put upon him, and consented to continue in the service of a Government with such a chief. Only a man who believed he was in the line of duty could have so acted and suffered.

From the 10th of September, 1863, until the 20th of April, 1864, Gen. Beauregard was in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with headquarters at Charleston, the scene of his first military service under the Rebel Government. Here he was permitted, with less Executive interference than usual, to perfect and carry out his plans, especially as regarded the defense of the City and Harbor of Charleston, for which kind of service Mr. Davis professed to consider him especially adapted. There is, however, evidence enough that he was repeatedly subjected to petty slights; that his forces were frequently withdrawn from him without his consent and against his wishes; and that President Davis' conduct on the occasion of his visit to Charleston while Beauregard was in command was marked by studied rudeness toward the subordinate, whose great services he has since belittled.

Having made of the cradle of Secession an impregnable maiden fortress, which was only violated when the advance of Sherman's army from Savannah caused the reduction of its garrison, Beauregard was ordered to Weldon by Gen. Bragg, then acting as Commander-in-Chief at Richmond, and soon after placed in the head of the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, including that part of Virginia south of the James and Appomattox Rivers, and all of the former State east of the mountains. Here, as ever, the old treatment was continued. Troops that he called for were not sent him; forces collected by him were diverted to other fields and commands; and much of the time he was left to provide for the defense of Petersburg with the mere skeleton of an army, when the Union forces opposed to him, one would think, were all-sufficient to overwhelm him by sheer numbers. That he was not overwhelmed was very probably due in great part to the inferiority in military talent and experience of his antagonist, the commander of the Army of the James. Great praise is due, nevertheless, to the Rebel General for giving his enemy so hard a fight with the very inadequate force under his orders, and for so thoroughly deceiving him as to its small numerical strength.

The 16th of May Gen. Beauregard arrived at Petersburg, where troops were being hastily sent from all quarters by the Rebel Administration. Thoroughly alarmed for the safety of the Confederate Capital, threatened by the Union armies under Gen. Grant and Gen. Butler, and having made a rapid survey of the theatre of war, Beauregard conceived and urgently pressed upon the authorities a plan of operations, certainly bold, but such as the circumstances demanded. In brief, this plan contemplated the temporary withdrawal of Gen. Lee's army to the defensive works of Richmond, the heavy reënforcement of Beauregard at Petersburg from the Army of Northern Virginia, an offensive campaign to overwhelm and capture Gen. Butler at or near Drury's Bluff, to be followed by offensive operations north of the James against Grant's left flank while Gen. Lee attacked him in front, with the expectation of defeating the Army of the Potomac and recovering all the ground lately lost north and east of Richmond to the Potomac River. This plan certainly contained the promise of victory. The result of the fighting at Drury's Bluff occasioned by its partial adoption, which "bottled Gen. Butler up" at Bermuda Hundreds, shows that nothing would probably have been lost to the Confederate cause, while much might have been gained had more respect been paid to Beauregard's undoubted genius for offensive operations in the field. But neither Mr. Davis nor Gen. Lee approved the plan, and the chance was soon lost, never to be recovered, when the armies of the Union formed a junction and established their lines of siege in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

The last independent command which Beauregard held was that of the Military Division of the West, which gradually extended over the whole of the South from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, south of the immediate theatre of war around Richmond. If indefatigable exertion on his part could have stayed the ruin impending over it, the Confederacy would have triumphed; but the Rebellion was ready to fall to pieces, and not even genius more transcendent than was possessed by the Creole officer could avert the inevitable. Even the sad satisfaction of negotiating the surrender of his army was denied to Beauregard. Feb. 22, 1865, he was superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who thus obtained the credit of making those terms with Gen. Sherman which stopped further war between the two sections of the country and once more united the whole land under one Government and one flag.

April 27, 1865, Gen. Beauregard bade farewell to his personal staff, and the 30th started for his old home in New Orleans. Since the War he has resided permanently in Louisiana, where he continues to enjoy the respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him with mingled feelings of pride and affection.

Col. Roman ends his work of fifty chapters with a review of the management of the Confederate Government with regard to the importation of arms and munitions of war from Europe, the purchase of a navy, financial operations, and diplomacy. This chapter gives the views of Gen. Beauregard on these subjects, and shows the mistakes made, as he thinks, by the Confederate Government.

The style of Col. Roman is generally excellent—plain, straightforward, and manly. Of course his sympathy is with the South, and his praise is limited to her soldiers; but he almost always treats his enemies with that respect which a brave man will ever feel and show toward men equally brave. Beyond the constant use of the term "Federal" to designate the United States forces—a term which to us seems in doubtful taste—and the obvious intention of the author to create the impression that his commander was never, under any circumstances, in error, there is little or nothing to criticise in Col. Roman's work, which, on the whole, we can cordially commend. (The Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861 to 1865. By Alfred Roman, Aide-de-Camp, etc., on the Staff of Gen. Beauregard. Two Volumes. New York: Harper & Bros. $7.)

Legislation on Insanity.

The history of the progress of the human race from its savage toward its most highly civilized state must always constitute an interesting field of study for philanthropists of every shade of opinion; and in it each will find encouragement and support for his own peculiar conclusions as to the effects of the interaction of the various social forces in advancing or retarding this progress. One chapter in this history has hitherto received less attention from the public at large than its subject demands—not by reason of its insignificance or lack of interest, but apparently because the average mind loves to contemplate the movements of the active factors in society, and is prone to discard with unconcern all consideration for those who are such no longer nor likely to become such again.

There is no more accurate criterion of the progress of society toward higher levels than the evidences which it presents of the gradual suppression of the purely selfish, and the elevation of the altruistic phases of human nature. These evidences are nowhere more conspicuous than in the efforts directed to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. That our own country presents so creditable a record in this respect is a legitimate subject for congratulation, since it has, within the first century of its existence as a Nation, provided for the material necessities of the insane with a liberality exceeded by none, if even equaled by any, of the older nationalities on the other side of the Atlantic.

This far we have done well, and what has been accomplished in this direction is all that could reasonably be demanded. Something more, however, is due to these most unfortunate beings than mere provision for their shelter, food, and clothing, however liberal that provision may be. The demands of justice in behalf of the helpless are not to be satisfied by their exclusion from society and their seclusion from its observation. In the loss of their mental faculties the insane have not forfeited their birthright of common humanity; and since they constitute a permanent element in human society, every system of jurisprudence should make constant provision therefor.

The jurisprudence of insanity in this era of its history is conspicuously defective in two particulars: First, in its casual or incidental character; and, secondly, ex necessitate, in its empiricism.

Whenever legislation for the insane has been formulated it has been so specialized as to constitute a distinct portion of the "body of civil law," which the majority regards with unconcern as something of interest only to a special class; and it has assumed in every State and Territory forms differing widely from each other, and, in the greater number of cases, as widely from the highest ideals of justice and wisdom. When the average mind is clearly impressed with the conviction that insanity is a state of disease to which every individual is liable—and, moreover, that this liability is ever increasing under the influence of the social conditions now existing—it will then begin to consider systematically ways and means how it may be averted or shunned danger and escape its direst consequences.

In directing public attention to the defective character of the jurisprudence of the insane in America, and to its inefficient administration, Mr. George L. Harrison's book constitutes an epoch in its history. Its compilation and publication entitle him not only to the thanks of every philanthropist, but, what is of more importance, to his cooperation in the accomplishment of the unification and the perfection of legislation for the insane. The work is, as its title implies, a "Collection of Lunacy Laws," etc., etc., with preface and commentary which should be read by every physician, lawyer, and intelligent citizen. The more enlightened and philanthropic of the citizens of the State of Illinois this book will be especially welcome in view of the retrograde movement in the legislation for the insane which has marked the history of this State during the last quarter of a century. While in some other and younger States this subject has apparently received intelligent and humane consideration, in the State of Illinois intelligence and humanity have been overwhelmed by ignorance and prejudice, so that the legal relations of the insane form a chapter in the jurisprudence of the State replete with cruelty to the victims and shame to the authors. In view of the movement just commenced in this State to secure legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the insane this work of Mr. Harrison possesses singular value to our citizens; and should it mark, as it well may, the beginning of a new era in the jurisprudence of insanity he will receive, as is justly his due, the gratitude of every lover of humanity. (Philadelphia: Privately printed.)

Literary Notes.

The biography of Martin Van Buren, which is to be included in the American Statesmen Series, will be contributed by the Hon. William Dorsheimer.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has selected in "The Relation of Literature to Life" an admirable subject for his course of four lectures to be given at Princeton.

Octave Feuillet's last novel—which is decent enough—tells the story of an officer who, dying on the battlefield, begs his best friend to carry a message to his wife to the effect that if she remarries his curse will rest upon her. The friend acquits himself of this mission by marrying the widow, and then committing suicide in a fit of remorse.

The volume of Dickens' Speeches which has been brought out in London by R. H. Shepherd contains fifty-six of the novelist's short addresses. Some of them are of trifling interest—replies to votes of thanks, and expressions of gratitude for silver cups and boxes of cutlery—and the best of them require the point and grace that Dickens' own delivery gave.

Students of language should compare the two translations of Salvini's article on "King Lear"—one in the February *Century*, the other in the *Modern Age* for the same month. They are both well done, and it is very curious to observe how language may be made to convey exactly the same ideas and yet be entirely different in its methods—particularly in an article of some length.

Margaret Fuller on George Sand: "She needs no defense, but only to be understood; for she has bravely acted out her nature, and always with good intentions. She might have loved one man permanently, if she could have found one contemporary with her who could interest and command her throughout her range; but there was hardly a possibility of that for such a person. Thus she has naturally changed the object of her affection, and several times."

At last a refutation of Edward C. Towne's assertions concerning the great wrong that George H. Lewes did George Eliot, and the wretched life that she lived afterwards, has been made. A gentleman who knew both intimately states in a letter published in the Boston *Herald* that Mr. Towne's story is false. He says further: "The life of George Eliot, on which Mr. Cross is engaged, will, it is anticipated, be published before another year is out. I have it on the best of authority that that life will show in her own words, the words of letters and of diaries, that the union with Mr. Lewes was regarded by her as the blessing of her life, and that from first to last their life together was one of the greatest happiness. I might add a great deal more from my own observation respecting the happiness of the union between George Eliot and George Henry Lewes, but the above will suffice. After having closed this letter I remember one or two things which I may just as well name to you, as they confirm in a striking way what I have told you in the above. A year after Mr. Lewes' death George Eliot founded at Cambridge the 'G. H. Lewes studentship,' for the encouragement of the studies in which the late Mr. Lewes was specially interested. She invested the sum of £5,000 for that purpose. Further, Lewes left his great work, 'Problems of Life and Mind,' not quite ready for the press. George Eliot undertook the task of completing the last two volumes from the material left behind by Lewes, though it was most troublesome and anxious work and took many months to accomplish. Who else but a woman cherishing the memory of a departed one would have done so?"

The London *Saturday Review* has administered correction to Mr. Burnand, and Mr. Burnand has retaliated in his new burlesque lately produced at the Gaiety Theatre in London. This is the fashion in which he does it:

(Music. She waves her wand. Camaralzaman reclines drowsily.)

Cam.—Ah! yes, of course, I left my books there—yonder—
I feel so drowsy that I cannot go far—
Something I'll read, reclining on the sofa,
To send me off to sleep.

(Maimoune places a paper on the stool by the side of divan. Cam. takes it up.)

P'raps this will do.
The very thing—the *Saturday Review*.

(Reads one line with considerable difficulty, and falls fast asleep.)

"This is a free advertisement, which I would not give to every paper; but the unvarying courtesy and kindly, generous spirit, so free from party feeling and sectarian bias, which characterize the Sabbath-day *Review's* notices of my works, deserve of me more than even this humble, but grateful, recognition.

The Pall *Mall Gazette* says: "It is evident that Mr. Burnand is not in the habit of falling asleep over the *Saturday Review's* notices of his own works. Perhaps he feels that it would be better if he were, and makes Prince Camaralzaman do that which he tries in vain to do himself."

Books Received.

NEWPORT. By George Parsons Lathrop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE BANKER OF BEDFORD. By John R. Musick. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $

AGRICULTURE.

An Effective Method for the Inspection of Hog Products Proposed.

Western Cattle-Owners and Their Views Regarding Chicago Cattle Brokers.

The Effects of Forests upon Temperature, Rainfall, and Floods.

LIVE STOCK.

Inspection of Hog Products.

The demand for inspection of American hog products, as a possible plan for allaying the fears of foreign consumers, is just now a popular one, and every one who thinks earnestly upon the subject has a theory or a method to advance as to the best way by which it may be effected. Trichinæ are too small to be detected by the naked eye, and there appear to be no external appearances of the flesh containing them, or of the animals infected by the parasite, to make it possible to positively determine its presence without the aid of the microscope. For this purpose, after the animal has been slaughtered, small specimens of the flesh must be taken from different parts of the carcass, each one cut into slices of about 1-800th of an inch in thickness, one or more of these slices placed upon a slip of glass and brought within the focus of a good microscope. If the flesh is infected the presence of the organism will be revealed.

It has been proposed by Mr. Storrs and others that this method shall be applied to all animals passing through the packing-houses, and that when no trichinæ shall have thus been detected a clean bill of health shall be attached to the packages of products issuing from the house by the Government Inspector or Inspectors making the examination, and who shall be appointed at the request of the packers and paid by them. Two difficulties are presented—the almost utter impracticability of making a thorough examination of all the animals, and the close relation between the packer and the Inspector, which would undoubtedly create suspicion and criticism. It would be impossible here, with the Inspector doing all the honest work he could by any means perform, to avoid overlooking some animals affected, the flesh of which, subjected to examination abroad, would throw distrust and contempt upon the method. Even if he could examine all, what would result to the packer, if, as may be expected, many of the animals should be found diseased? Could the Inspector always certify that the latter are not included in the packages intended for export, and would our own people be fully satisfied to consume the culls?

There remain two methods that may yield practical results, but they must be applied outside of the packing-houses. In the first place, it is well known that the parasite cannot exist in meat which has been thoroughly cured; that is, well salted and smoked, and that such product is perfectly harmless and healthful, whatever may have been the character of the animal from which it was produced. In the second place it is well known that the infection is so readily acquired that when one animal on any farm is affected by the disease all the others are almost sure to be similarly affected. There are here two means made possible by which inspection may be effected with all the thoroughness desirable, and with much less labor than is involved in the other plans proposed. The first is the plan suggested by M. Chotteau of examination of the cured product to determine whether or not complete curing or smoking has been attained; and the second consists in the examination of one or more of the animals from individual herds sent to market, and as they enter the stock-yards. That is, the animals must have a clean bill of health before they enter the packing-houses.

To this end buyers and others shipping animals to the stock-yards would be required to brand all those from a single herd with a distinct and separate mark, to be added to the invoice. Then when the animals arrive at the yards and are offered for sale a single animal of the lot bearing a given mark should be examined by the Inspector or Inspectors appointed by the Government, whenever the Inspector shall be requested to do so by the packer or his agent, giving a clean bill of health to all the animals bearing the mark, or not, according as he shall find the conditions. In this way all the infected animals may be excluded from the packing-houses handling pork for export and a clean bill certified to for them.

It may be objected that it cannot be fully determined that only inspected animals will enter the packing-houses, but this is a detail that can easily be managed, and one that the packers will take care of for themselves. This plan, coupled with that of M. Chotteau, will prove all that can be desired, and will reduce to a minimum the labor and expense involved in inspection, and increase to a maximum the certainty that only healthy animals are employed in the preparation of the products intended for export.

Live-Stock Brokers and the Hatch Bill.

The Chicago live-stock brokers who hurriedly signed and sent to Washington a remonstrance against the creation of a Bureau of Animal Industries have evidently got themselves into a mess by listening to the plausible statements of a few men whose fear that their questionable business would be summarily stopped should such a bureau be formed. As would have been clear to them if they had given a few moments to study of the position, the making of that protest placed the signers in a position of direct antagonists of the very men from whom comes the patronage which gives the remonstrants their bread and butter. Scarcely time enough has passed since the remonstrance was published for the men most interested to publicly express their opinion as to the action of the men of commissions, but enough has been done to show that the signers will have cause to regret their course. Powerful organizations of live-stock owners in the West formally denounce the action of the Stock-Yards men, and demand the withdrawal of the remonstrance. These organizations, or prominent members thereof, ask for the publication of the names of the signers of the remonstrance, for the reason suggested by a gentleman who owns some 12,000 head of cattle on the plains. In a letter to the *Breeders' Gazette* he says: "I for one (and I fancy many others will most cordially agree with me in this matter) am especially anxious to see the names of the aforesaid petitioners in print, so that I could at any time refer to the list to see who the gentlemen are who take it upon themselves to protest against the course decided upon by the National Convention of Stockmen held in Chicago last November. I think it is due to all stockmen who market cattle in Chicago that they should at least know who their opponents in this matter are; and certainly if those men are willing to sign their names to the petition they are debarred from objecting to the publication of the fact."

Perhaps some little light will be thrown on the action of the Stock-Yards men by the statement that those active in circulating the remonstrance are intimately connected with the Texas cattle trade; and it is well known that it is from the Southwest that most of the opposition to the passage of this bill comes. Texans fear that if the bill becomes a law it will confer power to prohibit the movement of cattle from that State to the North, except during certain months of each year. This fear is not well founded, for there is nothing in the bill which confers upon the proposed bureau powers which the Treasury Cattle Commission has not held since its creation. The motive of most of the signers was unquestionably to prevent what they were led to believe was a measure intended to hamper and burden needlessly the live-stock traffic of the country.

Ayrshires for Milk, Butter, and Beef.

Although a number of years have passed since Ayrshire cattle were introduced into America, the breed has made comparatively slow progress in public favor. No attempt has been made to create for them such a boom as has given to the Jersey her well-deserved prominence. The public has far more reason to regret this than have present owners of Ayrshires. THE TRIBUNE has received from C. M. Winslow, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, advance sheets giving milk records of several Ayrshire cows. These extend over a number of years, and show that in these yearly records six averaged 6,410 pounds 12 ounces, eleven averaged 7,800 pounds 3 ounces, thirty-five averaged 8,269 pounds 3 ounces, fifteen averaged 9,435 pounds 12 ounces, and four gave an average yield of 10,482 pounds per year. The largest record given was that of Myrtle 2d, 1,624, a 9-year-old cow, which in 1878 gave 12,488 pounds; in 1879 she gave 11,584 pounds; and in 1880 her yield was 16,123 pounds.

As showing something of the butter-producing capacity of the breed a table of records as given, as follows:

	Lbs. Oz.
Myrtle M. 1,624, for 31 days in July, 1881	21
Queen 2d, 3,120, for 7 days in June, 1881 (unsalted)	11
Rhoda 4th, 3,305, for 7 days in Feb., 1881 (unsalted)	11
Juniper 6th, 4,284, for 7 days in June, 1881 (unsalted)	12
Jessie, 3,000, for 7 days in June, 1881 (unsalted)	11
Bessie Belle 2d, 4,220, for 7 days in June, 1882 (unsalted)	12
Temple, 3,320 for 7 days in June, 1882 (unsalted)	12

Of the adaptability of the Ayrshire for making beef some idea may be gained from the weights of the bull Sir Archie (1,453), which dressed 1,026 pounds, and of Cherry Douglas (2,047), dressing 1,050 pounds. The live weight of Cherry Douglas was 1,637¼ pounds, and that of Sir Archie was 1,790 pounds, or over 60 per cent for the latter and 64 per cent for the former. The live weights of eight bulls are given, the greatest being 2,170 pounds, and the average 1,632 pounds. The live weights of nineteen cows, ranging from 1,015 to 1,210 pounds, averaged 1,083 pounds. Such records as these are admirably designed to give the general public a more correct knowledge of the true value of a breed than can be conveyed by any other means.

Consolidation of Two Galloway Breeders' Associations.

At the meeting held in Kansas City by the representative of the North American Galloway Breeders' Association and the officers of the Galloway association formed in that place last year a very satisfactory arrangement was made. The publication of the herd-book is to be done by the Kansas City organization; the first volume, as published by the older organization, is adopted by the consolidated one, which is to take the copies remaining on hand, paying $650 for them; the new board, consisting of thirteen members, will contain six who were on the directory of the North American Association. The six are J. N. Smith, Pine Lake, Mich.; the Hon. R. B. Caruss, St. Johns, Mich.; W. B. Hall, Wakeman, O.; Gen. A. C. Ducat, Chicago; Peter Darcy, Monterey, Wis.; and D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont. The placing of two Michigan men on the board was done as a recognition of the fact that Michigan was the first State to adopt the Galloways, and has ever since been the steadfast friend of the breed, and the two men chosen as Directors from that State have been the most untiring and earnest advocates of the Galloways in the whole country.

The meetings of the consolidated association are to be held in Kansas City and Chicago alternately at the time of the holding of the fat-stock show in those places. Copies of each pedigree offered for registration are to be sent to the Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association at Toronto for approval, and to be placed on file there. The standard is to be that adopted by the N. A. Galloway Association, and the Executive Committee is to have power to call for more evidence about the short pedigrees of Vol. III. of the Scotch Galloway Herd-Book. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. L. Leonard and A. Hamilton, both of Missouri, and both of excellent standing as breeders and business-men. The Secretary of the association and editor of the herd-book is Mr. W. C. Weedon, of Kansas City. Friends of the Galloway interest will rejoice that a split between the breeders has been avoided and a single organization formed.

Duroc Jerseys.

Breeders of Duroc Jersey swine are taking measures for the establishment of a register for pedigrees of their favorit breed. These swine are certainly valuable enough, and have been purely bred long enough to requre and deserve such record, which will help the cause of the breed materially. The Duroc Jerseys first appeared, in any considerable numbers, in the live-stock markets only a few years ago, but in the last five years they have become favorits with the buyers for packers, than whom no more competent and careful judges of the cash value of the living porker can be found. The entire income of many of these buyers, and the amount of salary obtained by each, depends entirely upon the accuracy of his estimate of the "killing" quality of swine as they appear in the market. The buyer for any large packing-house knows that there are many "outs" more than ready to step into his place, while all the buyers in the employ of the house he works for are his watchful and jealous rivals. When men working under such stimulus as these circumstances afford show a readiness to pay even a minute fraction of a cent per pound more for swine of a particular breed than they will pay for hogs of other breeds at the same time, it may be safely assumed that the breed preferred are more than usually valuable to the consumer, and therefore worthy of especial consideration from farmers.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Bay driver	6	15¾	1,000	$ 130
Bay driver	5	16	1,100	145
Gray driver	6	15½	1,050	150
Draft team	6	16	2,700	350
Draft team	6	16	2,400	325
Draft mares	6	15¾	2,600	300
Brown horse	6	16	1,300	150
Brown horse	5	16	1,300	175
Gray mare	4	15¾	1,300	175
Gray mare	6	15¾	1,300	140
Ten farm horses and mares, per head				65

HUSBANDRY.

Forests and Floods.

The important question of the relation of forests to rainfall, to drainage, and especially to the rapid rise of rivers in spring, has returned with renewed interest. A question frequently and earnestly discussed seems to never become old, never lacking in interest, never failing as a fruitful source of food for thought. The movement of the centres of the lumber trade toward the Northwest attests the rapid destruction American forests are suffering, but the records that have been kept in this country, as bearing especially upon the area in forest upon any watershed and the average hight of water in the streams issuing from it, have never been kept to that extent which would enable one to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion with regard to this matter. That the areas of virgin forest in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have diminished during the last two or three decades and that the maximum hights attained by the floods in the Ohio River have shown a decided tendency to increase from year to year the records lately published plainly show.

That the removal of the larger trees and the attendant destruction of the undergrowth, causing denudation of the mountain sides, provides for the more ready surface drainage and the more rapid supply of water to the streams during the storms, there can be no doubt. But there is another relation that has thus far been overlooked, and that is the conclusions lately published by Pankenhäuser and based upon the results of his observations made in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, have brought to light. His observations were carried on consecutively throughout a period of thirteen years, during which time he kept a careful record of the temperature of the air and soil, and of the rainfall and moisture, both within the forest and upon the open country. While all the results are of great interest, those bearing upon the relation of rainfall to forest are of especial interest at this time, for they show that the soil covered by forest receives as much as 15.9 per cent less of rain than does the open country. Thus while a forest has a tendency to prevent the too rapid flow of water on the surface into the streams it also has a tendency to cause a marked diminution in the amount of water to be disposed of. These results entirely confirm those previously obtained by Ebermayer. Here are, therefore, further reasons for the preservation of forests.

The lower temperature prevailing within the forest is also of importance, since it is as a rule much lower than that of the open country. But while this is a fact we find that it has no influence upon the quantity of rainfall received. In these results, however, there is nothing to show that the forests have no influence upon the rainfall received upon the open country. On the other hand, there would seem to be very little doubt that the destruction of the trees has a very decided action upon the proportion of rain received upon the cleared section. The question of the relation of forests to rainfall, though not completely settled, will have been cleared up to this extent, and the facts here presented should serve to stimulate to the determination of some means by which the rapid destruction of our forests may be checked.

Prevention of Floods.

It is urged by several newspapers that, to prevent further losses from the floods which annually fill the valleys of the great rivers, all towns and dwellings should be moved to sites above the line of the highest flood. That this is impracticable will at once occur to any one who gives the matter a moment of thought. Almost all the important manufacturing and all the commercial places of note are situated upon the margin of navigable waters, and will doubtless always be. All the losses caused by floods this year will not equal the increase in expenses which would follow the removal of shops, store-houses, farm buildings, and dwellings from the river banks and the lowlands bordering them. At best such removal would be of comparatively little worth, since it would cost enormously to effect and more to sustain. The valuable bottom-lands would still be overflowed and vast areas in the South inundated each year, to the great injury if not the utter ruin of those owning property there.

More effective and wider-reaching means must be adopted, and what those means should be was pointed out by THE TRIBUNE months ago, when the flood now causing such misery and destruction along the Ohio could only be foretold. The occurrence of these floods shows more forcibly than does almost anything else the necessity of placing in the National Government power to control, so far as it is possible for human ingenuity to govern, all causes affecting the welfare of the people. It should be in the power of the Nation to protect the millions who live in the valleys of America's great rivers from the disastrous effects of the blundering and the reckless greed of those who have by ax and fire in the Northern hills destroyed the safeguards of the South. Heretofore the study has been how to prevent the overflow of the broad lowlands of the Ohio and the Mississippi by building weak barriers of loose soil, to be each year in part rebuilt at an enormous outlay of money. With the best levee system ever used in the South the country thus protected was threatened with desolation by each succeeding flood. The preventive measures should have been applied at the headwaters of the tributaries of the great rivers. The unchecked eagerness of the farmer and the lumberman resulted in stripping much of the land of every vestige of forest, and floods and drouths are the inevitable result. There is yet time to recover much of the ground which has been bared of its woods, and there is a hope that this may yet be done. If the timber which the settler destroyed in the States east of Illinois were standing today as it stood forty years ago it would have a cash value greater than that of the acres which it once covered. As a protection to property in the Valley of the Mississippi its influence would be of incalculable value. It has been shown repeatedly that growing trees of the more valuable sorts pays far better than does the growing of grain, even where crops can be grown as a minimum cost, and trees have been planted on thousands of acres in the plain country, while the destruction of noble forests has been carried on almost as rapidly, if possible, in the Middle and Eastern States. Will not the Nation be justified in undertaking what the guardians of the commercial interests of New York are trying to do in that State—prevent the further destruction of timber?

Tile-Drainage — Its Great Value in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—Of the most important of all the twenty-four State Conventions held here since Jan. 1 none were more important than that of the State Drainage Association, held last week, to devise measures for a systematic system throughout the State. As in other Western States the early settlers took the higher and arable land, leaving the late-comers to take the low and wet. To reclaim these lands requires drainage, as with this thoroughly done these lands will becmong the most valuable in the State, and while this is being done a great improvement will be made in the hygienic condition of the peoples also the live stock. A great source of malarial disease will be removed. The papers read at the meeting were from practical men.

Prof. Knapp, of the State Agricultural College, presented some of the benefits of tile draining, in which he showed the difference between open ditches and tile drains. Standing water either on or in the soil is a great enemy to agricultural plants. If pond in the soil, as in post-holes, it forces the land roots near the surface where they are subject to the action of drouth in summer. When all the water which can be drained has passed off the soil is in proper condition for plants to thrive, and the roots will reach down and outward to draw their necessary nourishmst. Surface water requires a vast amount of sun to evaporate it. It requires four times as much heat to evaporate one inch of water as it does to raise ice water to the boiling pots. Hence the farmer can see what a vast amount of sun heat is required in the spring to evaporate the water from the surface even of his wet land, compelling delay often in spring work. This cost all be remedied by tile draining as the tile drains would flow on in the spring after the surface was frozen, thus leaving the soil open in the spring to absorb the melting snow or early rains, so that so soon as the frost is fairly out of the earth the surfaces ready for the plow, which would be two weks earlier than without drainage. This gain of time of planting and sowing is really equal to a removal of the farm 1000 miles south and the Iowa cornbelt 200 miles north. Every inch of water in depth added by drainage furishes 100 tons additional material for plant growth. In water-soaked soil a large amount of nutritive matter is carried off by surface-wasing, which in underdrained land would passto the soil and benefit plant life. Drains also protect against drouth, as in porous soil is moisture near the drain passes upward to the surface, as attested by observation, for over tile drains the plants will be found freshand green in very dry times. Tile-draining also prevents deep heaving of the soil from frost.

Following the paper was a discussion as to the depth of laying tile, ad the prevailing sentiment was three and a half to six feet, according to the nature of the soil.

C. F. Clarkson read a paper on the reasons why every farm in Iowa should be underdrained, which briefly are:

1. Because it will make our soil and climate at least 3° warmer. Water standing on the earth or the soil waterlogged in the spring requires a great amount of sun heat to expel it, and the farmer has to wait. Frequently it becomes late and he puts in his crops before the soil has become warm enough,he seed rots, and the work must be repeated, and the crop is forced into the season of frst in the fall. If the soil is drained the first arm sunrays remove the frost from the ground,and the soil is ready for the farmer. One underdrain is worth a dozen open ditches.

2. It will insure larger crops. Safe planting in spring can only bedone on well-drained soil. With the first warm sun the seed springs up and gets in advance of the weeds, and the farmer has a whole season in which to cultivate his crop.

3. It will make crops more certain and reliable. In early spring in underdrained soil seed will remain a long time without rotting. The water of a rnay, wet spring passes into the porous soil, as is carried off. One season is like another forunderdrained soil.

4. It will remow at least 60 per cent of the malarial diseases of the human family and domestic animals. This has been thoroughly demonstrated. The cost of sickness and loss of time, the result of a malaria, which comes from stagnant water and water-soaked soil, would pay for draining the whole State. A large number ofdiseases among cattle, horses, and hogs are traceable to impure water taken from sloughs, stagnant ponds, etc., and stagnation in the earth or air is death.

H. J. Philgreen read a valuable paper on "How Draining Pays the Farmers," which was mostly statistical. A. C. Bishop read a paper on "Tile Drainage as an Investment."

A committee was appointed to secure the necessary legislation for a general system of farm drainage. J. S. McCaughan, of Winterset, was elected President of the association, and, on taking the chair, stated that last year he raised sixty-five bushels per acre of good, sound corn which matured before frost on underdrained land.

Improvements in Farming Operations.

Within the last few years several operations of the farm have been radically changed by the introduction of new and improved machinery and methods. Butter and cheese making have been almst revolutionized by the cheese factory, the creamery, and the use of the submerged can. Cattle-raising has been changed in some measure by the investment of large capital in ranches and by the free use of bulls of the best breeds, thus greatly altering the character of the beeves, which were not a dozen years ago thin, deer-like animals, and are now bulky brutes scarcely inferior to the product of the corn-growing States. Well-bred stallions are changing the horses of the West from light, nervous, and quick-moving animals of no well-fixed type into stately, powerful, and steadfast draft-horses of great value. Large amounts of capital are taking hold of the work which individual farmers and others have not been able to carry forward to a successful and profitable result, and there is now a prospect that sorghum-sugar making will become one of the established and important industries of the country.

What the next great step will be in the march of progress in farm work it may not be easy to predict, but the condition of the grain markets, the rivalry of India—increasing in importance with wonderful rapidity—the almost certain appearance of Central Africa as a competitor within the next quarter of a century, seem to warrant the belief that great improvements will be made in the modes of preparing the ground for and harvesting crops of grain. Comparatively little advance has been made in plowing within the last quarter of a century, although the work of preparing the soil for seeding is the most tedious and costly of all the operations connected with grain-growing.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

Mr. L. Jucket, Elgin, Ill., says that if lime be sown liberally on land before sowing the yield will be greatly increased, and the ravages by insects will be in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented. He cites several facts in support of his view, among them the circumstance that in early days the average yield of wheat was from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, while now from the same land it is less than fifteen. The presence in the soil of a considerable quantity of alkali, the result of the burning of the grass which had for many successive years covered the ground, he supposes killed all the insects. In later years, when the custom of burning straw and stalks on the ground ceased, farmers increased the stock, thus adding to their supply of barn-yard manure and consequently to the crop of straw, but the yield of the berry failed rapidly and insects came in ever-increasing numbers to get their share of the decreasing yield.

Mr. Jucket presents a remedy. "Let us bring back our land," he writes, "to the condition we found it when we raised large crops and free from insects. I would not have you burn your straw, as we need that for paper and also for feed. Neither could we burn our hay land, but let us replenish the alkali by a liberal use of quick lime, say four barrels to the acre. Sixteen years ago I became so convinced of the practical use of lime that I made this offer to all parties who would comply with my proposition—to-wit: I would furnish 500 barrels of lime, no one person to have over twenty barrels, this to be sown on twenty acres of land, and sown to wheat, with an equal amount of land sown to wheat that was not limed. In pay for which they were to give me $1 a barrel in one year, or what surplus wheat they raised on the land that was limed over that which was not limed."

Only one man was found to accept this offer. He sowed eight barrels of lime on two acres, which he then put into wheat, at the same time putting another two acres adjoining, not limed, into wheat. The acres were alike in every respect. Where the lime was used the farmer got twenty-two bushels and three pecks per acre from the limed land and only between twelve and thirteen bushels to the acre where no lime was spread, the latter yield being two weeks later than the former. Mr. Jucket adds: "I have tried lime on corn with remarkable success, and I believe that, if profusely used, it will also save our potato crop from the bug. We must use enough to thoroughly impregnate the vines."

Will Your Seed Corn Grow?

The planting of poor seeds is a source of loss amounting to thousands of dollars annually. In order to help guard against this loss the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has arranged to test the vitality of all seeds sent for that purpose free of charge.

In selecting samples of seeds for testing care should be taken to secure a fair average of the whole stock to be used. Corn should be taken, one kernel from the middle, one from the butt, and one from the tip of each of 100 ears; the tip, middle, and butt kernels kept separate. The package should be plainly marked with the name of the sender. A letter should be sent at the same time stating as many facts as possible regarding the variety sent, the particular crop of which it is a sample, time of husking, and manner of keeping, and other points of importance.

Inquiries directed to the station regarding seeds, seed-testing, etc., will receive due attention and be answered as far as possible. All communications and packages should be addressed "Experiment Station, Columbus, O." Results of tests will be forwarded to the sender as soon as completed.

WALTER MALLEY'S STORY.

Blanche Douglass an Inmate of a Catholic Institution Out West.

New Haven (Conn.) Correspondence New York *World:* Walter Malley says that Blanche Douglass is in a Catholic religious institution out West. He says he was in a New York saloon recently, and was attended by a female waiter. He asked her to drink with him, and she quickly acquiesced. After a few remarks of a general character he asked her name. To his surprise she said it was Blanche Douglass. He asked her if she remembered the incidents of the famous trial in New Haven, and she said she did. Proceeding, she related about everything of importance connected with the trial. "Every little incident," said Mr. Malley, "the names of all the persons in any way interested in the proceedings, the details of the trial, a complete description of my house and of the prominent places in New Haven, a full story of Blanche's life in jail, with many more connected with her confinement, anecdotes of Jailer Stevens and his wife, the testimony, arguments, and other details she related strictly in accordance with the real facts, and with wonderful accuracy.

"I listened to her attentively, of course, much interested in the story she told. She then said that her room was situated a short distance from the saloon, and asked me to accompany her there, where she would show me pictures of herself, Jennie Cramer, and all other incidents of the trial.

"I was somewhat amazed at the assurance of the girl and the connected manner in which she told the story. For a short time I did not reply to her request to accompany her to her room, but finally said, 'I am Walter Malley himself, those pictures would probably not interest me in the least.'

"The girl left that table with surprising suddenness, not waiting to bid me good night. I became a little curious after hearing this story to know how many girls there were using Blanche Douglass' name for the purposes of business, and as the result of my investigations I discovered in the city of New York three different girls were using her name."

THE ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes in an address to the Harvard Medical School referred to the achromatic microscope as having "created a new era in medical science," to say nothing of its great services in other departments of knowled ge. He illustrated the power of the instrument strikingly by saying, while a scrap of human skin was under the glass, that the fragment thus magnified represented an individual just one mile in hight. He would ten times overtop the loftiest of the pyramids, and twenty times the tallest of our steeples. His breadth and thickness being in proportion to his hight, his weight would be 60,000,000 tons. "He could take our State House up as we should hit a paving-stone," the Doctor added, "and fling it into the waters beyond Boston Lighthouse, cleaning out that palace of the people by a summary process quicker than the pretorian bands of Domitian or Commodus would have cleaned out a Roman Senate Chamber that dared to have an opinion of its own."

THE FLOOD.

Mountain-streams and fountains rally
In the fair Ohio Valley—
Every growing,
Onward flowing
Toward the cities veiled in gloom,
All unconscious of their doom.

Rain from murky heavens is falling;
Higher comes the flood appalling—
Like a giant
Scowls defiant
At his victims pale with fears,
Heedless of their prayers and tears.

How the waters roar and tumble,
Seethe and surge, and loudly rumble—
Rising higher,
Drawing higher
To the homes of joy and peace,
Wealth, and luxury, and ease.

See the angry waters, leaping
O'er levees and banks, are sweeping
Through the valley—
Onward sally
To the work of death and wo
In their onward surge and flow,

Waves upon the doors are thumping;
Like the knell of death their dumping,
Dismal, dreary,
Chills the weary
Pensioners of fading hope
That through darkness stare and grope.

Women, children, and the hoary
Cluster in the upper story—
Hands upreaching,
Heaven beseeching—
Fervently implore His aid
Who the floods and rains have staid.

Night may hide each scene of terror,
But the sighs and cries still mirror
Desolation
At each station;
In the flood the copious tears
Swell its fame through thousand years.

Lovely valley, Earth's best garden,
Full of thrifts and Freedom's warden,
Like the ocean
In commotion,
Thou art desolation's home,
While the waters fret and foam.

But this day, so dread and dismal,
Is the hour of thy baptismal
People's answer
As thy sponsor
To thy sobs and sighs of grief;
And they bring thee swift relief.

—*J. J. Anderson, Austin, Tex.*

THE HOG QUESTION.

German and French Interdiction of American Pork on the Lying, Slanderous Pretext that It Is Wormy.

An exhaustive document has been prepared and communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Joseph Nimmo Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the production of swine in the United States, and the transportation, consumption, and exportation of hog products, with special reference to the interdiction of American hog products from France and Germany. To this is added a statement of the commerce between the United States and France and Germany. It is altogether a document of much interest, especially to those engaged in the provision trade.

With reference to the number of swine in the United States it appears that there was an increase from 25,134,569 in 1870 to 47,631,700 in 1880, an increase of 89.75 per cent.

The net weight of hogs annually slaughtered in the United States is estimated at 5,250,000,000 pounds, the equivalent of which is 4,725,000,000 pounds of cured meats. These figures include, of course, only the hogs killed at packing points.

The annual exports of hog products from the United States during the last five years have averaged 1,000,000,000 pounds, being 19 per cent of the production. The annual pork product of the United States is nearly one-half the annual pork product of the world.

The following table shows the growth and magnitude of the export trade:

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1883.

Years ended June 30.	Bacon and hams—pounds.	Pork—pounds.	Lard—pounds.	Total value.
1860	25,844,610	40,956,680	40,289,519	$ 9,951,912
1861	50,264,367	31,305,810	47,908,911	12,187,454
1862	141,212,786	61,830,910	118,573,307	24,375,246
1863	218,243,609	65,576,075	155,336,596	38,748,625
1864	130,886,447	63,319,400	97,190,765	29,412,095
1865	46,054,094	41,790,990	44,840,136	12,432,377
1866	37,588,930	30,056,788	30,110,451	17,028,931
1867	25,648,726	27,374,877	45,608,031	15,623,477
1868	43,659,064	28,690,133	64,555,462	18,172,481
1869	49,229,165	24,439,822	41,887,643	18,348,932
1870	58,963,256	24,839,831	35,808,530	15,309,647
1871	71,446,854	59,250,750	80,087,297	22,902,023
1872	246,208,143	57,169,518	190,651,660	45,426,519
1873	395,381,737	64,147,481	230,534,207	61,274,987
1874	347,405,405	70,492,379	206,527,471	58,560,632
1875	256,286,549	56,152,331	166,869,893	47,184,630
1876	327,730,172	54,195,118	168,405,839	67,537,963
1877	460,057,146	69,671,894	234,741,233	81,371,491
1878	592,814,851	71,889,255	342,766,254	86,637,856
1879	732,249,576	84,461,676	296,658,686	75,758,674
1880	759,773,109	95,940,780	374,979,286	84,838,243
1881	746,944,545	107,928,086	378,142,496	104,660,065
1882	468,026,640	80,447,466	350,367,740	83,852,946
1883	340,358,679	62,116,302	224,718,474	70,966,268

Commenting upon the export feature of the trade Mr. Nimmo says:

"It appears that during the year ended June 30, 1881, the year of greatest exportation of hog products, the value of such exports amounted to $104,660,065, and stood third in the order of magnitude of exports from the United States, being exceeded only by breadstuffs and cotton.

"At this point the fact must be clearly stated that the total exportation of hog products of the various kinds from the United States to foreign countries depends mainly upon the demand for home consumption, as such demand is related to the supply. This demand is the chief factor in the determination of prices. It was mainly the increasing home demand, with its consequent increase of prices in this country, which caused the total exports of bacon, hams, pork, and lard to Great Britain to fall from 704,846,010 pounds in 1880 to 363,357,222 pounds in 1883. Usually exportation falls off as prices in the United States appreciate, and vice versa. The general relation of prices in this country to exports is illustrated very clearly in the following table:

Calendar year.	Average price at Chicago of—Mess pork, per bbl.	Lard, per 100 lbs.	Tot'l weig't of bacon, hams, lard, and pork exported.
			Pounds.
1878	$ 9.00	$ 6.75 1-6	1,133,109,904
1879	9.54	6.16¾	1,186,688,121
1880	13.06	7.40 1-6	1,333,049,082
1881	16.47½	10.88 9-5	969,546,801
1883	11.43	21.47	651,109,310
Six m'ths, Jan. to June, 1883	15.34½	9.16¾	776,361,776
Six m'ths, July to Dec., 1883	18.18¾	11.13¾	348,901,769
	12.09¾	17.00 5-8	427,460,007

"The high prices which have prevailed for Western hog products during the last four years have been very largely the result of the rapid growth of population in our Western and Northwestern States, with constantly increasing demand for food."

The estimated number of hogs on farms in the United States in 1883 is 43,270,086, and their value is $291,951,221. The State of Iowa stands first in the raising of swine, Illinois second, Ohio third, Missouri fourth, Indiana fifth, Kansas sixth, Nebraska seventh, Wisconsin eighth, Tennessee ninth, Kentucky tenth.

The annual hog product in quite a number of the States is not equal to the home consumption.

In regard to the cost of transportation, Mr. Nimmo remarks;

"By means of our unequaled system of international transportation, pork products are carried from Chicago to New York, a distance of 900 miles, for only about one-third of a cent per pound. The rate from St. Louis to New York is about the same. The average ocean charge from New York to Bremen during the last year was about one-third of a cent per pound. On direct consignments, hog products can be shipped from Chicago or from St. Louis to Bremen at little more than one cent per pound. The rates from Cincinnati to the seaboard and to Bremen do not differ materially from those above stated from Chicago and St. Louis.

"The existence of such facilities of transportation, in connection with the almost unlimited capacity of our Western and Northwestern States for the production of swine, has built up a great industry and a great trade, which are now seriously affected by the action of the Governments of Germany and France in forbidding the importation of American hog products into those countries."

The effect of the interdiction of American pork products from Germany and France is shown by the following table:

VALUE OF BACON, HAMS, AND PORK EXPORTED TO FRANCE AND GERMANY DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1883, INCLUSIVE.

Year ended June 30.	Exported to—France.	Germany.
1865	$ 20,481	$ 67,156
1866	5,509	5,650
1867	129,188	59,559
1868	207,992	89,391
1869	31,759	306,528
1870	87,143	177,071
1871	967,804	271,502
1872	1,150,737	1,798,576
1873	1,982,604	5,596,884
1874	985,480	3,071,738
1875	454,717	2,458,229
1876	435,505	2,053,137
1877	2,056,280	2,404,784
1878	4,208,991	2,261,169
1879	3,385,879	2,168,993
1880	3,558,259	1,865,858
1881	4,987,673	3,268,725
1882	468,675	433,426
1883	46,100	1,577,308

"The regulations of the Governments of those countries in regard to such products relate exclusively to meats—viz.: bacon, hams, salted pork, canned pork, and sausages, and not to lard.

"Sausages and canned pork meats are also prohibited from being imported into either France or Germany from the United States, but the quantities or values of these two commodities cannot be stated, as on the returns made by customs officers such commodities are included in preserved and canned meats generally. Canned meats of all kinds are packed in large wooden cases, and it is difficult to ascertain whether their contents are pork or beef.

"From the above table it will be seen that the exportation of bacon, hams, and pork to both France and Germany has been a trade of comparatively recent growth. Those engaged in the business at the great centres of the pork trade at the West were cultivating it by improvements in the modes of preparing and packing pork products in order to meet the demand in those two countries, and its development to much larger proportions was confidently expected. Such expectations appeared to be justified by the fact that the total value of similar exports from the United States to Great Britain amounted during the year ended June 30, 1881, to $48,319,897.

"With reference to the commerce between the United States and France and Germany full exhibits have been prepared. It appears that the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to France fell from $98,899,209 in 1880 to $55,965,191 in 1883, a decrease of $42,934,018, or 43.4 per cent, but that the imports of merchandise into the United States from France rose from $69,344,412 in 1880 to $97,989,164 in 1883, an increase of $28,644,752, or 41.8 per cent.

"The principal articles imported from France were, in the order of magnitude of value, as follows:

Commodities.	Value.	Free of duty or dutiable.
Manufactures of silk	$ 22,054,666	Dutiable.
Wool, and manufactures of	*16,399,966	Dutiable.
Manufactures of cotton	8,737,412	Dutiable.
Wines, spirits, and cordials	6,615,577	Dutiable.
Leather, and manufact's of	†6,236,060	Dutiable.
Precious stones	3,585,191	Dutiable.
Silk, raw	3,607,958	Free.
Watches, watch movements, and materials	2,166,583	Dutiable.
Fancy goods	1,675,579	Dutiable.

*The value of raw wool included is only $706,357.
†The value of leather included is $2,833,366.

"The total quantity of wine imported into the United States from France during the year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to about 5,514,323 gallons, the total value of which was $5,295,856. According to the estimate of Mr. Charles Lesser, of New York, President of the Wine and

n Is Wealth.

Body is Wealth of Mind.

R. RADWAY'S

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at Blood Purifier.

sound flesh, strong bone, and a
would have your flesh firm, your
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'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLV-

ful Recognition.

ONIC or Long Standing Disease is
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SE AND TRUE.

Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Dis-
as follows:

DISEASES CURED BY

ADWAY'S

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Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers
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Cankers, Glandular Swellings
the Body, Pimples and
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder
Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption
Chronic Diseases of the Blood and
plaints to which constitutions are
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here is no known remedy that pos-
powers over these diseases that
Radway's Resolvent. It cures step by step
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soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the
every hour you will grow better
ealth, strength, and flesh.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

ors of Ten Years' Growth
way's Remedies.

ains more of the active principles
any other preparation. Taken in
while others require five or six

R. R.

ADWAY'S

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CHEAPEST AND

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THE WORLD.

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always carry a bottle of RAD-
LIEF with them. A few drops in
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than French Brandy or Bitters as

ALARIA

VARIOUS FORMS.

r and Ague.

UE cured for fifty cents. There is
ent in this world that will cure Fever
other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet,
and other Fevers aided by RAD-
quickly as RADWAY'S READY

Cents Per Bottle.

MEXICO.

Usual View of the Greasers—A Poor but Picturesque Land—An Unproductive Soil, Cultivated in Patches.

Mean, Ignorant, Jealous, Gambling, Treacherous People, Proud of Their Poverty—No Trade, No Business, and Nothing for the Railroads to Do.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—Last Saturday Col. Gabriel Wharton, of Louisville, gave me some glimpses of his recent Mexican visit. His observations are original and frank, and carry out some instincts I already had.

Said I: "How long did you remain in Mexico?"

"I was gone six weeks. In that time I staid nearly one week in Vera Cruz, some time in Puebla, several weeks in Mexico City, and made tours through the country."

"What is your general idea of Mexico?"

"A beautiful country, but nothing in it for us."

"What is to become of the new railroads the Americans are building there?"

"Every one of them will fail, and the Mexicans will own them."

"Do you feel confident about this?"

"Absolutely confident. There is nothing to bring out of it, and they who live in it do not require much of anything."

"Then you think Texas is worth all of Mexico?"

"I do. It raises more, exports more, has better soil, and more energetic people than all Mexico."

"Now," said I to Col. Wharton, "express to me what you think of the land in Mexico."

"It was originally a thin, poor soil, and it is well nigh exhausted. There was not much to get out, and there is hardly anything left. But it is a mistake to say that they are not good cultivators. They are better farmers than we are, considering what utensils they have. They have no improved machinery to speak of, but they have the most industrious labor, I suppose, on the globe—the peons or Indians. Mexico has 9,000,000 of people; 5,000,000 of these are Indians. Of the better society of Mexico, particularly the ladies, you hardly see anything at all, unless you should be taken to their homes. But these peons are up early and work late, and they exceed negroes or whites in their agility. They will go miles and miles with 100 pounds on their backs, never complaining. The Indian blood has produced the strongest characters in recent Mexico. Diaz is of that stock, and so was Juarez."

"How do you mean that the soil is well cultivated?"

"Because they cultivate up to the highest arable point on the mountains. They go far up beyond the place where we would till the land. There is so little good land that they have to use it all. Rocky New England is not as well cultivated as those portions of Mexico where it will pay to plant anything. They will have a wooden plow or some kind of a stick and work up the soil like a garden. I saw the Indian corn rows set apparently by mathematics, so straight they were. A drill could hardly have planted the corn as straight. Occasionally you find a valley in Mexico which looks beautiful to the eye and contains every description of fruit and product; but when you go to examine it you will find that it is exceptionally narrow, and, indeed, Mexico is cultivated in little patches of ground like Ireland, not a quarter of an acre in a patch, and that alone gives the rich piece of soil a splendid appearance, with its many costumes and varicolored productions. Gilbert Haven," said Col. Wharton, "wrote an interesting book on Mexico, but I formed the conclusion that he went to sleep, or they kept him to sleep, at the ferry landings, and only woke him up when they came to a good piece of ground. The spaces of bad lands between the arable places are long and vast."

"What kind of American population did you find in Mexico?"

"A large population, but most of it of a very bad character, composed of gamblers and adventurers from the fortunes of a presumed mining boom. They are nearly all disappointed and speak against the country, and a good many of them are coming away."

"What constitutes the business class of Mexico?"

"The Germans and French. They are firmly planted in the business, but the natives there look on them as they do on us with indifference. A Mexican will plant himself in your neighborhood, and just look at you out of his eyes as if he could stand sitting there as long as you, and meant to stay there till you broke up and left him what you had accumulated in the country. In some respects they are smarter people than we are," said Col. Wharton.

"In what way?" said I.

"Well, they can wait longer. They are more frugal. They live on little, do not want to change their base, are not an imitative people, prefer what they have got, and they have uniformly inherited what the foreigners put there of a public character and much of a private character."

"You don't mean to say that they are going to confiscate these railroads by force?"

"Oh, no; they like the Americans as well as they like anybody. They like nobody. They probably know that all foreigners have lived under the delusion for a century that Mexico is the richest country in the world. It is in reality the poorest. What has been got out of Mexico has come from the most careful and frugal labor. It is true that the aggregate amounts to a great deal in gold and silver. I came with a Catholic priest over a part of my journey, and he told me that there did not exist in Europe churches with as splendid solid gold ornaments as the cathedrals of Mexico and Puebla and the shrine of Guadalupe and some other churches."

"How did this gold come out of the ground?"

"Why, one of these peons will take a rock as big as your desk and patiently sit down beside it and split off a small piece with a hammer, and he will look that little piece all over to see if it has a particle of gold in it, and let none escape him. In that way he will slowly knock the whole rock to pieces, and when he has done with it you will find no gold there to get out. The Government formerly and the churches got the most of that gold."

"Then you think the mines of Mexico have been pretty well hunted over?"

"Yes. If any man ever comes to you and wants to sell you a mine which he says is full of water, and only needs to have the water pumped out to work it with great advantage, don't you believe him. If that mine is full of water it is pretty certain the Mexicans have done with it, and have got everything out of it."

"Did you hear anything about Boss Shepherd's mines?"

"Yes. I hear it said that he has had pretty good luck. He bought a historic mine, but soon left that and opened some others, and in the aggregate, working with peon labor, he has accomplished something; but his experience is almost exceptional."

"Did you see Gen. Frisby?"

"I did not go to his house. You have to go there in a swallow-tail coat. He is the agent of Huntington in Mexico, on a salary; cuts a big swell there. He is a Californian, whose wife is a pure Castilian, the daughter of a former Mexican General."

"Did you see Diaz?"

"Yes; I had a talk with him through an interpreter. He is an able man. He will be the next President of Mexico. His conversation showed that he was a good deal like the rest of the Mexicans, but abler."

"Did you go to the Mexican Congress?"

"Yes. When I was there the galleries were cleared to avoid disturbance on account of the nickel question. The Mexican Government sent out to the United States to have $5,000,000 of coins made. The people would not take them. They made them receivable for customs, and all these coins, which were originally sold at 80 cents on the dollar, came back to the Government, and then were put out again at 80 cents on the dollar. The Mexicans are used to gold and silver, and this matter alone is an indication of their unchangeable nature. They will have nothing new."

"Did you see any of the large landed estates?"

"Yes, I went to see one comprising 160,000 acres. The foreman of the place, or what we would call the overseer, showed us around, and we happened to ask if its landlord or proprietor had recently been there. He said no. 'How long since he has been here?' 'Ten years.' Pursuing the question further we found that the overseer had never seen the man who employed him. That man lived in Mexico City, got his income from the place, and paid no attention to it. There again you have the Mexican type."

"Is the City of Mexico safe for a stranger to be in?"

"Perfectly. It is one of the securest cities in the world at the present time. It is not only very well policed, but the garrison is especially directed toward keeping down revolution and preserving order."

"Did you like Mexico City?"

"I did, very much, as a place to linger, to loiter, to admire. The air is so pure and limpid that all distances seem obliterated. You go up on the mountain of Chepultepec, and the city, three or four miles away, seems so close that you can touch it. I loved to sit up there and just look down at the city, the lakes, and at the distant mountains. There are four active volcanoes in Mexico, and some of the high peaks you can see from Chepultepec—one of them, forty miles away, looks as if you can walk to it in an hour."

"How are the Mexicans religiously?"

"Nearly all the men are infidels, but the women are pious. The women keep up the churches. The priests are not allowed to appear in public in any sacred vestments. The monasteric estates have been confiscated."

"Did you hear anything said about Santa Ana?"

"No. I saw his grave, however, in a beautiful cemetery out by the shrine of Guadalupe. There is a spot up there hardly an acre in extent which contains the celebrated dead of Mexico under some beautiful monuments. I thought that cemetery was the prettiest I ever had seen. I also saw the grave of Juarez, who was buried in the city. He is carved in stone, lying down. Notwithstanding all I have said, however, Mexico is a land of delight to the eye."

"What did you get to drink out there, Colonel?"

"They keep American bars. Whenever they do adopt anything from the United States they copy it entire without a particle of hesitation. For instance, they have street railroads; the cars are built in New York. They run them exactly as we do, with a driver and a conductor. One of these railroads runs eleven miles out of Mexico. The drink the people use is called 'pulque.' It is made of the century-plant, and seemed to me to be a combination of sour cider and soap-suds. They cut down the plant and leave a sort of trough in it, and the juice rises there. This then ferments, and they run it into a hog's skin, using a whole hog's skin with the head downward. When this is full of pulque a fellow takes the hog by the legs and walks off with it. At their American bars you get rather poor whisky and other things brought from other countries. You can get very good wine in Mexico, chiefly sent from Spain. The sherry and the Spanish brandy are good."

"Is Mexico City a busy place?"

"No; stupid, yet picturesque. They say it has 390,000 people. There is more life in New Orleans in one day than in Mexico in a month."

"What industries did you see as if Mexico opened to Americans a chance to trade?"

"Not much of any thing, if they look at the country. One idea is to put a tunnel under one of the volcanoes there so as to haul out the sulphur, which is now brought out on the backs of men from the summit. You have no idea of the indifference they have as to distance and time in Mexico. I saw one place where there is a ledge of cultivated ground a few dozen feet above you, and it is twenty-five miles by road up to that place, which is almost immediately overhead. If a Mexican does not like to ride by railroad to Vera Cruz on account of the fare, or from some other cause, he will just get on his horse and ride to Vera Cruz. Time is nothing in that country."

"A fine-talking man came to New York with a charter he said he had to build a railroad from one of the new railroads to a port on the gulf. Its subvention from the Government was $11,500 a mile and the road could be built for $12,000 a mile, and would get besides more subvention from the States through which it passed. An American of your acquaintance went with a corps of engineers to build the railroad. He found the subvention was only $10,000 a mile, and that it would cost $60,000 a mile to build the railroad. He might have concurred in some operation to bleed his principals in New York, but seeing that they hardly have to spend about all they had with hardly any return he laid up his engineer corps and came back to America. The Americans started to build those roads on the vision of a rich and gorgeous Mexico. They will have the experience and the Mexicans will have the railroads."

"Did you come out over the American railroad?"

"It will not be finished until March or April 1. After they get it finished its promoters will get their eyes opened. Nevertheless, the Americans have the best land. Their road is through the best country. It is some 1,100 miles from Mexico City to the American junction. Both these railroads had to haul over the English road and start from Mexico to give the Mexicans employment. The English first used air-brakes on the road to Vera Cruz, but the Mexicans took knives and cut the air-brakes, so that the railroad has to employ Mexican brakemen."

"How much did you pay a day at the hotel?"

"About $3 a day. The chief hotel is called for the former proprietor 'Iturbide,' it having been once his palace. You can get nothing to eat before 1 o'clock in the day except coffee and bread. That is the Mexican habit, and they will not change it. They will make the English companies stop the train a whole hour, so that the Mexican can eat his dinner in courses. They will make the Americans do just the same, because the Americans cannot run their railroads as they do in this country—indifferent to public opinion."

"How did you manage to do without your breakfast till 1 o'clock?"

"I had to manage. If you address the hotel man in English and say you want your breakfast at 10 o'clock, he will say he doesn't understand you. If you address him in pure Spanish he will say that it is impossible that any gentleman should want to eat before 1 o'clock. If you threaten to leave the hotel he is perfectly willing to have you go. You are not want your custom. He is not avaricious. If you stay with him you must do just what he has done immemorially."

"Why do you think they will never be a commercial country?"

"Because there are no Jews. I did not see one in Mexico, and concluded that it must be a poor land for trade."

"Do you need heavy clothing in Mexico?"

"No. I think overcoats are the disease of civilization. A peon with a cotton shirt will follow an Englishman loaded with an overcoat and an umbrella. What are you to sell to a people, 5,000,000 of whom never wore a suit of clothes?"

JOHN BROWN'S LEGS.

The Poet Laureate begs
A tear for John Brown's legs;
Those lacerated legs,
Cut and carved about the knee,
Which 'twere pitiful to see.
What service have they done,
What royal errands run!
Now gormed with gore,
Alas, no more

They chase the hens and find the freshest eggs,
Those faithful legs, those lacerated legs.

Dressed in his Highland rig,
His plumed bonnet and bright checkered plaid,
A bonnier, braver lad
Than John Brown never danced a jig
Upon the breezy Banks of Balmoral.
Stately as cedars upon Lebanon.
Massive as are the pillars of Karnak,
His mighty legs beneath his neat kilt shone,
A sinewy sight to look upon,
And send a thrill of pleasure down one's back!
Alas, no more
On Scottish hills or by the sad sea shore
Those legs will now be seen
Gay gamboling o'er the green,
Nor Buckingham nor Windsor's gate shall see
Them, firm but supple, waiting there for me,
For scratched and cut and scarred,
By black adventure marred,
They're stiffer than were ever Silas Wegg's,
Those lovely, lamentable legs.

On such a pair of legs Antæus stood
In a stout wrestle that fired all his blood;
Such Hercules, when hunting for a stew,
The marble-jawed Nemean lion slew;
And on such legs the stalwart Samson strode
When Gaza's gates he carried off by night
As far as London's from the Isle of Wight,
And hurled them flat upon a mountain road;
When also with the jaw bone of an ass
He made a dreadful and a fatal pass,
And left 10,000 Philistines, or more,
Upon the field to welter in their gore.
O legs! legs! legs! O legs without compare!
O happy days, when John displayed them bare!
Now carefully mewed up in salve and rags,
Resembling naught so much as clumsy bags,
Stuffed out with cotton—what mishap was there!

Milton his loss of sight deplored
In lines of sounding sorrow, but his loss
To bear was not by half so hard a cross
As Brown's, who, without legs, was floored!
What's man without his legs, or what to him
Sunlight or moonlight, morn or twilight dim?
He sees with envy the domestic fly
Over his dinner swiftly pattering by;
Even the snail slow moving on his track,
Bearing his household goods upon his back,
Stirs sharp regret that he, like any log,
Fixed in the depth of some Cimmerian bog,
Must helpless lie, and still
Against his sovereign will.
Thus Brown was fixed, and could not stir his pegs,
Those manly and inimitable legs.

Mourn, Albion, then, along thy seagirt shore,
And Scotland, too, repeat the sad refrain,
And let the British lion roar and roar:
For never, never shall John Brown again
Skip like the kid the hills and vales among
Upon those legs now scratched, and cut, and sore,
Those legs whose praises I have feebly sung,
Those legs, legs, legs,
For which the poet begs
The tribute of a tear, those legs of faithful Brown,
Which in the Queen's own pages,
Shall reach all future ages,
Of all historic legs the legs of most renown.

Burnett's Cocoaine Has Received Universal Indorsement.

No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

RAILROAD-MADE MONOPOLIES.

The Discriminations by Which Railroads Are Creating Monopolies Contrary to Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Recent editorials in THE TRIBUNE and in the *Iowa State Register* suggest an inquiry as to the right of a railway company to carry at so-called wholesale and retail rates.

A railway company is a private corporation engaged as a servant. The duties it performs as a servant are those embraced within the term "common carriage." It serves the people, or, as is more frequently said, the public. Like other servants, it must obey the rules prescribed for the performance of its duties by its master. These rules the public—or, what is the same thing, the people—make known through the Legislature and the courts, whose enactments and decisions declare the principles which shall guide and regulate the conduct of railway companies and all other public servants. The most firmly established of these rules is that no common carrier shall unreasonably discriminate in its charges for transportation. This principle has been declared by statute in England and in many States, and it exists as a part of the common law in England and in all the States.

Stated in affirmative terms the rule is that common carriers must in all cases charge the same prices for the same services. "Equality is equity" is the maxim which the law applies. A railway company must charge one price to all who desire identical services. This rule must be applied without fear or favor. Whether the shipper is rich or poor, humble or powerful, whether he ships large quantities or small quantities, long distances or short distances, the price to him must be the same as is charged all others for the same services that he desires.

Lest this be misunderstood it may be well to illustrate what is meant. Suppose A and B each present for shipment to the same place at the same time and over the same railway a barrel of flour. The law requires the railway company to charge the same sum of money for carrying each barrel. It must be the same although A may never ship another pound over the road, and although B may ship 10,000 barrels per year. The fact that B ships 10,000 barrels per year will not lessen the expense of carrying the single barrel and therefore does not entitle B to a cheaper rate on the one barrel than A.

THIS IS THE DOCTRINE OF THE COURTS.

There is nothing novel or theoretical in this. It is simply the law as it has been applied by the courts in many cases and will be applied in many more. Thus where two firms were shippers of coal it was decided that the fact that one of them was also a large shipper of the produce of certain iron-works was not a good reason for giving such one a reduced rate on coal. [Bellsdyke, etc., Co. vs. North British Ry. Co., 2 Nev. & Mac., 105.]

In another case Baxendale and Somerville were both shippers of paper. The railway company agreed to give Somerville a reduced rate in consideration that he would also "send all other goods (besides paper) that he had to send at the ordinary rates by said company." Baxendale applied for an injunction against this preference of Somerville, and it was granted. The late Lord Cockburn was then Chief Justice. Said he: "One man has goods to carry from A to B and thence to C; another has goods to carry from A to B. Would the company be justified in charging a higher rate to the latter because he does not employ them to carry to C?"

Williams, J., said: "Suppose there were two papermakers at Bristol, each sending large quantities of paper by the railway, and one of them was also a timber merchant, could the company say to the latter, 'If you will contract to supply us with sleepers (ties) at a given price we will carry your paper at 10 shillings per ton less than any other paper'?"

And Willes, J., said: "The question, therefore, is reduced to this, Whether it is a legitimate ground for giving a preference to one of the customers of a railway that he engages to employ other lines of the company for traffic distinct from and unconnected with the goods in question or their carriage; and we are of opinion that it is not. The goods are the same in quantity and quality, in the mode of receiving and carriage, and in the profit which is to be made, whether they be received from Somerville or the complainants (Baxendales), and it is undue and unreasonable to charge more or less for the same service according as the customer of the railway thinks proper or not to bind himself in a totally distinct transaction." [Baxendale vs. Great Western Ry. Co., 1 Nev. and Mac., 191.]

These cases were decided in England. The same point has been decided in the United States by Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, in Ohio. This was the case: Hays and others were engaged in mining coal at Salineville, O., for sale in the Cleveland market. They were wholly dependent on the Pennsylvania Company for transportation. The regular tariff between those points was $1.60 per ton, with a rebate of from 30 to 70 cents per ton to persons shipping over 5,000 tons during a year, the amount of rebate being graduated according to the quantity shipped. Under this schedule plaintiffs were required to pay higher rates on the coal shipped by them than were exacted from other and rival parties who shipped larger quantities. The Pennsylvania Company claimed that the discriminations were made in good faith, to stimulate production and increase its tonnage, and were within the discretion confided by law to every common carrier. But it was decided that the discriminations were illegal, and that plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amount paid by them in excess of the rate accorded to their most favored competitor.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION MEANS RAILROAD CONTROL OF ALL PRICES.

In giving his opinion Judge Baxter said: "The discrimination complained of rested exclusively in the amount of freight supplied by the respective shippers during the year. Ought a discrimination resting exclusively on such a basis to be sustained? If so, then the business of the country is in some degree subject to the will of railroad officials; for, if one man engaged in mining coal and dependent on the same railroad for transportation to the same market can obtain transportation thereof 25 or 50 cents per ton less than another competing with him in business, solely on the ground that he is able to furnish and does furnish the larger quantity for shipment the small operator will sooner or later be forced to abandon the unequal contest and surrender to his more opulent rival. If the principle is sound in its application to rival parties engaged in mining coal, it is equally applicable to merchants, manufacturers, millers, dealers in lumber and grain, and to every body or interested in any business requiring any considerable amount of transportation by rail; and it follows that the success of all such enterprises would depend as much on the favor of railroad officials as upon the energies and capacities of the parties prosecuting the same.

"It is not difficult with such a ruling to forecast the consequences. The men who control railroads would be quick to appreciate the power with which such a holding would invest them and, it may be, not slow to make the most of their opportunities, and perhaps tempted to favor their friends to the detriment of their personal or political opponents, or demand a division of the profits realized from such collateral pursuits as could be favored or depressed by discrimination for or against them; or else, seeing the augmented power of capital, organize into overshadowing combinations and extinguish all petty competition, monopolize business, and dictate the price of coal and every other commodity to consumers. We say these results *might* follow the exercise of such a right as is claimed for railroads in this case. But we think no such power exists in them; they have been authorized for the common benefit of every one and cannot be lawfully manipulated for the advantage of any class at the expense of any other. Capital needs no such extraneous aid. It possesses inherent advantages which cannot be taken from it. But it has no just claim, by reason of its accumulated strength to demand the use of the public highways of the country, constructed for the common benefit of all, on more favorable terms than are accorded to the humblest in the land; and a discrimination in favor of parties furnishing the largest quantity of freight, and solely on that ground, is a discrimination in favor of capital and is contrary to a sound public policy, violative of that equality of right guaranteed to every citizen, and a wrong to the disfavored party for which the courts are competent to give redress." [Hays vs. Penna. Co. 12 Fed. Rep. 311.]

WHEN REDUCED RATES ARE PERMISSIBLE.

There is a distinction between the cases above instanced, in which no reductions or preferences are allowable, and certain others, in which reduction and preferences corresponding to savings in expense are allowed by the law.

Instead of A and B coming to a railway company each with a barrel of flour or other freight the same in quantity and quality to be carried over the same road in the same manner and to the same place, suppose A comes with one ton of coal once or twice a year, B with a car-load frequently but irregularly, and C with a train-load of coal every day in the year.

This is a different case from that of the shipments of the two barrels of flour or any other two shipments that are the same in quantity and quality. The cost of carrying the different quantities is widely different. It costs less to carry the large quantities than the small ones. The expense being less in transporting the large quantities, the law which is framed upon the theory that the prices of transportation should be in proportion to the expense, authorizes the railway company to allow B and C cheaper rates than are charged to A.

The reduced rates are not allowed by the law because B and C are wealthier than A, nor solely because they ship larger quantities than A, for they might ship their large quantities in such small lots or parcels, so irregularly, and to so many different consignees that the expenses of transportation would not be at all lessened, and then the law would not allow them a reduced rate. The reason of the reduction is that the large quantities are shipped in such a manner—in car-loads and train-loads—as to effect a saving of expense, and the discrimination is allowed solely because of this saving.

The discriminations here suggested, based upon differences in expenses of carriage, have been sanctioned by the courts in many decisions. It has been held that twenty or more separate parcels done up in one package may be carried at a less rate than twenty or more parcels of the same weight and character carried separately to as many different persons at the same destination. [Edwards vs. G. W. Ry. Co., 2 Nev. & Mac. 16.] It costs less to receive and deliver a package containing twenty parcels to one man than it does to receive and deliver twenty different parcels to as many different consignees.

So a particular rate has been allowed to a coal company that agreed to furnish coal enough for shipment to make an annual revenue to the railway of £40,000, the coal to be shipped in full train-loads at the rate of one train per day. It was in this case shown that the cost of carrying coal in fully-loaded trains regularly furnished at the rate of seven trains per week was less per ton to the railway company than coal delivered in the usual way, at irregular intervals and in unequal quantities. [Nicholson vs. Great Western Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 366.]

The conclusions deducible from this survey of the authorities are two:

1. The law permits no discrimination in charges for transporting shipments of the same quantity and quality in the same manner and to the same destination over the same road.

2. It does permit a reduction of rates on shipments of large quantities, but such reduction must be in exact accordance with the saving of expense in carrying such quantities.

In order to judge with what fidelity railway companies observe the rule requiring reductions in rates on large shipments to correspond with the expense saved in carrying such shipments, let us examine the charges on a shipment of agricultural implements to A and B at Jackson, Mich., from Chicago, over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. A, having a small retail business, has shipped to him in small lots from time to time during the year, and as fast as he has sale for them, several horse-rakes, corn-planters, cultivators, fanning-mills, harrows (set up), corn-shellers, plows, feed-cutters, grain-cradles, grain and seed drills, and shearing machines. None of these articles are by the freight classification of the Lake Shore Railway less than first-class freight when shipped in less than car-loads. The tariff on such freight is 40 cents per 100, and A at the end of the season finds he has shipped in the aggregate a car-load of the implements, on which he has paid as freight $0.40×20,000=$80.

B also needs the same articles but having more capital and business ships in car-lots. They are then fifth-class freight on which the rate is $0.12½ per hundred. B's total freight bill is $0.12½×20,000=$25. By shipping in the large quantity B gets his goods carried $55 ($80—$25) cheaper than A. It may be conceded that B ought to have some reduction because he lessens expenses of carriage by shipping his freight in the large quantity.

But will any one contend that it costs $55 less to carry 20,000 pounds of agricultural implements in one car-load to Jackson, Mich., than it does to carry the same quantity in small parcels? It is true that the small quantities require extra billing, extra loading, and possibly involves some loss of car room. But is there $55 worth of extra service in handling small lots? If so, how much of this sum is for extra billing, how much for extra loading and unloading, and how much for extra car-room? It will require an itemized and verified bill to convince most men that the $55 extra charge against the small shipper represents only extra services rendered in handling his small shipments. And if it does not represent such extra labor, and *only* such extra labor, it is unjustly discriminative against the small shipper and is unlawful.

Again, axle-grease in car-loads of 20,000 pounds, Chicago to Jackson, Mich., is fifth-class freight, on which the tariff is 12½ cents per 100 pounds, or $25 per car-load. Shipped in small lots in boxes it is fourth-class freight, on which the rate is 20 cents per 100 pounds. At this rate 20,000 pounds (a car-load) shipped in small parcels costs $0.20×20,000=$40. The $15 ($40—$25) more per car-load is charged for carrying this commodity to Jackson in small lots than in car-loads. This $15 should (if the railway company is not violating the law) represent the extra expense in carrying the small lots instead of the car-load. If the extra cost of carrying 20,000 pounds of axle-grease in small lots to the place named be only $15 more than the cost of carrying the same quantity to the same place in a car-load, how is it that the extra price of carrying a similar quantity of agricultural implements is $55? Why is $55 extra charged on the small shipments in one case and only $15 in the other?

While the law permits reductions in rates upon large quantities of freight it does not permit a reduction greater than the amount of expense saved. If the expense of carrying a car-load of goods is 10 per cent less than if the same goods were carried in different cars and in separate parcels, it is lawful to reduce the car-load rate 10 per cent below the rates chargeable on the goods if sent in small lots. But it is not lawful to reduce it more than 10 per cent. A reduction of 15 per cent would be an unjust discrimination to the extent of 5 per cent. The reduction must in all cases correspond to the saving in expense. It must be neither greater nor less than such saving. If greater it is an unjust discrimination against the shipper of small quantities; if less it is unjust to the shipper of the large quantity.

It may fairly be asked whether the reductions in rates in favor of shippers of large quantities are not in fact greater than are warranted by the saving of expense in handling their large shipments. If they are they should be readjusted so as to conform to the law. If this were done the process by which our large shippers are being made monopolists, each in his own business, would be suddenly arrested.

ADELBERT HAMILTON.

THE GIRDLE OF FRIENDSHIP.

She gathered at her slender waist
The beauteous robe she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced—
One rose-hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circlet grew;
Behold! a glittering band,
Its roseate diamond set anew,
Her neck's white column spanned.

Suns rise and set; the straining clasp
The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond on her wrist.

At length, the round of changes past
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part—
So loosen, break, and fall—
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN NEW YORK.

New York *Herald*, Feb. 21: The first victory for municipal reform and decent local government was won at Albany yesterday when Mr. Roosevelt's bill stripping the Aldermen of their grossly-abused power over the Mayor's nominations was passed in the Assembly by the decisive vote of 70 to 51. This commendable measure has been steadily opposed by Democrats, and most persistently by the Democrats of this city and their bosses, who foresee in its success a deadly blow at political jobbery and official plundering. It was carried by a Republican vote, reinforced by the votes of a dozen Democrats, who are entitled to the highest credit for acting with courage, independence, and honesty.

As might have been expected, every Democratic member from this city, in servile obedience to the orders of their bosses, voted against the bill, and they have also succeeded in securing the votes of two Republicans from the city.

The bill whose passage yesterday will be hailed by the people of the metropolis consists of but one short, simple section. It is as follows:

"All appointments now made by the Mayor of the City of New York with the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen shall, after the 1st of January, 1885, be made by the Mayor without such confirmation."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

It Has No Plural—See Webster's Unabridged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has "metropolis" a plural, and if so what is it? R. M. TUTTLE.

Twenty Per Cent of Capital.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me how much surplus a National bank is required by law to have before declaring any dividends? J. G. LANE.

2 a. m. Sept. 8, 1860—Going North.

TOLLESTON, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute will you please state the year in which the Lady Elgin was lost on Lake Michigan, and was she going or coming to Chicago? FLOYD L. TRUAX.

No.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you kindly inform a subscriber of any local publication or other source where is to be found a list of the leading clubs of Chicago with full particulars as to membership, rules, and regulations of same? SUBSCRIBER.

(1) Lieutenant-General. (2) No.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer me a few questions to decide a wager. (1) What rank in the United States army does Gen. Sheridan hold now? (2) Does he hold the same rank as Gen. Sherman? A FRIEND.

Yes to Both Questions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is the Charles Wyndham now playing an engagement at Hooley's the person who managed the Wyndham Comedy Company in Chicago about the time of the great fire? Was he ever a Surgeon in the United States army? GEO. W. SMITH.

The Reason Why.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me why it is that the firemen and police can ride free upon street-cars and letter-carriers are obliged to pay fare? S.

[Because the firemen and policemen have the power to annoy the street-car companies and obstruct travel and the carriers haven't.]

Congress Makes an Appropriation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you inform me whether any sum or sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance or other expenses of the President's household, or whether all the expenses in connection with the White House are borne by the President out of his $50,000. A CONSTANT READER.

Edmunds Would Succeed and Serve Until a Special Election Could Be Held.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute will you please answer the following: In case of the death of President Arthur who would succeed him? Would President Arthur's successor serve out the term, or only until a special election could be called to elect a President? LOCUST STREET.

Low-Water Mark.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is meant by low-water mark? Does it mean from the bottom of the channel? JAMES D. HIGGINS.

[Low water is that condition when a vessel can barely pass over the highest bar in the channel. The mark is an arbitrary one chosen for purposes of measurement.]

Judge and Jury Must Decide.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a dispute, will you please answer the following: Five or six vehicles are standing on the street-car track, blockaded in front, but nothing to prevent them turning to one side; a car runs into the rear wagon and breaks it, and it is not known whether the conductor has signaled for the wagons to get off or not. Can the owner of the wagon collect damages? NEGATIVE.

An Old Question.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a man starts Sunday noon and travels west with the sun, what people on the face of the earth will first tell him it is Monday? H. L. COWLES.

[The question has been answered again and again, almost *ad nauseam*. The people whom he first met after having passed the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich would be the first to tell him it was Monday if they were correctly informed on the subject. Practically the line is a rather irregular one, but theoretically the meridian of half way round from Greenwich is the dividing line.]

Consult a Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please favor a widow by answering this question: The Hamburg-American Package Company (I made a voyage as a steerage passenger on her steamer Lessing across the ocean last year) received as passenger baggage from me several boxes in Hamburg. They refused to give me a receipt for my boxes and trunks, the employés telling me that this is not usual. I received in New York all my baggage but one box, marked "No. 1," containing valuable things, which could not be found, and I cannot get it. The company refused to pay me the value. Must the company pay the value of my box? and what shall I do to get the money? Where is the right place to bring suit against the company? W. GRUBER.

[The suit should probably be brought in New York. State the facts in full to a lawyer.]

How It Was Done.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in your issue of Saturday, Feb. 16, that in answer to a question you reply that the 1st day of June, 1858, was Tuesday. The answer is correct, but you do not tell us how you got it, whether from an old file of newspapers or an old almanac; or did you get that day (Tuesday) from the figures 1858, and the number of the month (6). It can be done by only few figures without reference to old files or almanacs quicker than I could give the rule. J. F. MILLER.

[The person who answered the question referred to did so without consulting either an old file of newspapers or an old almanac. The operation is not difficult, but we do not care to explain it here.]

Vote of Thanks.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I but voice in a feeble way the unanimous "vote of thanks" rising from the people all over the city for the stalwart work you are doing in exposing fraud of every kind—driving out the lotteries and so mercilessly flaying the thieves who amass wealth by stealing from their customers in light weights and

H. H. A.

Barrymore's New Play and Its Blood-Curdling Realism.

A Celebrated Bakery Which Has Grown from Small Beginnings.

The Customers It Serves—Some Sample Appetites—A Nice Dinner for Ten.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—In this age of hobbies and sensations it is well to keep abreast of the times. Therefore I would solemnly assure you unless you wish to be considered utterly behind the fashion of today you will proceed to your hot-water kettle and drink before reading another line three large goblets of boiling hot water. It is the thing to do.

A few years ago when one entered Delmonico's fashionable up-town restaurant one saw men, women, and children devouring with well-satisfied looks their bottles and half-bottles of Apollinaris. A few years preceding this one saw them attacking with sometimes rather disastrous effect the seltzer jug. Now, on entering the fashionable restaurant one's glance is met by a distressed-looking company of rather dissipated men and fragile women engaged in swallowing large and copious draughts of boiling water.

In conjunction with this harmless pastime the thing to do is to order what is called a "pulp steak," which means a steak from which all the fibre has been extracted. I believe this fashion was instituted by a Cleveland doctor who has satisfied himself and to all appearances a great number of other people that all our diseases arise from some form of blood poisoning; that our blood can only be purified by the washing out of our internal systems; that our internal systems can only be washed out with boiling water.

Lately I have been suffering from the effects of the fiendish weather, and I have been nearly driven crazy by various friends who would have drowned me in boiling water had I listened to their appeals. "I am suffering from neuralgia," said I to a friend the other day. "Drink boiling water," he answered solemnly; "take it three times a day boiling hot." "I have a pain in my side," a lady said to me the afternoon of the same day. "Drink boiling water," I replied to her. "I injured my foot in stepping out of the horse-car the other morning." "Drink boiling water," said Miss K., who happened to be present, "it will cure anything."

I went up to lunch at Delmonico's, being in an extravagant frame of mind, and there I counted no less than twenty men on whose faces were plainly seen the marks of a too rapid life, seriously engaged in reconstructing themselves, in framing new constitutions, to say nothing of by-laws, on the hot-water-and-pulp-steak basis.

I am not aware that there is real virtue in this latest mania, but I am very sure there is no great harm to be feared from it. Therefore, I drink your health and all your families, may they live long and prosper—with a glass of raging hot water.

I went to see Modjeska last night, and I must say that, after a not particularly good dinner, it was rather overpowering to sup so full of horrors.

Barrymore's play is unquestionably a strong one, and I am not opposed to realism on the stage; neither am I particularly sensitive where a dramatic point is to be reached. But, if I go to see a surgical operation in all its frightful detail, I think I prefer to go to a hospital. It may be that such a woman as Madjeska, in vowing her child to vengeance, would stain that child's forehead with the warm blood from the dead man at her feet. It is possible in Poland or in Russia that such a tragedy might occur and that such a tragic situation as this might follow it. But why must we, who have to cope with every-day tragedies of which life is so full, be more saddened and depressed by these realistic and terrible dramas? To those who know the horrors which are daily enacted in Russia and Poland the scenes in this frightful prolog may not be so repulsively shocking; but, although we read of these frightful outrages, we have not seen them enacted; we still trust that they do not exist—that is to say, for us they cannot exist until we find ourselves in nearer contact with them. Barrymore has written a strong play undoubtedly, but it is as awful, so blood-curdling, that no delicate and highly-strung woman can see it without having her night's rest destroyed, and without for many days seeing before her in memory the hideous scenes of which this travesty is composed. I cannot feel that such plays as this are at all necessary to the greater elevation or improvement of the stage. It is only needful a strong mind, but a strong body to endure them.

I have not seen "Lady Clare." I understand Miss Coghlan and Mr. Osmond Tearle have the principal parts, and I do not doubt the play is splendidly set. Still, one gets a little tired of Miss Coghlan's deep tone of voice, always the semi-dramatic, and always as if leaving something to be understood, whether she orders her coach or calls down the wrath of Heaven upon her persecutors.

A FAMOUS BAKERY.

For many years, in fact since I was quite a little girl, I have been in the habit of stopping in at Purssell's bakery for the purchase of any small articles in the way of pastry, and gradually have formed an acquaintance, which now extends far back in my recollection, with the proprietor of this at present famous establishment. Last evening by invitation of the proprietor I made a tour of the restaurant, including the kitchen, bake-house, and store-rooms, and was exceedingly interested in what I saw. The Purssell family are all bakers and confectioners. Mr. Purssell, the proprietor of this shop, came to this country in 1860, and is an Englishman by birth. His brother, Alfred Purssell is the owner of a large bakery and restaurant at Cornhill, and his sister has an equally well-known shop in Cheapside. The Mr. Purssell, with whom we have to do was for many years a successful tradesman in London, but after some unfortunate speculations, during which his fortune melted away from him, as fortunes have been known to do before and since, he made up his mind to come to this country, which he did in 1880, accompanied by his wife and four children. After a year's illness which followed his arrival here, he established himself in a small bakery which is now a part of the present large shop on Broadway, near Twenty-first street. At that time Mr. Purssell, who was a practical baker, did most of the work himself, aided always by his devoted wife, who has been a most efficient companion and assistant. For several years he made no attempt to do anything more than furnish cakes, pies, and light pastry, the same being of such exceeding excellence that he at once gained a reputation which has increased year by year until now there is no place in New York where one finds such delicious pastry of every description as at this well-known restaurant and bakery.

WHAT THEY SELL.

I was perfectly surprised on looking over the books, as shown me last evening, to see the extent to which the traffic has grown. Every morning Purssell & Co. deliver bread to 1,254 customers. Every week they send out 58,235 rolls to regular customers. Every week they sell 30,290 loaves of bread to regular customers. Twenty-three wagons are kept constantly going delivering the bread and rolls. The expense of the stable alone are more than $10,000 a year. Last Good Friday, 1883, they sold 18,700 hot cross-buns. These buns, as you know, are only made according to the old custom, to be eaten this one day of the year, and, I believe, can only be obtained at Purssell's.

In the kitchen Mr. Purssell has a chef who has been in his employ for fourteen years, or ever since they commenced the restaurant business. This chef has eight cooks under his charge, and every day superintends a dinner for 150 people or more for the table d'hôte; and from 5 to 8 o'clock a dinner of eight courses, including wine, may be had delightfully served for $1.25.

I observed the last time I dined at Purssell's the excellence of the vin ordinaire included in this price, and inquired how they could afford to give this wine at the table d'hôte dinner. Mr. Purssell explained to me that it was claret which had improved by age until now it was worth very much more than any ordinary table claret to be bought at the wine merchants'; but inasmuch as it had cost him very little in the beginning he felt that it was a good advertisement, and was very glad to furnish such excellent wine to his guests, although when that was out he could not do so at the price asked for the every-day dinners. I was quite surprised to find Mr. Purssell, with whom in a "matchy" way I had held many conversations, a man of very considerable attainments. He is really a most accomplished gentleman, and a charming talker, full of anecdote, and converses equally well in French, German, and English.

DINNER FOR TEN.

"Give me," I said, "a menu for what you consider a thoroughly elegant dinner, with cost, each course being cooked and furnished by you." "Very good," he replied. "You order dinner for ten people to be furnished at your house next Thursday; all I ask you to do is to leave me the kitchen free from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. I will then furnish you at $7 a head the following dinner, which does not include flowers, favors, or wine:

I.
Oysters en coquille.

II.
Consommé au pointe d'asperge. Purée à la reine.

III.
Salmon, sauce Hollandaise,
Pommés dauphin. Cucumber salad.

IV.
Soufflé de volaille and petit pois.

V.
Filet de bœuf. Fresh mushrooms.
Harlicot vert. Pommés Parisiennes.

VI.
Terrapin en casserole.

VII.
Sorbet de Kirsch au Cardinal in apples and oranges.

VIII.
Red-head ducks. Hominy.

IX.
Quail and lettuce.

X.
Paté de foie gras. Celery.

XI.
Gorgonsolo. Brie. Gristal. Cream biscuit.

XII.
Apricot pudding glacé. Noyaux sauce.

Hors d'œuvres:
Salt almonds. Radishes. German écrevisse.

"If you desire, strawberries en fondant, cerises à l'eau de vie, cigaret wafers, fruit, and coffee.

"This," continued Mr. Purssell, "is as good a dinner as any one need ask, and will be made of the very best materials, served hot, and by accomplished waiters."

"Do you mean to say," I inquired, "you will serve this dinner for $70?"

"Yes," he replied, "I not only mean to say that, but I also add that you will be perfectly satisfied with every article offered you. Of course the service is extra. If you hire any porcelain from me, or silver, that also is extra, but, as you will readily see, a dinner ordered from me will cost less than the same dinner the materials of which you or your butler will spend much time in selecting, and which will cost your cook much labor and the household generally no little confusion. Many fashionable ladies who have accomplished servants never think of giving a dinner party except in this way. A good many people give no more thought to an entertainment in their own house than to one at their neighbor's. They know they have an engagement for that evening, but it takes no more time or strength on their part than an engagement at a friend's house. If a lady be so disposed she attends to the flower-decorations and dinner-cards herself; this is an agreeable occupation to many. Where it is irksome my friend, Mr. Klunder, than whom no one has more exquisit taste in flowers, will for a stipulated sum make a garden of your house, and a work of beauty of your table as far as flowers are concerned. I will, myself, furnish artistic dinner-cards and favors at such price as may be agreed upon, or there are a number of stationers and artists who attend to these details, any of whom are responsible people."

THE MANAGEMENT.

As we walked through the kitchen, for during this conversation we were making a tour of the establishment, I said: "What are these immense kegs for?" "Butter," answered Mr. Purssell. "Last year we used sixteen tons of butter here and 50,000 eggs. Now we make mince-pies to chop up 40 pounds of mince-meat. Quite a baking, is it not?

"This is the oyster-room," continued Mr. Purssell. "Here we open on an average 2,500 oysters a day for our restaurant custom.

"This is the engine-room," he proceeded. "By throwing a certain amount of steam over the top of the oven while the bread is baking we produce a shiny, or, as it is called, glazed top."

"When do you ever get a chance to have the kitchens cleaned?" I asked.

"Our men come at 3 o'clock every morning to scrub, so that when the cooks appear everything is in perfect order."

"Are not some of your sons in business with you?"

"O yes," answered Mr. Purssell. "We are really a stock company; but the stock is all owned by myself and my sons, of whom I have five. James, the eldest one, has charge of the branch shop on Fourteenth street; Arthur, the third son, has the branch on Fifty-first street; while William, the younger son still is here with me. The baby of the family is also a boy, but he has not yet been pressed into the service."

The luncheon-room is a great feature at Purssell's, and is crowded every day from 12 o'clock to 2. This is the only place I know of where a lady can take her luncheon at a counter, eat with plate and fork in hand can walk about selecting such bits of pastry as her fastidious taste may dictate, and with a cup of chocolate, tea, or coffee make a dainty and hasty luncheon, which is often of great advantage when one is pressed for time. On an average 500 ladies lunch daily at Purssell's, and many of them are so well known to the waiters and to the servants at this restaurant that they are as much at home as possible.

THE CUSTOMERS.

It is amusing to see them as they hover about over the pans of fresh éclairs and hot gingerbread, and it is distressing to one inclined that way to see the positive, comparative, and superlative of avoirdupois which a long-continued luncheon on cream cakes, glâteaux St. Honoré, and éclairs will induce. When one sees, as one often does, three generations of Purssell luncheers in one family assembled one will often observe a delicate and pretty young girl of perhaps 17 with a dainty bit of cream cake poised midway between her plate and pretty mouth, and will stand in admiring gaze on her beautiful, symmetrical, and trim figure. The lady by her side, of perhaps four times the weight of the younger one, is undoubtedly her mother. Fifteen or sixteen years of lunches on cream cakes have left their mark upon her slightly florid face and decided embonpoint; they have not dampened her ardor for this sort of feast, nor have they discouraged her in the pursuit of new fields to conquer. While her pretty daughter confines herself to a puff or an éclair, the mother puts her triumphant fork into all the new inventions of the pastry cook, each one more full of saccharine matter and carbon than the last, and, did she only know it, her dire and unrelenting enemies. If it be at Christmas time, and grandmamma accompanies this interesting party, and should she also be an old habitué of the Purssell luncheon-counter, she will be an unyielding mass of flesh, and fur, and feathers. No experiments for her royal Highness. She knows éclairs are éclairs, and can be trusted. She therefore solemnly, and as one unused to defeat, bears down upon these victims and relentlessly carries off—well! I have sometimes seen them carry off eight, nine, and ten of these delectable gâteaux! "Why," said I to Mr. Purssell, "do you not name the counters on which all these sweetmeats are set forth Cause, and their consumers, Effect?" "Because," said Mr. Purssell, "I am not so devoid of interest as you, and I do not wish to spoil my business, as you certainly will if you write up my cake-counter in this uncomplimentary fashion." "I will say nothing but the truth," I answered. "You certainly can bear that, since they come of their own accord and cry for the cakes and would be very angry if you refused them. But tell me what is the greatest number, or largest luncheon, so to speak, in this way, you have ever seen a lady dispose of." "Well," said Mr. Purssell, in an undertone, "I saw a woman years ago, when it was the fashionable thing to serve hot doughnuts here for luncheon, eat nine of these aids to indigestion, two large saucers of ice-cream, and drink three glasses of water, after which I casually heard her tell a friend she couldn't understand why she had such terrible headaches in the morning." "Of course you stepped right up and informed her it was the doughnuts," I answered. "Of course I did not," he laughingly replied.

However, sweet cakes are not the only thing one can eat at Purssell's lunch-counter; there is quite a bill of fare which includes all sorts of sandwiches, salads, oysters, soups, croquets, tea, coffee, and chocolate, all of which are served almost instantly after the order is given, which is a very great point when one is in a hurry.

Several waiters are great favorits with the ladies, and many of the most fashionable society women take their luncheon in this democratic way at Purssell's when shopping or otherwise engaged down-town. Paul, Peter, and Fritz are called upon in a most familiar way by hundreds of customers, to whom they daily serve a delicious little luncheon. These three men are models of good temper, politeness, and swiftness, always exquisitly clean, wearing a sort of uniform which consists partially of white duck jackets, aprons, and caps. They are very agreeable-looking servants in their positions. If one is in the habit of going to Purssell's, these waiters grow soon to know you and your wants, and are particularly attentive and anxious to please.

COSTLY FAVORS.

I was interested in learning something about the expense, or the usual amount of money expended on dinner favors, and was told by Mr. Purssell that he had known $500 to be thrown away—for one may really call it that—in this way—for one may really call it that—in this absurd manner. "Here, for instance," he said, "are cossacques, each of which contains an ivory ornament. These cossacques, as you know, are passed around at dessert, and are worth $4 each. There is no limit to the extravagance of this one sort of favor. We have cossacques nearly three feet in length, which contain an entire costume in paper for a gentleman. One lady paid us for a dinner party of fifteen $15 apiece for bonbonnières. Another bought $150 worth of little Bohemian glass boxes for rings, to be used also as dinner favors.

"We often have orders for dinner cards costing $10 and $12 each, and I have seen many tables where the flowers alone for a dinner cost $250.

"When I first came to America," said Mr. Purssell, "French cookery was unheard of in private families. A swell dinner consisted of soup, meat, three or four vegetables, and a pumpkin, or, as they then called it, a 'punkin' pie. Nowadays there is nothing too dainty or too extravagant for the upper ten."

"I suppose," I said, "the Astors and Vanderbilts give you very large orders?" "The Vanderbilts," said Mr. Purssell, "spend a great deal of money and spend it freely. I have never heard that the Astors did. I know that one of the Astor ladies came here and selected several different cossacques, one of each sort, because, on asking the price of them she said she could import them herself from Germany and save several dollars on each kind."

"How often do you go to Europe, Mr. Purssell?" I asked. "Generally twice a year. We import all our own table oil direct from Lucca. I also am the sole agent for the vegetables put up in glass, which have had such a success since they were introduced. We are the only people who sell the fonds of artiebokes, haricots, green peas, and the artiebokes leaves; also asparagus preserved in their own liquor in bottles, and tasting almost as fresh as when newly gathered from the garden."

"Do you furnish the clubs with bread and rolls?" I asked.

"We have up to a short time since furnished Delmonico, the Union Club, the Union League, and others. At present we furnish all but Delmonico; they have commenced baking for themselves.

"You see these English crumpets," said Mr. Purssell, as he pointed to a large pan of these breakfast-cakes: "only one man in this country knows how to make them; they are the most difficult things to get properly baked. We send out any number every morning all over the city. Among others, we send Miss Clara Louise Kellogg her crumpets for breakfast every morning, and several actresses and prime donne who have eaten them in England and like them very much."

H. H. A.

CHILI'S GROWING POWER.

A Republic Which Menaces the United States on the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mr. Albert G. Browne Jr. delivered a lecture before the American Geographical Society last evening in the presence of a large audience at Chickering Hall. "The Growing Power of Chili in the Pacific" was the lecturer's topic. After sketching the history of Chili, and particularly of the recent war between Chili and Peru, Mr. Browne said:

Now, as this five years' drama draws to a close, let us sum up some of its results.

Chili, victorious at every point, in diplomacy as well as in war, has discouraged European intervention with the aid of the United States and at the same time has averted the intervention of the United States by her profession of willingness to fight sooner than submit to it; has brought Bolivia into antagonism to her former ally, and has so utterly subjugated Peru that if her own population were large enough to warrant such a policy she could annex the whole of that country to her domains. But by reason of its paucity—not by magnanimity—she satiates herself with the appropriation of the nitrate district for which she began the war and for that she expects to hope at the outset; with the possession of Tacna and Arica, and thereby the control of the main outlet of Bolivia to the world, the permanent dissolution of the Peru-Bolivia confederacy and the ability at almost any time to force a war between these countries by instigating and helping Bolivia to seize Arequipa, Puno, and Mollendo.

WONDERFUL GROWTH.

As to her financial condition, her 5 per cent bonds, which were quoted at 64 in London at the beginning of January, 1879, were quoted at 95 at the beginning of January, 1884. In his annual message to Congress last June President Santa Maria announced that the sinking fund for the foreign debt, which has been suspended since the war began, will be resumed this year, and when that Chilian credit will further advance and rank with that of almost any nation in the world.

The foreign trade of Chili, which was barely $60,000,000 in value in 1878, has more than doubled since, and exceeded $125,000,000 in 1882, and the balance of trade was nearly $20,000,000 in her favor. To appreciate these figures bear in mind her population is but 2,500,000, and that the foreign trade of the United States as lately as the year 1830, when we had a population of nearly 13,000,000, was less in value.

The Chilian revenue has increased in still greater proportion. In 1878, as has been stated, its receipts from all ordinary sources of income were only $14,000,000. In 1882 they amounted to $24,000,000, and, besides reducing the public debt nearly $7,500,000 in that year, President Santa Maria announced to the Congress last June that there was a cash surplus of more than $8,000,000, which must since have largely increased. The value of the agricultural lands of Chili has doubled within five years, and that of the city real estate, as judged by the rents demanded in the Capital, has more than doubled.

OUR DANGER.

Nor is this all. Chili has not only advanced into the position of the controlling Power on the west coast of South Africa, but by her naval strength she can if she pleases at this moment command the Pacific coast of the United States. Any one of her three ironclads can sink every wooden vessel in our wretched navy, and the contrast between her ability and our impotence is a daily shame to every citizen of our country who resides or travels between Panama and Cape Horn. Gen. William B. Franklin, whose authority will not be disputed, has publicly warned us that "there is no seaboard city of the United States that could not at this time be laid under contribution by a single hostile ironclad ship, which, after receiving the contribution, or destroying the city by bombardment, could quietly steam out to sea without danger of damage from anything which any fort or ship of the United States can do."

WHAT CHILI COULD DO.

In hostilities between Chili and ourselves she could advance by sea to an attack upon California and Oregon with a navy having three ironclads at the head of it, two of which are first-rates, and any one of the three is more than a match for our Pacific squadron. Chili has also composite and wooden war vessels and fine merchant vessels which could be used in the event of a war. Our only chance against any of them would be by boarding. Our defenseless condition in the Pacific is not safe; it is not compatible with those relations of Power to Power there which would be sure guarantees of peace.

I beg you also to give a thought to the important relation of the presence of such a Power as Chili is growing to be in the South Pacific to our pretensions of a right to control any isthmus canal by virtue of our possessions in the North Pacific. You will not find a Chilian statesman who will agree to this pretension of ours, and England and France both will support Chili's resistance of it whenever the question becomes a practical one. Nor is Chili likely to be the only South American country to dispute such a claim on our part. The unprecedented and unsatisfactory transactions of our diplomacy in connection with the South Pacific war have impaired the prestige of the United States among those countries to a degree of which neither Congress nor the people at large are sensible, nor will they become fully sensible of it, I fear, until serious troubles arise in consequence.

NEW USES FOR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A European journal relates that a few months since workmen employed upon some constructions on the bank of the River Dnieper, in Central Russia, employed the electric light to enable them to prosecute their labors at night. The brilliant rays of light attracted so many millions of nocturnal moths, beetles, and other insects that from time to time it was necessary to stop work and set all hands to destroying the clouds of winged victims that frequently completely obscured the light. This suggested the idea of employing the electric light to destroy nocturnal insects prejudicial to agriculture, and experiments in that direction are to be tried next spring. Not only to insects, but to fish, the light proved fatally attractive. Its rays, directed to the surface of the water, drew together vast quantities of all the fishes found in the Dnieper, and when within the charmed field of illumination they lay crowded together in masses, seemingly blinded and stupefied. The workmen, improving the opportunity, made a notable haul of fish.

CONVICT LIFE.

How the Prisoners at Joliet Are Guarded and Made to Work.

The Daily Routine Through Which Every Man in the Penitentiary Must Pass.

Ingenious Attempts to Escape, and the Tragic Result of One of Them—The Food, Guards, Etc.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.]—In prison one day is pretty much like another; the silence, toil, and rigid discipline of Monday is continued on all the other days of the week excepting Sunday, when the convict has the privilege of remaining locked in his cell, after chapel services, until the daily grind commences again Monday morning.

How many TRIBUNE readers are there that know the monotony of a convict's life—how the newcomer is received, and how he is initiated into the life that goes on behind the bars?

Let us suppose a prisoner is brought in sent up for two years. He is first taken into the guards' hall, where the Sheriff or deputy removes his irons and turns the prisoner over to the State authorities. The receiving officer then takes charge of him, conducting him to the bath-room, where he is ordered to strip and get into the tub. In the meantime his suit of citizen's clothing is gathered up and consigned to a wheelbarrow, and if the clothing is infested with vermin the entire outfit is wheeled away to the boiler-house and consigned to the flames.

When the convict emerges from the bath-tub he is fitted out from head to foot with the striped or "zebra" prison suit, which is of alternate black and white stripes, and consists of a cap, jacket, vest, pants, and a hickory shirt, while the feet are encased in a pair of coarse, strong shoes. Previous to his donning the prison suit the receiving officer has carefully examined the naked form of the convict and noted down the location of every mark, scar, mole, or India-ink mark on his body. This memorandum is afterwards made a part of the man's description and is copied on the prison books.

CLOTHES AND HAIR-CUTTING.

He is now taken to the clothing-room, where a convict barber takes him in hand, cutting his hair to the regulation length, leaving it two inches long. Then off comes the beard or mustache, if he has any. It is a popular error that the hair of a convict is cut or shaved very close. This is never done at Joliet. The new convict is now ready for registration. He is required to answer the following questions:

"What is your name?"
"From what county sent?"
"For what crime?"
"What is your sentence?"
"Have you an occupation?"
"Are you a member of any church?"
"Are you married?"
"Do you use tobacco?"
"What habits have been your habits?"
"Have you ever been in prison before?"
"Give the address of your nearest relative, in case anything happens so you while in prison?"

"If you desire to receive letters from outside friends while you are in prison you must sign this order giving the Warden power to open and read such letters or they will be returned to the post-office unopened."

A complete description is then taken of the hight, size, color of hair and eyes, shape of nose and mouth, the number of boot or shoe worn, and other peculiarities of personal appearance.

He is now turned over to the prison photographer, the convict jacket is removed and in its place a black coat is put on—buttoned well up to the chin to hide the striped vest and shirt. He is then seated in front of the camera and an instantaneous picture taken of his head and shoulders. His photo is now a part of the prison records, and furnishes an unfailing means of identification should the convict escape from prison. The negative is filed away and kept. Should he ever escape, hundreds of his pictures would be sent in all directions bearing his full personal description printed on the back, with an offer of $50 for his recapture. It is a rare occurrence for a convict to escape from prison nowadays. Fifteen years ago the escapes averaged from fifty to 100 a year, but not a man has succeeded in squarely beating Joliet Prison for the last five years. One copy of each convict's picture is mounted in the "prison album," under which is simply placed the number of the convict. The album will hold 2,000 pictures, and is destined to become one of the greatest fogues' galleries in the United States.

GETTING TO WORK.

Our two-year man is now turned over to the prison physician, who makes an inspection of his physical condition. He may be in robust health, or he may be, as some are, a frightful sight. Before leaving the doctor's care he is vaccinated.

All these preliminaries finished, the Chaplain reads the rules and regulations, and informs him of the privileges to be gained by good conduct and what he will lose by misbehavior. The Deputy Warden then consigns him to a workshop, according to his physical condition or the needs of the institution, probably to a contract shop. If he has a trade he is put at that if possible; if not, he is placed under a foreman who instructs him regarding the labor he is to perform. This work may include anything from stone-cutting—the hardest work—to such a light task as running a knitting-machine. He is now to work like an honest man, but he gets no wages. On the contrary, his earnings go to pay for his keeping and guarding, the contractor paying for his labor according to the quality of work performed, the prices ranging from 43 cents for disabled or second-class men to 81 cents for able-bodied men per day. The convict now belongs to a certain gang under the charge of a keeper, whose eyes are always upon him from the time he leaves his cell in the morning until he returns to it and is locked up for the night.

BREAKFAST.

It is a winter morning in February. The day keepers have assembled in the great guard-hall. It is half-past 5. In the cell-houses all is quiet except an occasional cough, which sounds weirdly hollow as it reverberates through the dismal halls. A few gas-jets illuminate the halls sufficiently to make plain every object in them, yet leave great shadows resting on the walls. When it is fifteen minutes to 6 o'clock the Captain of the night guards presses an electric-button placed near his desk in the guards' hall, which connects with large bells in each cell-house. The bells give forth a sharp, vibrating sound. The Captain pauses a moment and presses the button once more, causing the bells to again peal forth, awakening the soundest sleeper from the remotest corners of the cell-house blocks.

A stir is now heard, as each convict springs from his bed, slips on his clothing, washes himself, and places his cell in order. At 6 o'clock the wall-guards take their repeating rifles and revolvers from the prison armory, button up their great coats, and march out to assume their places on the towers and guard-houses along the top of the 40-foot wall.

Next the shopkeepers, some fifty in number, take up their heavy canes, the only arms they are permitted to carry inside the walls, and, after receiving their keys, enter the cell-houses. The keepers hurry along the galleries, unlocking each cell-door as they pass.

In a few moments the 1,400 odd convicts are ready to march out, and at a given signal the long lever which holds the doors shut, is pulled, and the next instant the cell-house galleries are alive with men in their striped clothes. The long column begin pouring down off the blocks to the stone floors of the halls, where they are quickly formed in line, close order, each man places his right hand upon the shoulder of his comrade before him, and with lock-step and left hand swinging they all march into the prison yard, each gang distinct, its guard marching by its side. They are marched to the sewer openings at the west end of the yard where their cell-buckets are emptied, and then the buckets are hung on racks. Now they march back to the entrance to the cell-houses, and when all are ready they file back into their cells, each convict helping himself to a quart cup of coffee, as many slices of bread as he desires, and a pan containing the breakfast ration of hash, as he passes the tables arranged near the doors. All meals are eaten in the cells—the dining-rooms were done away with some years ago. No man is stinted in his food, even though his appetite be an extraordinary one. For instance, there is Jack Hockingberry, alias "Honest John," a third-termer from Decatur, who is considered rather weak-minded, a sort of "crank," and, like such persons, is possessed of an abnormal appetite. His ration-pan is filled with a double supply of everything, and it is said that as he eats his abdomen may be seen to swell, but "Honest John" is a hard worker and earns his food.

WHAT THEY EAT.

"What do the convicts get to eat?" is a question asked by nine visitors out of every ten to Joliet Prison.

The fare is varied to suit the seasons of the year. Monday the breakfast consisted of bacon, gravy, coffee, and bread; all other days the breakfast is composed of hash, bread, and coffee. The dinners are made up of hominy, fresh pork, Irish stew, corned beef and cabbage, roast beef, potatoes and gravy, etc., each taking its places on the bill of fare for certain days of the week. The suppers consist simply of bread and coffee, with sometimes a bit of molasses or sirup.

The following quantities of supplies are used in a year: Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of beef, 150,000 pounds or pork, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,500 barrels of flour, 10,000 pounds of coffee, 25,000 pounds of bacon, 8,000 pounds of butter, and other produce in proportion. The average cost of feeding the 1,400 convicts now in the penitentiary is about 10 cents per man per day. Twenty thousand pounds of tobacco are chewed up by the convicts each year.

At 6:45 o'clock a. m. the steam-whistle on the boiler-house sounds the signal for work to begin. Again the galleries swarm with convicts; each gang forms at the foot of the iron stairs and marches across the prison-yard to the shops. The keepers occupy high seats, where they can overlook every man in their shop. "A convict," said Keeper Wilcox, "is like a rubber ball—he will stay as long as you press him down, but flies up when the pressure is removed. He must feel the pressure all the time."

The rules do not allow the convicts to speak to one another, nor is a convict to speak to his guard except when necessity compels. The work is brisk, active, and healthful, and by noon the convict feels hungry. At 12 o'clock the boiler-house whistle again sounds, and the convicts file out of the shops to the cell-houses, where the scenes of the morning's meal are repeated, but the noon meal is generally witnessed by a crowd of curious visitors, who are permitted to stand on the iron platform which overlooks the cell-house hall.

THE DAILY COUNT.

Forty minutes later the convicts are again in the shops, where they continue their labor until 6 o'clock, or until just before dark during the winter months. The aim is to have the day's labor average ten hours throughout the year.

When the convicts reach their cells after receiving their supper rations each man turns into his cell, closing the door after him. He then stands erect, with his right hand upon the door, for, even though locked in a prison cell, habit was so strong that one could not resist the common impulse of woman to look beneath the bed before retiring to see if the long-looked-for man was there. This particular female raised the prison-blanket that hung down from the side of her bed, and the next instant the inmates of the female department were startled from their beds by a series of terrified screams, for she had found a man beneath her bed at last. The convict sprang to his feet and clutched her by the throat in his attempt to calm and quiet the terrified woman. He finally succeeded and explained matters to her, stating that he wished to hide there until the guards came off the wall, so he could escape. She helped him to get back under the bed again, but the alarm she had raised by her screams had brought several officers into the female department to see what the row was all about. They went along all the galleries, but everything was now quiet. The screaming was hard to locate, but when the officers reached the cell of Mollie Brown they found her in tears, tramping up and down her cell and cursing Brady for deserting her for another, and, suspecting where the convict had gone, she gave away the snap and told the officers where they could probably find Brady. They went into the cell named and pulled him from under the bed. The daring culprit was taken to the solitary and locked up for a long time, and that ended the matter. He was pardoned by Gov. Beveridge some ten years afterwards.

JOB KINGSLEY'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

About the same time that Brady made his attempt to escape there was another "hide out" that resulted more tragically to the convict. One Joe Kingsley, doing a three-year term from St. Clair County, conceived a brilliant plan to regain his liberty. He was employed in the Warden house basement as cook. In the kitchen was located a long wooden sink with an iron top or basin, used for dish-washing. The lower part of the sink was boarded up with matched siding, leaving a hollow interior some six feet long and two feet wide. Kingsley's plan was to enter the hollow place beneath the sink and remain there until he had an opportunity at night to cut the window-bars in the dining-room and effect his escape by way of the prison lawn. A fellow-convict had promised to assist him to hide and also furnish him with food. One evening, just before "count time," an opportunity came, when there was no one in the kitchen but the two confederates. The iron basin was raised at one end and Kingsley crowded into the opening, when the basin was lowered into its place.

Of course there was a man short when the count was made and the steward soon found that it was one of his men—there were only twenty-nine men in line, there should have been thirty. Kingsley was the missing one, and an active search was made for him. The kitchen convicts were examined, and when the confederate of Kingsley was approached he declared that he had seen Kingsley go into the prison-yard about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This was the only clew to be had, and the search was extended to the yard and shops. The wall guards were compelled to remain on duty night and day for a whole week, and yet there was no trace of Kingsley.

About this time a very peculiar odor was discovered in the Warden house basement. It was thought to be gas escaping from the sewers, and workmen were put to work overhauling the sewer-traps, but the smell grew worse every day. The sewer openings were plugged up without abating the nuisance. The officers could not cast their meals in the adjoining dining-room the stench being so terrible, and everybody about the place was getting sick. The stone floors in the kitchen were finally taken up, and it became necessary to tear down the sink; the boards were torn loose, and a horrible sight greeted the eyes of the workmen—for there beneath the sink was the missing convict, Joe Kingsley, dead, his body bloated up to twice its natural size, and the face as black as a negro's, while the air was filled with the sickening smell from the remains. Kingsley had entered this death-trap thinking it would be an easy matter to kick out the wooden sides, but the air-tight box in which he had placed himself suffocated him before he could attract attention to his hiding-place. His confederate afterwards confessed his share in the tragedy, but said he was afraid to tell the officers for fear of punishment for his complicity in the affair, knowing that a severe punishment was always meted out to those who aided a convict to escape.

PROTECTED WOOL.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures on the Subject by a Man Who Has Studied It Thoroughly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your Washington correspondent says Judge Lawrence, the First Controller of the Treasury, is one of the largest wool-growers in the country, and represents him as quoting the Boston wool market as follows:

	Cents.		Cents.
In June, 1883	37	In June, 1882	43½
In July, 1883	37	In July, 1882	42
In August, 1883	37	In August, 1882	42
In September, 1883	37	In September, 1882	41
In October, 1883	36	In October, 1882	40½
In November, 1883	37½	In November, 1882	40½
In December, 1883	37	In December, 1882	39½

The difference in prices for wool in 1883 and 1882 the Judge charges to the reduction of the tariff. But the tariff did not go into effect until May, 1883, and by his own quotations, easily seen in the table as arranged above, the prices from June to December, 1883, both inclusive, were remarkably uniform and only one and a half cents below the price quoted for December, 1882. From June to December, 1882, when the tariff was yet untouched, the market declined four cents per pound. The claim that the tariff reduction of three cents per pound, made in May, 1883, in any way caused the decline of four cents in 1883 is absurd. The duty should be entirely removed from raw wool in the interest of both producer and consumer, and the Judge may take notice that the consumers of wool also have on their "war-paint, and propose to fight for their rights."

Special attention was given from the first introduction of the protective system to the raising of sheep. The wool-growers has thus from the earliest times been educated that he could not raise sheep at a profit if his own local market was not reserved absolutely to himself. In England the tariff on imported wool was finally repealed in 1844.

The sheep-raiser in this country has inherited the English idiosyncrasy in the matter of the tariff-tax on raw wool. It is the long-entertained belief in the necessity and efficiency of protection that seems to have closed his mind to the logic of facts. The average politician and the representatives of other branches of industry have been accustomed in the matter of taxation upon importations of wool, to surrender at discretion. Wool, so to speak, has said to iron and all to raw material and manufactured product of every description, "Take in the way of protection any tax you can get, provided you give me what I demand." The result has been that wool has been burdened with the highest possible tax on the finer qualities, though not so high on the coarser grades. This statement of the case would seem to be sufficient to warn any person of the hopelessness of again presenting any facts to show the fallacy of helping the business of wool-growing by artificially obstructing free supplies of every quality of wool to the manufacturer. An analysis of the census of 1880 furnishes, however, some interesting suggestions, and I have therefore compiled a few tables, to which I venture to invite attention.

By reference to authorities we find that from 1850 to 1857 the tariff on wool costing 13 cents and over was 30 per cent, and from 1857 to 1861 24 per cent, and the qualities costing less than 18 cents were admitted free. The Morrill tariff of 1861 taxed all qualities and advanced the rates on the higher grades. Subsequently, and prior to the census report of 1870, Congress repeatedly increased the rate of tax until it reached that which prevailed at the time of taking the census of 1880. On the importations for the year ending June 30, 1882, the rates on the three different grades were respectively 54, 47, and 28 per cent, the latter rates being on what are known as carpet wools.

With a view of making comparisons I have divided the States into four sections. The six New England States form one—*a*; the fourteen Middle States, including New York, Delaware, and Maryland on the east, and Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota on the west, form the second—*b*; the twelve Southern States, except Texas, form the third—*c*; the fifteen new great States of the plains and mountains, including Kansas, Texas, and California, the fourth—*d*. I will designate them by the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.

We find that class *a* had:

In 1850, 2,257,583 sheep, the fleece averaging 3.10 pounds each.
In 1860, 1,779,767 sheep, the fleece averaging 3.70 pounds each.
In 1870, 1,450,155 sheep, the fleece averaging 4.58 pounds each.
In 1880, 1,362,234 sheep, the fleece averaging 5.10 pounds each.

We find that class *b* had:

In 1850, 13,384,588 sheep, the fleece averaging 2.60 pounds each.
In 1860, 12,680,589 sheep, the fleece averaging 3 pounds each.
In 1870, 17,753,587 sheep, the fleece averaging 3.95 pounds each.
In 1880, 18,462,470 sheep, the fleece averaging 5.25 pounds each.

We find that class *c*

...ates it appears that the stock ...ed in numbers in the decade ... cent; the stock of horses, ...eased 33 per cent, milch cows ...ettle near 80 per cent, and ... cent in the same period of ...living (except for breeding) ...per cent, but the product of ...additional by 56, 47, and 8 ...erent grades of wool. Will ...ease rise and explain how it ...by the tariff tax, there is ...number of sheep and an ...of other stock? If he points ...ality of the sheep as regards ...er weight of the clips, so he ...e improved character and ..., cattle, and swine. No suf... can be given that does not ...eory of a protective tax. ...itrary does not condemn it. ...id, "In the vast number of ...United States there is seen ...ults of protection." True, ...mber from 1870 to 1880 is ...value it does not equal the ...se of "other cattle" for the ...does the sheep ranchman ...the same territory when the ...does not? He, the cattle ...and exports his product in ...ll the world. Neither he, nor ...the swine-raiser has any ...rom a protective tax so long ...re than can be consumed at ...e succeed in their business, ...antities of their product. ...0 consumers strike for free ...on the war-path until they ...

J. R. FOLLETT.

YNE TOO OLD,

...s One Foot in the Grave ... Want the Presidential ...McDonald Still Talked ...

...20.—Senator W. H. Barnum, ...Democratic National Committee, ...day that it was not probable ...ould be a candidate for the ...it was best he should not be. ...old to stand the strain. He ...by the canvass, and have no ...the office if elected. Why, ...a hundred thousand office-...ington inauguration day, ...e expect the old oc-...rned out within two weeks. ...ounger man, and a vigorous ...that pressure. I was talking ...man whose relations to Mr. ...e as to make his utterances ... He said: "Under no cir... Mr. Payne's name go before ...nvention. If it is not fully ...e that meeting that he is not ...n there will be such an as...ill set the matter completely ...

...now 74 years of age and has p... ...ment. His position, if nomi...inge him in the thick of the ...hlegmatic man like Thurman ...ly, a nervous man like Payne ...campaign to bed with him at ...n good health and young for ...has retained that condi...e habits and lack of exciting ...teen years past. ...ok on his Senatorial election as ...his public life, and on the of...ill suit his tastes. They are ...o his becoming a candidate for ...emergency, they say—and he ...—is not such as to justify him ...e life for his party. They ...candidacy as little less than ...rmant how he regarded Ti... Mr. Tilden is for Mr. Payne, ...a long time. He is not and ...didate himself. "He has one ... It is impossible that he ...wise in his present physical ...ayne could have the nomina...ation if he was a candidate. ...proof of that fact, and it is ...uld make it clear that the ...friends that he is not a candi...and you will hear very soon of ...Payne boom.' When you do, ...is from Mr. Payne's own us...nce to be a candidate." ...erman said in discussing other ...cDonald has somewhat of a ...thwest, but the fact is the ... A man who could be nomi...is Gov. English, of Connecti...t on the War question and is ...question."

...members of the State Demo... on their way to Washington ...ing changed the politics at the ... last two or three days, where ...do of discussion bears on the ...idates for the Presidential ...

...wn tonight from the drift of ...ate Senator Payne from the ...

...Candidate for the Presi...and Shall Not Be.

...D. C., Feb. 19.—The threatened ...Province of Manitoba from the ...racy if the Dominion Govern...se an increased subsidy to the ... Railway caused a Canadian ...ington, a decided annexation... the Hon. Henry B. Payne, of ...-elect and candidate for the ... he thought regarding the ...y in respect to annexation ...e restored to power. To this ...e made the following reply:

...Feb. 15.—... Esq.—DEAR ...ed your letter of the 13th inst. in ...ation of Canada. It would be ...ay that I am not and shall not ...the Presidency; therefore my ...ions can be of no importance. ...an opinion, I should not hesitate ...et, of late years, the matter has ... and there has been no occasion ... I have visited Manitoba, and ...liar with the policy of the Do... Pacific Railroad is a huge ale... the proposed additional loan ...rtal, and will embarrass seri...end in bankruptcy. Still I have ...fficiently to form an opinion. I ...urs, etc., H. B. PAYNE.

...NT, OR SOMETHING ELSE.

...cord: The officers and crew ... Edward Waite, of Portland, ...ed at this port Saturday, are ...y fell in with a genuine sea...oyage from Cardenas to this ... of sugar. The bronze-faced ...ge, who has been a sailor for ... the story of the remarkable ...raightforward manner. "Our ... from Cardenas to Cape Hat...tful. We passed that point ...e 14th, and were more than ... Henry when we sighted a ...nce in the ocean. It was my ... were several men on deck at ...ought at first that it was a ...id not 'blow' we concluded it ..., although some of the men ...ge it said that it was too large ...thing, whatever it was, came ...en, as if charging for the ...egan to get a little excited, ...as it came within a reasonable ...thing's head was raised out ...came nearer and nearer, leav...wake behind it and stirring ... foam, like the paddles of a ... passed the schooner within ...ots, we had a full view. We ...erested that I forgot to call ...was below asleep, but all of ...e thing as plainly as I can see ...re in the next dock. It was a ...no mistake. We could only ...by the line made in the water, ...that it was fully ninety feet ...as large and something like the ...head. The most remarkable ...s the color and size of its eyes. ...right saffron hue, and half as ...hand. It held its head above ...we saw it, which was about ...en it passed out of sight in a ...on. We were at the time in ...nd it was a clear day. We ...een mistaken."

...CHIA CATASTROPHE.

...bers killed and wounded last ...of Ischia calamity have now ... On the island the total killed ...ot counting those who were ...mount to 2,075, of whom 2,218 ...ed were maimed—the most of ... About one-half of the fatali...Casamicciola. This little town ...2,000 inhabitants, and of these ...and 443 wounded—a fearful ...e 672 houses at Casamicciola ...e crushed and crumbled into ...amaged, and only one escaped ...ers on the island there were

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as listed below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
1269 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—L. P. Braun, Druggist.
2261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—L. P. Kompes, Druggist.
2102 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2058 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
1258 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
472 WEST MADISON-ST., cor. Sheldon—L. Strelher & Co., Druggists.
471 WEST MADISON-ST., cor. Sheldon—F. A. Drueshi, Druggist.
CORNER HALSTED-ST. AND WEST MADISON-ST.—H. W. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
632 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Adams—James Brown, Druggist.
CORNER OGDEN-AV. AND WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Stern, Druggist.
1210 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herwedeler, and Fanev Goods.
1202 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1225 WEST NORTH-AV., corner Western-av.—Lyman Hyde, Druggist.
CORNER MILWAUKEE-AV. AND PAULINA—R. Northwest corner Paulina—R. Ehlich, Druggist.
2301 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Frank), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
322 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
465 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
914 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schinga, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SEALSKIN GLOVE, BETWEEN Washington and Randolph-sts., on La Salle-st. Reward offered at 14 Merchants' Building, 135 Washington-st.

LOST—FEB. 20, IN POST-OFFICE, AB... street of title. Return to TOWNSEND, Room 11, 22 Washington-st., and receive reward.

LOST—PERHAPS AT THE RINK LAST evening, a large, square, oval portemonnaie containing a boy, some money, and visiting card with New York address. Return to SAMUEL TUPPER, Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, KID ... containing $70 in money. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Mr. MARTIN, 30 Methodist Book Concern, 57 Washington-st.

$10 REWARD FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the discovery of brown horse and black covered wagon, strayed or stolen Feb. 20. S. N. PIERSON, 2025 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; a rapid, correct, and systematic accountant; twenty years' office experience. City and country references. Could invest or loan $5,000. No objection to country. C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND bookkeeper by a married man 30 years of age; have had 15 years' experience, the last 9 with a well-known wholesale house in this city where I fully recommend me for ability and integrity. C 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as stenographer and typewriter; has had experience in manufacturing line; am familiar with general office work. Can bring good recommendations. Address A, Box 1216, Sterling, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE or stock of a wholesale house by a young man of fine education. Best references. C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SETTLING clerk on Board of Trade. Best of reference. Address C 38, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTTER SALESman with South Water-st. firm. Wages according to merits. Best of references both city and country. Address D 3, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY IN A wholesale house; stock preferred; 17 years old, and can furnish references. Address D 41, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL pattermaster thoroughly acquainted in all kinds of architectural and car work. Address C 56, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — TO MERCHANT tailors—as cutter, in the city; only first-class. Address D 44, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as inside or outside watchman. Address JOHN SHELLEYTON, 39 Vine-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl; one that can cook, wash, and iron. Good references. 54 Ann-st., corner of Randolph.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM Canada, to do general housework in private family. Call for two days at 1427 State-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY woman, to do family mending and sewing in a respectable family. Best of references. 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

NURSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS REQUIRing the services of reliable nurses, male or female, in any part of the city or suburbs, can be supplied at any hour of the day or night by the Secretary of the Chicago Directory for Nurses, 2257 Indiana-av. Telephone number, 1,433 (Bartlett's drug-store).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 159 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; MUST BE WELL recommended and a single man. Address, giving references, C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUGGIST—ONE who understands the drug business, and speaks English well. Address C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK AND TO take care of horse. Call between 1 and 4 p. m. 23 Rush-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN or lady—that writes a coarse scribe. Address C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, CAPABLE, AND energetic man as manager of a retail dry-goods store in this city; one now employed in a country store preferred. Address, giving age, experience, reference, and salary expected, C 66, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FANCY grocery house who thoroughly understands the buying and handling of choice fruit and fancy goods and is a good salesman. References required. D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesman who traveled for a wholesale provision or grocery house; must have unquestionable references and must have been with one and the same firm for a number of years. State territory visited and salary expected. Address C 79, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY; GOOD PENMAN AND quick in figures. C 34, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LITHOGrapher, who can also design cartoons, caricatures, etc. Address Southern Lithographic Co., 36 Chicken-st., New Orleans, stating terms, references, etc.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-COAT MAKers; steady employment guaranteed; pay from $2 to $21 to No. 1 men. Address F. J. RAMGE, 1211 Farnam-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A JEWELRY workman with set of tools; must do plain engraving. Address, giving references and stating salary wanted, I. H. THOWBRIDGE, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS foreman for mixed paint factory. No letters answered without stating here formerly employed and references given. Address C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MOLDERS WHO have had experience on sawmill machinery; also one screwmaker. Address D. J. Murray Mfg. Co., Wausau, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 20 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for, twenty samples to commence work on. Address

H. G. FAY,
Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTrict managers for Dunkak's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 163 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO ADDRESS ENVELopes and send circulars. Call at 9 a. m. Saturday, 14 Borden Block.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LINING-TON, 165 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—WIDEAWAKE MEN FOR CITY or country work. Room 24 Times Building.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE NEW white swing-machine. 237 State-st.

WANTED — LOCALIZER TO WORK ON Daily Sun. No one who doesn't drink whisky, who will make his home at the Pacific Parks, and be on hand night and day.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT MEN AND women to introduce a magnificent new work. Apply quickly. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST SELLing goods free; $60 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL IN SMALL private family. Call at 270 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 3084 Groveland-av.

WANTED—2 GERMAN GIRLS; ONE FOR cooking, washing, and ironing, and one for second work; the best of wages paid. No. 2928 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2232 WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-class cook. References.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS woman to manage a department; must be experienced in the subscription book business. Caxton Publishing Co., 315 to 319 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A LADY, WELL EDUCATED, pleasing address, and unlimited energy, to engage in profitable business; good pay guaranteed. Address D 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EVERY nationality to enter our Grand Congress of National Beauties to compete for prizes ranging from $20 to $300 each. Apply at the business-office of South or West Side Dime Museum immediately. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N.B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLlaterals or any good security by a private party at low rates; no commission or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. H. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st., Room 54.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. H. D. HOLTON & CO., Room 1 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—I HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUMS of Chicago money on hand to loan on city or good suburban improved at 6 and 7 per cent and only 2 per cent commission: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 FOR FROM THREE to five years at low interest on good security; private parties preferred. Address C 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent net, guaranteed, payable semi-annually; security real estate worth three to six times amount loaned. RALPH HUNT, Room 36, 145 La Salle-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$40,000 TO LEND FOR BUILDING, TO full cost of improvements if the lots are suitable. C 90, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

2838 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED front alcove, with board; home comforts.

MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished, and first-class board for single gentlemen; private family. References exchanged. Address C 108, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

147 THROOP-ST.—A RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts; select family owning brick house. Particulars at Office 9, 188 South Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND front alcove room or large back room; all conveniences.

SUBURBAN.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, to rent, with board; centrally located. Address P. O. Box 779, Evanston, Ill.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 200 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGTSEN, Prop'r.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR PIANO, voice, or harmony culture, by an advanced pupil of Chicago Music College, who has had six years' experience, with or without piano; lessons given at residence of pupils at reasonable rates. Address MRS. E. STEVENS, Central Music Hall, or can be seen Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 11 a. m.

BOARD—MAN AND WIFE WANT ROOM and board in nice family near Wabash-av. and Congress-st.; will pay $10 for both. D 11, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $12,000 to $15,000 in an established, well-paying business, which will bear close investigation. None but parties with best of references and available cash need answer. Address A 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PUT $30,000 SPEcial capital in a new tea importing commission house; the business is safe and profitable, prospects good, and the active partner thoroughly capable, experienced, and able to show an exceptionally clean record. Address D 16, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $1,000; A smart business-man who can give his personal attention, will get a good guarantee of $20 per week. The business is buying goods that will sell for cash as soon as bought. Call today until 7 p. m. JOHN SMITH, Keller House, 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished wholesale iron, steel, and heavy hardware and wood stock house; a capital of from $12,000 to $15,000 required. The location one of the best for the distribution of heavy goods in the West. Address Box 195, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN TO join advertiser in either stock company or partnership in manufacturing business; must have $2,000 to advance. To such a party can give full management of the business and his own funds. Address C 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—XXXX.; IMPOSSIBLE TOMORrow! if Friday will let you know. B.

PERSONAL—CHICK: WRITE ME WHERE you are at once at Grand Pacific Hotel; confidential; will help and protect you.

CULLY, N. Y.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at 25 in 29 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$12.50 for corkscrew overcoat (in all shades) made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUSstom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported Meltonn custom-made, worth $35. Must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$2 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined, full rail, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $15; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $35 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $20 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—$20 custom-made suit for $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL Melton spring overcoat (in all shades), silk-serge roll, custom made at $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $20, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50. Worth $15.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$25 for a full imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $3; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS —Just received at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
540 Carroll-av., house, 16 rooms, $45.
27 Hixon-st., brick, 10 rooms, $25.
1170 West Taylor-st., brick, 10 rooms, $25.
208 West Congress-st., cottage, 6 rooms, $20.
227 Centre-av., house, 10 rooms, $35.
530 Centre-av., brick flat, 5 rooms, $23.
189 South Green-st., brick flat, 6 rooms, $35.
310 West Monroe-st., elegant flat, 8 rooms, $45.
529 West Lake-st., brick flat, 5 rooms, $16.
178 South Green-st., brick flat, 6 rooms, $35.
Also extensive list of others.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
WEST SIDE.
42 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.
54 Laflin-st., 3-story and basement, 8 rooms, furnace and all improvements.
482 Hubbard-st., frame, 5 rooms.
730 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE; TEN rooms; fine repair; barn; 478 Marshfield-av. Inquire of DR. MCKENERY, cor. Randolph and Clark.

TO RENT—72 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND st. basement stone-front, with all modern improvements, from 1st of March next. Apply at ALLAN PINKERTON'S office, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—THE STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON the southwest corner of Congress and Laflin-sts. for one or three years to good, responsible tenant; nine large rooms, well-lighted; good cellar; plenty of closets; bath-room; hot and cold water in every room.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SOUTH SIDE.
3023 Prairie-av., brick, 15 rooms and barn.
36 Bryant-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3047 Thirtieth-st., frame, 6 rooms, $15.
3747 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.
1313 Forty-third-st., 2-story and basement brick.

TO RENT—THE NEW WILSON RESIDENCES corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. houses $1,200 per year; plans at our office.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST.—New brick houses; 7 rooms, furnace, and gas-fixtures; $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
Brick houses, 10 rooms each, 4 and 8 Grant-st.; in thorough repair; $30.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
131 West Van Buren-st., new flats of 4 rooms.
200 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.
489 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.
511 West Madison-st., stone-front, suites of front rooms, $12 to $16 per month.
903 West Madison-st., flat of 7 rooms second story.
1022 West Madison-st., 3 rooms, second story.
695 West Chicago-av., first story, 3 rooms, $10.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLAT, 838 WEST Madison-st.; newly papered; brick block; only $23. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison st.—A desirable suite of 5 rooms; no children. Apply at Suite 2 or to B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
State and Thirty-third-sts., choice flats of 3 and 4 rooms in handsome new brick and brown-stone block just completed; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS AND store on 39th-st., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND, 1344 FORTIETHst.—New flat of 8 rooms; furnace, cellar, and gas fixtures; finished handsomely. J. L. MCKEEVER, 155 Monroe-st., Room 18; residence 1150 Forty-first-st.

TO RENT—1460 WABASH-AV.—UP-STAIRS flat, 12 rooms, nice order, $50 per month. Apply from 9 to 12 to W. S. HALL, 79 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—A 5, 7, OR 10-ROOM FLAT ON Cottage Grove-av.; newly painted and calcimined. Inquire at 3128 Cottage Grove-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—698 ORCHARD-ST.—DESIRABLE first and second-floor flats, 6 rooms each, entirely separate, with all conveniences, in handsomely finished new building; thoroughly dry; $18.
Choice 6-room flats on Sherman-place and Dewey-court; $12 and $13.
Both are only one block from Clark-st. cars; thirty minutes' ride from Randolph-st.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 467 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT; FIRST-CLASS locality, North Side; furnished elegantly with new furniture, which will be sold at a sacrifice. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF apartments, 6 rooms each, in the Schiller, 191 and 193 Schiller-st., near La Salle-av. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN, THREE ROOMS; furniture (all new) for sale; rent $13. 125 Thirty-fifth-st., one block from Cottage Grove cars.
E. F. MILLER.

TO RENT—583 STATE-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished front room and alcove; everything new. Apply at Flat 15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Office 18.

TO RENT—1218 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURnished parlors, together or separately, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED room, permanent basin, hot water, gas; $16 per month; also single room. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 286 AND 288 WABASH-AV. — Handsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 UPwards; single, double, and housekeeping suites, furnished first-class; near Post-Office. 201 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—269 AND 271 EAST INDIANA-ST. —Fine south-front rooms, second floor; bath on same; fine location and near business centre.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent their front parlor and sleeping-room to one or two gentlemen. All conveniences; east front; La Salle-av. References exchanged. D 36, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; GAS, bath, 260 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph, large store and fixtures for sale.
Lake-st., 244, building, 4-story and basement, running through to South Water-st.
State-st., 1532, 3-story and basement brick 22x100; engine and boiler for manufacturing.
State-st., corner Thirty-third-st., 2 handsome stores in new block; plate-glass fronts.
Wabash-av., 2547, brick store, near Sixteenth-st.
State-st., 202, second and fourth stories, also part of third floor, for business purposes only.
State-st., 215, near Adams, to rent for photograph-gallery the second and third stories. Good skylight and all conveniences.
Fifth-av., 135, first floor and basement, with elevator and heat, 24x90

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey. Geo. Sturges. Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar. John B. Drake. Geo. Strait.
Wm. E. Mitchell. H. T. Crane. John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS, Etc., Bought and Sold on Commission.
JULIUS A. KOHN, Memb. New York Stock Exchange.
DAVID OCHS. MORITZ OCHS.

To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis & South Eastern Railway Co. (Consolidated), dated October 1st, 1872.

Pursuant to an order of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered January 12th, 1884, the undersigned as successor of George Opdyke and P. C. Calhoun, Trustees, hereby gives notice to the holders of the bonds above described, who have not hitherto received from the said Opdyke and Calhoun, as Trustees (either directly or through the Bondholders' Committee), their pro rata shares of the proceeds of sale of the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & South Eastern Railway Co., to present the bonds they must on or before the 31st day of March, 1884, apply to him as such Trustee, at his office No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New York (or his attorney), for payment of their pro rata shares of the fund remaining undistributed from the said sale; and that upon their default so to present the bonds they will be forever debarred from any claim against the said fund.

Dated New York, January 15, 1884.

GOTAVIUS D. BALDWIN, Trustee.
Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 20 Nassau-street.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Ohio will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. And said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A $10,000 Stock Company is about to be started in Chicago to manufacture articles of great merit from an old stock iron, a business by which a company in the Middle States have built up a solid paying trade. A liberal interest will be offered to live active men with capital to come in on the ground floor. For further information address H. T. CLAY,
111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

DEFENDING PENSION DEMANDS.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 14th a writer signing himself "E. R." takes occasion to lecture the old soldiers for what he considers their unjust claims or demands upon the Public Treasury and taxpayers. But it is a fact beyond dispute that a large majority, probably nine-tenths at least, of all the soldiers who served in "the War for the Union" are heartily sick and disgusted of the frivolous notice and unfair treatment which their just demands upon that treasury have received at the hands of party managers and corporation-owned politicians from the day the War closed up to the present time.

Let us compare some of "E. R.'s" statements with the facts. He says: "After this was accomplished we had done our duty to the country and returned to private life and to our work again, having received during all of this time a liberal soldier's pay." Now, that is just what every soldier with a single exception of intelligence known to me did not receive. And this treatment was so outrageous when compared with other Government creditors, considering that he left home and his loved ones and all that was dear to him dear to him, and with his life in his hands stood in the front ranks amid showers of shot and hustling shell, that this Nation might be preserved to liberty, humanity, and posterity, that he would not believe it possible that a class of party demagogues and politicians to defraud him of more than one-half his hard-earned wages.

But time that tests all things (and surely twenty years ought to be enough to satisfy the most fastidious) has at last convinced the soldiers of the land alone of all those who had dealings with the Government are unworthy of consideration. He knows that "loyal" Congressmen increased their salaries during the war, and that they have since the depreciation of the currency which they were paid in. He knows that these same Congressmen by resolution pledged the payment of all just obligations in coin or its equivalent. He was not the monthly pay of the soldier in coin that was the obligation, nor how he sent his $13 or $14 monthly pay home that his wife might keep the wolf from the door and clothe and feed the little ones while he was away. And he knows only too well that she could not purchase as much of the necessaries of life with it as she could have purchased with half the amount in coin. She was compelled to pay War prices for every article of food and clothing at a time when the thrifty neighbor who stayed at home was getting rich by selling his products at War prices. Mechanics received from $3 to $6 per day, while unskilled farm labor commanded from $25 to $40 per month.

And during this same time, when the soldier was compelled to accept a specified number of paper dollars regardless of their money value, capitalists and railroad corporations, taking advantage of legislation and laws framed to meet their investments, reaped from 300 to 500 per cent upon their investments. Agricultural and manufacturing interests flourished as they never did before or since. Yet every session of Congress from that day to this has been lobbied by moneyed, manufacturing, and monopolistic interests demanding exemption from taxes, protection, and financial aid, and they have got what they asked for in almost every instance. Congress squandered the taxpayers' pockets, out of the Public Treasury, and out of the public lands that should have been reserved for homes for the people. Yet during all this time there has been no time when justice to the soldier has been bitterly denied him, and he is insolently told to go off and not bother the Government with his importunate begging.

Surely it seems that a Government that denies its defenders the wages of the cheapest unskilled labor is hardly worth defending. Were the Government unable to pay its soldiers, although most of them are poor, a large number on the shady side of 50, growing old, and many, many of them, unable to labor on account of hardships endured while in service, yet would they be too magnanimous to ask anything in their own behalf. But they know that during all the time their just claims have remained unconsidered the Government has been lavish with the people's money and lands, in either case voting them away without stint on almost all sorts of pretexts.

It seems to me much like a parody upon republican institutions that worthy old soldiers are sending their days in the poor-house, while foreign lords and capitalists, acknowledging no allegiance to this country, are allowed to buy up and monopolize the public domain in tracts of from ten to forty miles square.

The signers of this, all being honorably discharged soldiers, are willing to admit that when the soldier was drawing his monthly pay each heavy dose of the "glory" business; but he is now going to demand something a little more substantial, and he is going to do it in a manner that will not be misunderstood.

J. F. THOMAS. J. J. MOULTON,
WM. BLOSSOM. N. M. BELL.
D. P. SMITH. E. B. NELSON,
JAMES CRATE. WM. DENBY.
WM. C. HALN, JOHN L. BECK,
H. C. MUSSON. J. W. CARTER.
THOMAS CLARK. H. H. HURSE.
ANDREW WEBER. G. E. RIDENOUR,
JAMES A. WILSON. R. J. NURS.
THOS. ALEXANDER. F. WATSON.
J. FOLSOM. URIAH NULL,
H. F. CALDWELL. F. S. WILMOT.
T. H. OAKFIELD. JAMES BUYYS.
HENRY SHIPP. A. MCCUNN.
J. W. PARSONS. CYRUS ROOT.

"GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST."

For The Chicago Tribune.

Lingers a light the sunken sun behind,
Ruddy as forge-fire or the hearth's late glow!
As by my mother's needle darkly lined,
Against its flush the naked branches show.

Wild crescent flame the dead day's eldest heir,
Bright Hesper, wakes, and far his glories stream,
Clearing the dusk, and waking here and there
The cottage-candle's faint but kindred beam.

And 'neath the star, against the clear red West,
The spire lifts up of grey the Church of Christ
Most all save where, by fading light caressed,
The cupping cross its faith still sentinels.

And we, who mark the planet and the spire,
The holy portent yet again may trace
Which shepherd-kings beheld—a star of fire,
And, unto earth, Christ's earthly resting-place.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL.

Yesterday being a holiday there was practically nothing doing in the leading produce markets; a small crowd of speculators, however, doing some heavy standing-around in the lower hall of the board building. Pork was quotably 5c higher, at $18.30 for May, with lard also higher, at $9.95 for May. Wheat for the same month was offered at 99c, with buyers at 1/8@1/4c less, at 98⅞@98¾c. Corn was ¼c higher, a sale for May being made at 58¾c. ☐The South Water street markets also felt the effect of the holiday observance, although there was considerable business doing. Eggs were quite firm, owing to the cold weather. Green fruits were in fair request and steady. Potatoes were dull, and poultry scarce and firm at quotations. Hides were dull, tallow and wool steady, and whisky firm at the late advance.

The situation in the quinine market remains practically unchanged. The domestic product is still quoted at $1.40 and rules quite firm at that price, with the German product offered at 20@30c per oz less.

Building material and metals, tinners' stock, and nails are meeting with a steady demand, and jobbers report a fairly satisfactory trade.

Dry goods were reported moderately active and steady. There was a fair movement in clothing, boots and shoes, and hats and caps. Millinery remains dull. In the grocery market nothing new was developed, trade continuing fair at about steady prices. Dried fruits in moderate request, with domestics strong and imported varieties easier. Raisins and dates are lower. Fish remain firm, owing to light stocks; No. 1 whitefish have been advanced to $7.75. The butter market remained dull and heavy. Cheese is going out in a liberal way at full prices. No price changes took place in the oil market. Most lines are still firm. There was a quiet market for coal and pig-iron, prices ranging as before.

The follow table shows the receipts of certain articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours as compared with the same date in 1883:

Articles.	*1884.*	*1883.*
Flour, brls	12,395	27,460
Wheat, bu	17,350	49,120
Corn, bu	46,300	261,843
Oats, bu	78,743	150,005
Rye, bu	3,160	11,454
Barley, bu	14,775	78,710
Cured meats, lbs	297,400	985,854
Pork, brls	250	150
Lard, lbs	54,000	765,000
Dressed hogs, No	193	1,461
Live hogs, No	14,007	48,251
Cattle, No	5,300	17,578
Sheep, No	3,838	10,977
Poultry, lbs	25,262	41,267
Eggs, pkgs	84	6
Butter, lbs	90,880	126,301
Cheese, lbs	140,850	140,850
Dried fruits, lbs	6,300	20,000
Potatoes, bu	....	11,800
Hay, tons	40	60

The Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange furnishes the following figures on the stocks of lumber in this city Feb. 1, with comparisons with one year previous:

	Feb. 1, 1884.	*Feb. 1, 1883.*
Lumber, ft	583,228,900	600,572,673
Shingles, No	457,746,250	273,964,750
Lath, pcs	62,540,500	60,178,314
Pickets, ft	1,516,900	3,044,700
Cedar posts, pcs	453,450	81,200

The stock at South Chicago was 1,747,210 ft lumber, 3,969,000 shingles, 673,000 lath, 27,637 ft pickets, 5,366 pcs cedar posts. The stock of hardwood lumber was 53,817,676 ft, against 35,537,506 ft for same time last year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Few orders are arriving, and prices remain as before: Stark, 12c; Auburn, No. 1, 20c; Lewiston, 21c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 to 6 bu, 10½@12c; gunnies, single, 14½@15c; gunnies, double, 24½@25c; wool-sacks, 35@40c.

BEANS—The market is considerably firmer than a week ago. There is a steady inquiry for handpicked, which are quoted at $2.25 for mediums and at $2.40 for navies, with nothing doing in lots that are not handpicked.

BROOM-CORN—Has been in request for the better grades and ruled firm through the week at the following prices: Choice hurl, 6½@6¾c; green, self-working, 5½@6c; red-tipped, self-working, 4½@5c; common and inferior, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—The last week has seen no changes to the advantage of buyers. The demand has continued extremely light, and notwithstanding the moderate current receipts receivers have not found it an easy matter to sustain prices. The quality is fully 1c lower than a week ago. For poor grades there is practically no demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30@32c; creamery, common to choice, 25@29c; dairy, fancy, 25@26c; dairy, choice, 20@23c; dairy, fair to good, 18@19c; common grease, 12@15c; packing stock, 9½@10c; inferior, 8@9c; canned, 25@26c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a moderate inquiry at the following prices: Common brick, per 1,000, $7.50@8.00; Indiana, Joliet, and Milwaukee, pressed brick, $21.00@25.00; Philadelphia pressed brick, $40.00@45.00; St. Louis pressed brick, $35.00@40.00; lime, per brl, 85c@$1.00; Louisville cement, per brl, $1.40@1.50; English Portland cement, per brl, $5.75@4.00; white sand, per brl, 12½@25c; Michigan stucco, per brl, $1.65@2.00; New York stucco, $1.65@2.00.

CHEESE—A satisfactory demand exists and the market continues to display an unqualifiedly firm tone. Stocks of fine full cheese are light and much reduced and the stocks of skims are not at all oppressive. Prices have advanced ½@¾c during the week, as follows: Full cream cheddar, 13@13½c; 14@15c; full cream flat, two in a box, 14@15c; flat, slightly skimmed, 9@12c; part skim, common to fair, 8@9c; low grades, 5@7c; Young America, 15@15½c.

COAL—Orders have been numerous, but as they were generally for small lots the actual distribution for the week did not reach very imposing proportions. Prices are well sustained, quotations remaining as follows:

	Wholesale.	*Retail.*
Anthracite, egg	$6.47	$7.25
Do, range	6.75	7.50
Do, nut	6.85	7.50
Erie	4.50	6.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.25	6.00
Pittsburg	4.00	....
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.50	6.50
Hocking Valley	3.75	5.50
Indiana block	3.10	5.00
Indiana lump	2.90	....
Wilmington	....	4.00
Minonk	2.95	4.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There was still a good deal of excitement manifested in drugs during the week, and during the week here made at $1.00 per oz for German, but a good demand has caused a reaction, and the German is quoted at 90c@$1.00 per oz, and 75c per oz. The following prices prevail: Acid, citric, 1b, 50@55c; acid, tartaric, lb, 50@55c; ammonia, carb., 18@20c; borax, refined, 10@12c; cream tartar, 30@32c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 38@40c; chloroform, lb, $1.00@1.05; glycerine, bulk, lb, 22@27c; gum arabic, picked, 45@50c; gum camphor, lb, $1.00@1.05; iodine, resub., lb, $4.50@4.75; iodoform, lb, $2.40; morphia, sulph., oz, $2.50; oil, castor, per gal, $1.30; oil, lemon, lb, 75; potassa, chlor., lb, 20c; potassium, iod., lb, $3.25; quinine, sulph., 5 oz cans, $1.40; quinine, sulph., oz vials, $1.45; root rhei, E. I. powd., lb, $1.00; salts, epsom, lb, 2½@3c; sulphur, lb, 4@5c; sulph., cinconidia, 75@75c.

DRIED FRUITS—Jobbers say trade is about as good as is usually in in February. Not much activity is apparent, but in a quiet way a liberal business is doing. Domestic fruits are in scanty supply and show continued firmness. Foreign kinds average easier, and in raisins and dates we note a decline, as follows: Raisins—London layers, $2.30@2.35; loose muscatel, $2.15@2.20; Valencias, 6½@7c. Turkish prunes, 6½@6¾c. Zante currants, 6@6¼c; citron, 17@17½c; layer figs, 12@13c; Arabian dates, frails, 5@5½c. Apples—Southern, quarters, 4½@5c; apples, sliced, 6@6½c; do evaporized, boxes, 12@14c. Peaches—Halves, 9@9½c. Blackberries, 11@12c.

EGGS—Were early in the week, with an almost total absence of demand and no receipts. Sales for wk. Fresh-laid sold at 20c till the cold snap set in, when they brought 22c, but not at all firm. Yesterday the ruling price was 22@c, with buyers asking 24@25c.

FLOUR—Although more active than at any previous time this season, the fish trade is not all that could be expected. This causes no uneasiness, however, as stocks of most descriptions are lighter than by past seasons. Prices are firm all around, whitefish and mackerel being especially strong. The former have advanced to $7.75 for No. 1 and $6.75 for No. 2 whitefish, $6.75; do family, $5.50; trout, No. 1, $4.50; cod-fish, George's, $7.50@7.50; do bank, $4.50; do boneless, 7½@8c; mackerel, No. 1, shore, $12.00@13.00; do No. 1 mess, $9.00@9.50; do family, $6.75; Holland herring, keg, $1.10; do split Labrador, $6.50@7.00; do Halifax, $7.00@7.50; do scaled, 25c; stock fish, split, 10c.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report an unchanged market. A fair business is in progress and the tenor of prices remains steady: Coffee—Rio, fair to prime, 18@21c; Mexican, fair to good, 16@17c; Rio, fancy, 19@19½c; Rio, prime to choice, 20@21c; Java, 28@31c; Rio, common to good, 13@16c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7½@8c; standard granulated, 8c; standard A, 7½c; extra C, 6¾@7c; yellow, 6¼@6½c. Rice—Very dull, upper to be any desire on the part of manufacturers or their agents to advance prices unduly; on the contrary a very conservative policy is being pursued. The recent advance of 2½@3 per cent in the leading makes of cotton goods was fully warranted by the situation and is firmly sustained. The New York *Bulletin* of Feb. 20 says: "The tone of the general market has undergone a great improvement since the opening of this year, and the aspect of the spring trade is now considered encouraging by many that were disposed to take a somewhat gloomy view of the outlook a very few weeks ago. There is seemingly nothing to indicate a really large spring trade, but that a fairly good and profitable business may be expected is the general opinion entertained by manufacturers and distributors of dry goods. Some kinds of staple cotton goods have slightly appreciated during the week, and in other respects the market has been much strengthened—a further corroboration of the opinion heretofore expressed in this column that 'bottom prices' for most descriptions of dry goods have been reached."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Hardening prices, unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged. American lard, 49s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 71s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—27s 3d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

Receipts last three days—Wheat, 66,000; American, 41,000.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6½@6¾d.

SPERM OIL—£46@£46.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—29s 3d@29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Petroleum, 10½@10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—5 p. m.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 55,000 bales; American, 38,000; speculators took 1,000; of the week, exporters took 4,000. Forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 5,000; actual export, 2,000; total receipts, 143,000; American, 85,000; total stock, 727,000 bales; American, 594,000; amount afloat, 425,000; American, 226,000.

NOT IN SEASON.

A gentleman who has just returned from Florida says that the first morning of his arrival in the Land of Flowers he took his seat at the hotel table and called for a "plain omelet."

"A what, sah?" inquired the Ethiop who attended him, obsequiously bending his ear toward the lips of the speaker. "I said a plain omelet," returned the guest. "O yes, sah," said the serving-man, "I see, sah. Berry sorry, sah; but, sah"—this in a tone of deep contempt at the Northern man's ignorance—"dem fruit am not in de season at dis time of the ye'r, sah."

THE FLAX PLANT.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Its Value as a Fertilizer.

How It Is Grown in India and Russia—Hints to American Farmers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The moving agencies in Nature are ever active in the production of plant food. This action is seen in the disintegration of granit hills, limestone ridges, and other rock formations, as well as in the decomposition or combustion of all vegetable growth, from the monarch of the forest to the annual verdure of the prairies. All yield to a silent yet irresistible force by which they are returned to earth to contribute to the perpetuation of vegetable life. The action of these forces in the great valley of the West, during ages of unobserved activity, was most harmonious in so equalizing, intermingling, and distributing plant food as to supply the appetency of all those plants most useful to man in his advanced state of civilization. So admirable was this supply that it changed the commerce of nations, and the policy of Kings and potentates. Such was the result of a happy medium which was refused to other localities. On the western acolivity of the valley the supply of certain ingredients of plant food increases until the farmer discards lime, ashes, gypsum, and salt as a fertilizer; on, until certain tracts of land are avoided for their known alkaline qualities, and, still on, until their very abundance obstructs vegetation and the home of the sage brush is reached.

THE FLAX PLANT.

Plant life no less than animal migrates in search of food. The plants first to seek pastures new are those which demand the strongest mineral manures prepared in Nature's laboratory. In this class stands the flax plant. Such is its capacity to take up and assimilate potash, lime, and soda that these ingredients in the average soil of the Western prairies are soon exhausted; and, as the farmer has neither time nor inclination to replace the waste, the plant per force has been obliged to move on. Its first appearance in the great valley was on the eastern verge. The forced movement was to the west, until now the centre is passed, and as the plant advances up the western slope it fades away from the east. To remove beyond doubt the truth of the peculiar appetence of the plant I present two analyses. The first is Russian, from the shores of the Baltic. The second Belgian, from the Antwerp district:

Potash	43.43	26.67
Soda	....	16.88
Lime	21.35	22.15
Magnesia	7.79	4.70
Sesqui oxide of iron	1.15	1.31
Chloride of sodium	....	5.49
Chloride of potassium	1.31	....
Phosphoric acid	10.94	10.66
Sulphuric acid	6.66	8.18
Silicic acid	8.38	3.30
Aluminia	....	.76
	100	100

The above represents what in the soil is indispensable to the successful growth of the flax plant. Of the mineral substances removed from the soil cultivated in flax one-half, or about fifty pounds to the acre, is alkali.

To replace the ingredients where the removal has caused exhaustion the following described manures per acre are recommended by eminent and scientific flax-growers in the localities mentioned. The English cultivators:

	Pounds
Muriate of potash	90
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	28
Burned gypsum (lime plaster)	34
Bone dust	84
Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts)	56

The most eminent French cultivators:

	Pounds.
Nitrate of potash	150
Super phosphate of lime	300
Gypsum (lime plaster)	300

The most advanced flax-culturist of the State of New York:

	Bushel.
Land plaster	1
Ashes	1
Common salt	1

ITS VALUE AS A FERTILIZER.

The value of these manures on cultivated or exhausted lands is unquestioned, but I am prepared to say that with the single exception of bone-dust not one could be applied to the fresh Western soil without decreasing its fertility. The soil in a state of nature (in wide reaches) is so surcharged with these very ingredients that it is important that they be reduced rather than increased. The reduction is practical through the invitation of the flax plant, which will grow in the greatest luxuriance on soil so overburdened with alkaline as to hinder or entirely bar the cereals. The equilibrium of the soil would be restored, and the surplus deposit would become a source of wealth.

To urge the farmer to cultivate a plant with such a capacity to draw valuable mineral substances from the soil and present no remedy for the deprivation caused would deserve censure. I will say in passing that, while the flax plant is the more rapid, it is no more sure in exhaustion than the cereals. Where either is cultivated the ingredients withdrawn should be restored (if needed) for the coming crop. This can be most readily accomplished by the cultivator of flax for seed. The woody center and the gum which cements the fibre thereto retain nearly all the earthy matter taken up; the husk holds the remainder (the fibre is elaborated from air and water). The returning of the flax-straw to the field whence it came makes nearly a complete restoration. Should it not be needed on the identical land, then it is no less valuable on land on which the waste of previous years begins to tell. But it is hardly necessary to return to earth this straw in its raw and undecomposed state, for as a forage it is superior, cattle accepting it to the exclusion of all other fodder. Thus, with the addition of the oil-cake (which every feeder should use), the Western farmer has well in hand all this very exhausting crop has withdrawn from the soil in a fertilizer without cost more valuable to his land than any known to commerce.

While it is so easy and practical for the cultivator of flax to retain the equilibrium of his fields, not so the producer of the cereals, as the mineral ingredients of the soil taken up become constituents of food which is sent to foreign lands, and thus the real wealth of our country is borne away beyond recall.

SOME FACTS.

By the action of those whom the people were pleased to place in power for the purpose of having their interests fostered and protected the Western American farmer, with his superior intelligence and education, is reduced to the level of the ryot of India or the Mennonite of Russia in that if he cultivates the flax plant (notwithstanding the apparent demand for its wealth of fiber) it must be for seed alone. This being a fact established it is not my province to discuss the capability of our soil and climate to produce flax fibre or the practicability of the farmers adapting themselves to its culture or preparation for market. Accepting the situation as found, I present such facts and suggestions that have come to me as applicable to the successful production of flax-seed.

Being in close competition and identical in interest it is the part of wisdom to accept and utilize the accumulated experience of the toilers above referred to, who alone of the wide world cultivate not for fibre but make a success in the production of seed. The flax-plant of India by reason of its peculiar culture for seed alone—for at least ten decades—does not attain a hight exceeding eighteen inches, and has acquired a much branched yet compact habit preparatory to receiving its load of bolls, each freighted with ten large, plump, shiny seeds. The average crop is twenty bushels to the acre. The yield of oil is nine-tenths and one-half pounds, or two and three-fifths gallons to the bushel. (The production of oil from Western seed per bushel is sixteen to seventeen pounds.) The residuum known as oil cake, or after grinding meal, is much sought for its rich fattening qualities. Our information as to the flax-plant as cultivated by the Mennonites in Southern Russia is less full than that of India. But, thanks to that instinct which pervades all people fleeing en masse from despotism, be they Israelite, Pilgrim, or Mennonite, to lay hold of and take away that which to them is most cherished and valuable, we have the seed and plant in our midst. When in 1874 the Mennonite sought rest from oppression within our gates with characteristic tenacity he clung to his favorit seed and landed it safely on the plains of Dakota. His necessities demanding a quick return, he cast it on the uninviting, fresh-turned prairie sod, which in ninety days gave a return of from six to nine bushels to the acre (while well-cultivated fields give a yield of fifteen to twenty). This seed is not to be mistaken for the celebrated Riga seed from Northern Russia, from whence Holland, England, and Ireland have drawn their supply of fibre seed for many years. The plant under consideration presents in degree the habit and valuable qualities of the linseed of India. The yield per acre and the production of oil is such that it always commands a premium. The large size of the seed, the tough mucilaginous covering (which prevents it being easily broken) saves from the loss usually sustained in thrashing and in analysis.

FUEL FLAX.

Flaxseed is now sold on the basis known as commercially pure. Therefore, before sale there must be an analysis or test to ascertain the per cent of impurity. (Impurity consists of everything intermixed that it is practical to separate from the seed with two sieves declared standard.) In the process the large impurity is detained in the top or 3x16 sieve. The small impurity having passed through the upper sieve with the seed now leaves it resting on the lower or 16x16 sieve, and passes through to the receptacle below. The average Kansas and Southwestern flaxseed is small, delicate, and brittle; in thrashing it is frequently much broken; in analyzing an indefinit quantity of small and broken seed passes through the lower sieve, it (the sieve) ceasing to be an arbitrary line of demarkation, and causing a forced appeal to the judgment of the inspector. The unwritten rule is to return the small and broken seed together with the small-sized impurity to the 16x16 sieve for more careful manipulation; then all that cannot be detained in the sieve must be weighed up with the impurity. Thus a large per cent of what was produced as flaxseed passes off as waste after freight, storage, and commissions have been charged up against it. But this is small indeed as compared to waste that must have occurred at the time of thrashing.

Writers on the cultivation of the flax-plant stumble at the very threshhold and fail to point out the true constituents of sowing seed. The seed should be of the crop of the year next preceding. The seed should be plump and of uniform size. The color should uniform a solid bright, clear reddish brown. The perfect seed is inodorous. All standard authorities assent that the oleaginous part is white, but I have never seen a pure white centre, but rather a light yellowish green. It is asserted that all properly developed seed will sink in water. This is quite true, but as well-developed damaged seed will sink as well it is not a safe test in selecting sowing seed. As only half a bushel of seed is sown to the acre it is important that all germinate, therefore every one expecting to sow should test their seed by sprouting a certain quantity taken from the seed they think of sowing. All impurity practical should be removed. While there are several machines which will clean reasonably well, we know of none which will separate all foreign seed from flaxseed. Writers in this department say use a sieve with meshes twelve to the inch. All attempts to cause a separation with the device described (or any other single sieve) would be futile. If sieves are used in cleaning seed those above declared standard are proper.

It is important that flax in a southern latitude be sown early in the spring, or perhaps it were better to sow in autumn, as in Austria and parts of Russia. This for two reasons—the first that it may mature before the usual dryness and heat of midsummer; the second that it may arrive in market when most wanted.

S. H. STEVENS.

LIGHT READING.

Bismarck Brilliants.

Bismarck *Tribune:* A Texas Postmaster boasts of being a veteran of three wars, but his boasting is no evidence of his bravery. We have a quiet little man up here who has been married seven times, and he never mentions it unless questioned on the subject. This is genuine heroism.

In the House of Representatives at Washington 450 spittoons are required for 293 members. This is a sad commentary on the marksmanship of our honorable Representatives.

Chicago is disgusted with a new opera recently introduced there. There is a period of only five minutes between the different acts, and it is really dangerous to be obliged to hurry. So see a man between acts when the pavements are so icy.

The wife of a boarder at one of our hotels belted her husband over the head with a washbowl the other day. When his friends ask him what ails his head he mutters, "Inflammatory room-mate-ism," and adroitly guides the conversation into another channel.

A Washington paper says there is a marked improvement in the society of that city this winter. It is pleasant to note that the Dakota delegation is exerting such a refined influence over the savages back there.

Honoring His Ancestor.

Philadelphia *Call:* "Cannot you contribute a little something toward the monument?" was asked a New-Yorker on the street.

"Naw," he answered irascibly, "don't bother me about the monument. I have heard enough of it."

"Excuse me, sir," remarked the petitioner, "but this has nothing to do with the Bartholdi statue; it is a different thing altogether."

"What is it?"

"It is a monument to Adam, sir."

"A monument to Adam? Now that's something like it. You can put my name down for $20."

The Thirteenth.

Wall Street News: "During the craze for Union Pacific stock," said an old broker, "I furnished shares to thirteen different clergymen in New England, all of whom sold their Government bonds or took their savings out of the bank to buy with."

"And how did they make out?"

"Twelve of 'em lost three-fourths of their investment."

"And what about the thirteenth?"

"Oh, it was through him that I sold to the other twelve, and he made about $5,000!"

Banking Out West.

Wall Street News: A Baltimore man who started a bank at Custer City a year or so ago and failed within a week, simply because he didn't know Western human nature. His place had not been open an hour when a man in buckskin slouched in and presented a note of $100 running for sixty days, and asked to have it discounted.

"I don't know you," replied the banker, who was his own cashier.

"Stranger, that's my name thar' at the bottom—Bill Riggs."

"I see."

"And that note is backed by Jim Madden."

"I see, but I don't care to discount it."

The man picked up the paper and walked out, and in the course of ten minutes a chap with a pistol in either hand danced into the bank and cheerily called out:

"Here's Jim Madden, and he wants to set eyes on the galloot who won't discount a note when he backs it."

He popped the banker in the shoulder, a clerk in the hip, and then fired away at the pictures until the cone cuplet him out to drink. The next morning the banker was missing and when he afterward turned up in Denver, he acknowledged that the banking business had some painful features that no one but a cowboy was able to wrestle with.

A Verdant Traveler.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Capt. Fred Bush has met many queer travelers, but yesterday he encountered two of the most helpless that crossed his path. The two were a good-looking, sunburned, bard-named North Carolina woman and her little 7-year-old boy. They arrived in the city by the Piedmont Air Line, and after wandering aimlesly came to Capt. Bush in the car-shed.

"I want tickets," said the woman, "to Texas, Ky."

The woman's dazed look and her evident greenness attracted attention, and Capt. Bush asked her several questions.

"You want to go to Paris, Ky.?" he inqu ired.

"O, I'm not particular," replied the woman; "jist so I git to Kentucky will do."

"What part of Kentucky?"

"Anywhere on the sign will suit me."

"Would you just as soon go to Tennessee?"

"Yaas, Tennessee 's a pow'ful good State. I'm ready to go thar."

"Perhaps you would like tickets to Arkansas?"

"Good enough! I'll take tickets to ole Arkansas. Anything to get outer hyar. This is the nerangest place I ever seen—so many houses and so many folks. I'm afraid to stay h yar."

Further questioning developed the fact that the travelers were from the mountains of Western North Carolina. The woman had heard that money was to be earned easily in the cities by washing clothes and scrubbing floors, and selling her homehold goods, she had started with her fatherless boy out ifito the great unknown world to seek her fortune. Her trip to Atlanta was her first ride on a railroad. After hearing the woman's story, Capt. Rush kindly told her that she had no business to travel without a guardian, that her journey was a rash experiment likely to end disastrously, and that her best course would be to return home, where she had friends and perhaps relations, who took an interest in her. The inexperienced traveler readily took his advice, purchased return tickets to her mountain home, and with her boy departed on the next train, evidently in better spirits than when she first landed here.

Humor.

"Don't be going to the funerals of your patients," said a physician's wife to her husband; "it looks like a tailor carrying home his own work."

An actress may remain 18 years old for a good while, but when her children begin to get married she has to own up to 29.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Like father like son: Paterfamilias to paterfamilias—"Honey, dear, have some honey?" Young son to elder brother—"Cuss, dear, have some custard?"—*Chaff.*

Student (to Parker House barber)—"What, 20 cents for a shave! Why, I can get shaved twice in Cambridge for 20 cents." Barber, consolingly—"O, well, sir, 10 cents a year ain't much of a saving."

Tommy (whose papa has just bought him a dog)—"Mamma, is baby thoroughbred?" Fond Mamma—"What an extraordinary question, why?" Tommy—"Then please hold her up by her ears and see if she'll howl."—*Siftings.*

"Yes, sir," said the hungry man, as he entered the New Jersey Hotel, "I want dinner; I want it bad." From what we know of New Jersey hotels, we haven't the infinitesimal atom of a shadow of a doubt that he got it bad."—*Boston Post.*

"I have more trouble than any living man or dead one, for that matter." "What's wrong now?" inquired a friend. "Why, you see, about two months ago I was trying to put a note in the bank." "Yes." "Well, now I am trying to take it out. Just why there should be trouble at both ends of such an affair I don't understand."

At a grand dinner. A very heedless gentleman who talks a great deal forgets that his neighbor, a young lady, is prematurely large, and cries out: "I do not like large women." The lady bites her lips; the gentleman sees he has made a blunder, and to repair it as gallantly as possible he adds: "When they are young, madam!"—*French Fun.*

Pastor—"You have not been to church for some time?" Member—"Well, no. You see, I go to the theatre every Saturday night, and coming out of the hot auditorium into the cold air always gives me such a cold that I have to stay at home all day Sunday to nurse it." Pastor—"But, the question of theatre-going aside, why not, if you will go, select Monday night instead of Saturday?" Member—"I am afraid I might catch cold at church and that would prevent me from attending the theatre."—*Philadelphia Call.*

When a Marcus girl wants her fellow to go home she takes down her back hair. Le Mars girls take off their shoes. Sanborn girls say: "It's time for my dearest Charles to unclasp his circling arms and his away to his paternal domicil." Correctionville girls are more practical and less demonstrative; they simply say: "Sonny, time's up; git."—*Sioux Valley News.*

"Did you hear the news about Blimmer?" inquired De Smythe of O'Jenks this morning. "No. What's happened to him, old boy?" "Committed involuntary suicide before breakfast." "You don't tell me! How?" "He swallowed four gallons and a half of fog, and died in the blessed hope of sunshine beyond." "Good morning."—*Hartford Post.*

A man, for having successfully played this trick in Cincinnati, is now in prison

DRAINAGE.

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19.—[Editor of The Trib-
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could be drained; and in
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briefly what I regard as de-

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rge accumulations of water
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t of drainage.
is restricted to agricultural
by good husbandry.
L. D. WHEELER.

THE COURTS.

The Collection of Quarantine Fees at New Orleans Held to Be Illegal.

Right of a Partner to Dispose of the Entire Interests of the Firm—Fire Insurance—Illegal Loans.

Late Legal Decisions.

The following is an abstract of some of the more important decisions recently rendered in the higher courts:

QUARANTINE FEES—REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

The State of Louisiana by a statute directed the physician resident at the quarantine on the Mississippi River to collect certain fees from all incoming vessels for inspection and the certificate thereof. The owners of vessels trading between domestic and foreign ports and New Orleans applied for an injunction to restrain the collection of these fees, on the ground that the statute was in contravention of the Federal Constitution having the effect to regulate commerce. The injunction was granted, and the case, Morgan vs. Board of Health of Louisiana, was carried to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Fuller, in the opinion, said: "(1) The statute is not an 'inspection law,' for inspection of merchandise only, and not of vessels. (2) The State may establish quarantine stations and under them inspect, detain, and purify vessels entering its ports, although commerce is necessarily somewhat affected thereby. (3) Tonnage fees, though levied under quarantine laws, are in violation of the Federal Constitution. (4) Such fees, though levied on the vessel and not on its tonnage, if in the nature of a duty, are prohibited by the Federal Constitution. Now, are these fees of the character of duties? An 'import, tax, or duty' is an exaction for the public use, and for the public expenditure, and is not a contribution for benefits equivalently rendered. It is said that this inspection cannot be considered a service to the vessel, because the owners do not regard it as one, but a burden; that is not sought. In the fall of 1861 I came here to engage Mr. Greeley to go to Washington and lecture. Inquiry at the *Tribune* office took me to his house on Nineteenth street. I rang long and repeatedly, and at last a lady came down-stairs to the door with sleeves tucked briskly up her arm, and her hair twisted to a knot on top of her head. The following conversation took place:

"'Is Mr. Greeley in?'

"He is not."

"'Do you know where he is?'

"I do not. He is not stopping here now."

"'Can I see Mrs. Greeley?'

"You do—I am Mrs. Greeley."

"'Do—was—is—does Mr. Greeley come home sometimes?'

"Occasionally. He has not been home this week."

"'Do you know where he is stopping?'

"I do not. He stopped at the Everett House last week."

I went down to that hotel and inquired. They said he was at the New York Hotel, and there I found him raging up and down his room and storming over a pile of dispatches on the table. I seemed de trop, and inquired what was the matter.

"'Matter?' he repeated in his high falsetto voice, "enough, I should think; battle yesterday at Pittsburg Landing; Rebels whipped us, of course. Our soldiers are being driven into the Tennessee today. Our Generals are drunk. Buell ought to be shot and Grant ought to be hung!"

After a while he quieted down sufficiently to enable me to do my errand and take my leave.

I have met a lady this week who was intimately acquainted with the Greeley household for twenty years.

"Mrs. Greeley," she says, "had not the knack of making a home. She was always clean, but never neat—never neat in appearance, I mean—because she was always washing something and always disheveled. I have seen her take her children without a garment on them out into the street and pump water to wash them. When I was there one day the servant washed out an apron of her own and hung it out to dry. Mrs. Greeley jumped up, seized a carving-knife, rushed out and cut out the piece of the line containing the apron, and flung it to the girl, saying, 'How dare you hang your apron on the same line with my baby's clothes?' There was neatness for you!

"Yet when they lived on Nineteenth street she kept three goats in the house for the children to play with, and when I let one of my servants go there to live she came running back to me next day, saying, 'I wont live there, missus, never!' I asked what was the matter. 'Sure, I have no bed at all, but must just bunk down on the pile of hay they got for the goats!'

"Mr. Greeley asked me one Sunday to come around in the morning and go to Chapin's with him. I went, and when I got there there was a fracas going on in the vestibule—he and his wife and the children and the goats were all mixed up together.

"'The question is,' said Mr. Greeley, 'whether the goats shall go up Broadway with us. Mother insists that I shan't go to church unless I go at the head of a procession of children and goats. That seems more like a secular following.' I believe we got off at last without them, though Mrs. Greeley said, 'it's only your cussed pride.'"

"Mrs. Greeley had an antipathy for kid gloves—she would never put them on. I remember a bout she had with Margaret Fuller on this subject. We all met on the street, and instead of saying 'good morning' or some such human salutation, Mrs. Greeley touched Margaret's hand with a little shudder and said 'Skin of a beast! skin of a beast!' 'Why, what do you wear?' inquired the astonished maiden from Maine. 'Silk,' said Mrs. Greeley, reaching out her hand. Margaret just touched it and shuddered, crying 'Entrails of a worm! entrails of a worm!'"

"I was once in a stage with Mrs. Greeley going up Madison avenue when she suddenly pulled the strap, whisked a tin-pail out from under her shawl, and, reaching it out to the Rev. Dr. Brett in the other end of the 'bus, to whom we had just bowed, said, 'you get out please and run to that bakery on the corner and get me two cents' worth of milk!'" Mr. Brett laughed, but he good naturedly got out, went to the shop, and brought back the coveted bread-exhilarator, the driver waiting meantime, his serenity broken only by a smile.

"When Mr. Brett returned he handed the little pail to Mrs. Greeley with the remark that bread was evidently kneaded, to which she replied, 'H—ml—would joke!'

"She was very eccentric—Mrs. Greeley was. He once told me that the day before, while going down to Staten Island on the ferry-boat, she walked calmly up to a passenger who was smoking, snatched the cigar out of his mouth, and flung it overboard. 'I expected to be knocked down on the spot that minute,' said Greeley."

BIG SWALLOWS.

Dr. Abbott writes in *Science* that he once found a full-grown chipmunk in the stomach of a bull-frog. In another of the same species he found an eighteen-inch garter-snake, which had been swallowed by the frog while the snake was in the act of swallowing a mouse. The snake could not defend itself while it had a mouse in its gullet, and the frog took advantage of the fact.

HORACE GREELEY.

Anecdotes About Him and His Wife.

New York Letter to Detroit *Tribune:* It seems to me that the time has come when the truth about Horace Greeley's domestic life can be told without seriously hurting anybody's feelings. It has been whispered around New York a good many years, and perhaps will be less likely to be exaggerated and misunderstood if put in plain type. His domestic life was unfortunate and uncomfortable, and this was partly the result and partly the cause of his own eccentric habits.

Sidney Howard Gay, one of the *Tribune's* best editorial managers in those old days, insists that Horace Greeley is a myth, like Hercules, Diana, Hebe, and Mrs. Harris. "There never was any such man," he said to me awhile ago. "When the truth is known it will be seen that the Horace Greeley of popular fancy never existed, and that the real Horace Greeley was a person of attributes diametrically the reverse." I think he is mistaken here, and that the real Greeley, though somewhat different from the ideal Greeley, is assuredly the same individual.

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"'Do—was—is—does Mr. Greeley come home sometimes?'

"Occasionally. He has not been home this week."

"'Do you know where he is stopping?'

"I do not. He stopped at the Everett House last week."

I went down to that hotel and inquired. They said he was at the New York Hotel, and there I found him raging up and down his room and storming over a pile of dispatches on the table. I seemed de trop, and inquired what was the matter.

"'Matter?' he repeated in his high falsetto voice, "enough, I should think; battle yesterday at Pittsburg Landing; Rebels whipped us, of course. Our soldiers are being driven into the Tennessee today. Our Generals are drunk. Buell ought to be shot and Grant ought to be hung!"

After a while he quieted down sufficiently to enable me to do my errand and take my leave.

I have met a lady this week who was intimately acquainted with the Greeley household for twenty years.

"Mrs. Greeley," she says, "had not the knack of making a home. She was always clean, but never neat—never neat in appearance, I mean—because she was always washing something and always disheveled. I have seen her take her children without a garment on them out into the street and pump water to wash them. When I was there one day the servant washed out an apron of her own and hung it out to dry. Mrs. Greeley jumped up, seized a carving-knife, rushed out and cut out the piece of the line containing the apron, and flung it to the girl, saying, 'How dare you hang your apron on the same line with my baby's clothes?' There was neatness for you!

"Yet when they lived on Nineteenth street she kept three goats in the house for the children to play with, and when I let one of my servants go there to live she came running back to me next day, saying, 'I wont live there, missus, never!' I asked what was the matter. 'Sure, I have no bed at all, but must just bunk down on the pile of hay they got for the goats!'

"Mr. Greeley asked me one Sunday to come around in the morning and go to Chapin's with him. I went, and when I got there there was a fracas going on in the vestibule—he and his wife and the children and the goats were all mixed up together.

"'The question is,' said Mr. Greeley, 'whether the goats shall go up Broadway with us. Mother insists that I shan't go to church unless I go at the head of a procession of children and goats. That seems more like a secular following.' I believe we got off at last without them, though Mrs. Greeley said, 'it's only your cussed pride.'"

"Mrs. Greeley had an antipathy for kid gloves—she would never put them on. I remember a bout she had with Margaret Fuller on this subject. We all met on the street, and instead of saying 'good morning' or some such human salutation, Mrs. Greeley touched Margaret's hand with a little shudder and said 'Skin of a beast! skin of a beast!' 'Why, what do you wear?' inquired the astonished maiden from Maine. 'Silk,' said Mrs. Greeley, reaching out her hand. Margaret just touched it and shuddered, crying 'Entrails of a worm! entrails of a worm!'"

"I was once in a stage with Mrs. Greeley going up Madison avenue when she suddenly pulled the strap, whisked a tin-pail out from under her shawl, and, reaching it out to the Rev. Dr. Brett in the other end of the 'bus, to whom we had just bowed, said, 'you get out please and run to that bakery on the corner and get me two cents' worth of milk!'" Mr. Brett laughed, but he good naturedly got out, went to the shop, and brought back the coveted bread-exhilarator, the driver waiting meantime, his serenity broken only by a smile.

"When Mr. Brett returned he handed the little pail to Mrs. Greeley with the remark that bread was evidently kneaded, to which she replied, 'H—ml—would joke!'

"She was very eccentric—Mrs. Greeley was. He once told me that the day before, while going down to Staten Island on the ferry-boat, she walked calmly up to a passenger who was smoking, snatched the cigar out of his mouth, and flung it overboard. 'I expected to be knocked down on the spot that minute,' said Greeley."

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—458. Union Mutual Life-ins. Co. vs. Warren; dis., costs having been paid.—17,617. Same vs. same; same ord.—17,619. Same vs. same; same ord.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Love vs. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.; by stip. iv. to file a further amended answer.—458. Same vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; same order.—640. Columbia vs. Warder; by stip. dis. c. c. docket-fee waived.—501. Davis vs. McCormick; defts.' exc. of Henry Kerber set aside and iv. to him to ans.—397. White vs. Bryant; defts. of certain defts. in original and cross-bills and decree pro confesso and rec. to Bishop, master, order appointing Charles H. Mitchell g. and l. set aside and W. H. Bradley, Clerk, appid. in his place; iv. to file rep. to ans. of S. L. McCampbell as of cor. W. 1880.

Law orders—315. Godfrey vs. Dinsmore; iv. to amd. dec. evidence and argmts. concld., instructions given, and jury retire with iv. to seal verdict.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—82, Hicking vs. Allen. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 9,358, 9,359, and 9,363.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 9,358, 9,359, 9,360, and 10,015.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—No courts.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases, 1,043, Schutte vs. Schantz; 4,178, Trask vs. Armour; Lake View speedway, Nos. 325, 326, and 214; 4,444, Charles vs. Niegelson; and 3 p. m., C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. C. W. Dunlap Co.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 2, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 43, 45.

APPELLATE COURT—Judge McAllister in chambers.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,358, 9,359, 9,122, 9,138, and 9,210. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,115, 10,172, 9,697, 10,170, 10,171, 10,197, 10,233, 10,211, and 10,213. No. 10,099, Metzgar vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial. 6.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,402, 9,353, 9,308, 9,362, 9,194, 8,950, 7,782, and 7,050. No cases on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 404, 407, and 409[illegible]. No. 3,329, Case, Lyon, and 4,113. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—City special assessments and Lake View specials Nos. 328, 329, 213, 301, and 232. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 16 on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 507, 551, 633, 643, 645, and 646.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided today by the Supreme Court:

Carver Stanfield vs. Mary E. Stills; Newton Circuit Court; reversed; Elliott, C. J.

Mary F. Lancaster vs. Caleb S. Dunaway, Auditor, etc.; Wayne Circuit Court; affirmed; Best, C.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railway Company vs. John D. Willis, et al.; Sullivan Circuit Court; reversed; Hammond, J.

Henry McCrary et al. vs. Charlotte McFarland, administratrix, etc.; Vanderburg Circuit Court; affirmed; Bicknell, C.

Colestin Deering vs. Nicholas Maschino; Jennings Circuit Court; reversed; Black, C. J.

Kate H. Root vs. Eliza R. Espy et al; Warren Superior Court; affirmed; Howk, C. J.

George W. Keen vs. Samuel C. Breckenridge, Receiver; Dearborn Circuit Court; affirmed; Colerick, C.

Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Lucy A. Noland et al.; Madison Circuit Court; rehearing granted; Howk, C. J.

Nathan Moore et al. vs. Philander H. Boyd et al.; Hancock Circuit Court; reversed; Franklin, C.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

Scrofula

Is a deadly poison that is transmitted in the blood from generation to generation. Not only is it an hereditary disease, but circumstances may originate it in blood primarily untainted. The extremes of life produce and develop this malady. It is born of the luxury of the rich as well as the misery of the poor. It never "dies out," except when its victim dies with it, and can only be cured by the aid of the *most powerful Alterative Medicines.*

Impure Blood in your veins plants the germs of Scrofula in the veins of your children and your children's children.

Early Symptoms

Of the presence, in the system, of the taint of this dangerous disease, have little in themselves alarming. They may be but Pimples, slight Eruptions and Inflamed Blotches on the skin, Sties on the eyelids, Boils, or even only an oppressive sense of Weariness, of Languor, and lack of vital force. Nature requires assistance to get rid of the poison in the blood. To defer remedial measures is to risk the development of Scrofula in its more serious forms.

Your duty to yourself and to posterity forbids that your veins shall be a fountain of contamination for the next generation.

Perfect Cure

Of blood corrupted by scrofulous or other taint can only be effected by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the best Alterative Medicine in the world. It expels the foul poison, restores healthful action to the vital organs, invigorates the entire system, and banishes speedily all the host of special ailments that spring from polluted blood, such as *Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ulcers, Eczema, etc., etc.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine thus powerful, and if your blood is at all impure, it is your duty to take it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is *approved* of and *prescribed* by the medical profession, who know it to be a *standard* and *perfectly reliable* preparation. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has enjoyed the *favor of the public* for nearly forty years, and in all parts of the country, is *recommended above all other* professedly alterative medicines, by reputable druggists who, from their knowledge, of the *wonderful cures performed by it* among their patrons, have the best assurance of *its purity, strength,* and *medicinal value.*

4,000,000 Families
In the United States, and
7,000,000 Families
throughout the world,
Have proven the curative power of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the best medicine that can be taken in the spring season, to aid Nature in throwing off the effete matter that clogs the veins. That *depressing* feeling of *languor, of physical weakness,* and *lack of mental energy,* which is so generally a subject of complaint at this time, is quickly banished by it. In all that goes to renovate the system, to build up healthy tissue, and rejuvenate the whole being, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA possesses a potency far beyond any other medicine known.

Facts Like the Following, from Home and Abroad, Speak for Themselves.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT ST. MARY'S INFANT ASYLUM AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL, *Dorchester, Mass.,* who have used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for years in the relief of the many unfortunate children—frequently diseased from birth—confided to their care, characterize it as "an invaluable medicine," and say: "With pleasure we acknowledge the excellence, and can testify as to the beneficial effects of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, particularly in cases of **Sore Eyes and Skin Diseases.**"

JOHN WYLIE, *88 Moody St., Lowell,* was troubled with severe pains in the small of his back, bad appetite, and oppressive weakness, all indications of serious Derangement of the Kidneys and Liver. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA made him a well man again.

MRS. M. PARKS, *29 West Pine St., Lowell,* to whom, as to very many women, change of life brought grievous impairment of physical and nervous strength, has found her only relief in the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

ROBERT BARRAS, employed at S. E. & T. Stott's), *Lowell,* a very old man, in whom the decrepitude of age was increased by debility, resultant from **Impoverished Blood,** found his vital forces rejuvenated through the effect upon his blood of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

GEORGE W. FULLERTON, *32 W. Third St., Lowell,* was cured of **Internal Fevers,** and **Humors of the Stomach,** by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and his daughter was permanently relieved of **Scrofulous Humor, Salt Rheum, General Debility,** and other ailments, by the same remedy.

MRS. H. MCKAY, *150 First St., Lowell,* saved the life of her son, who had **Scrofulous Glandular Swellings,** and seemed to be going into a **Decline,** by giving to him AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

E. M. SARGENT'S daughter, *41 Andover St., Lowell,* effected a complete cure of her numerous large, offensive, and obstinate sores, produced by **Impure Blood,** by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Erysipelas, in a very severe form, suffered by MRS. F. HOUSER, *of Yorktown, N. J.,* was cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Hereditary Scrofula afflicted the family of MR. HIRAM PHILLIPS, of *Glover, Vt.,* for three generations. At the age of 73 years, from a weak and tottering old man, covered with scrofulous eruptions and sores, he has become sound, hale, and hearty, through the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. His daughter, MRS. N. B. DAVIS, suffering from the same cause, in other ways, though not so severely, has been greatly benefited by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and is confident of a perfect cure by a continuance of the medicine. Her child, whose scrofulous sore eyes resisted all other treatment, was completely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Liver Complaint, in the case of A. V. LANE, *7th and Mound Sts., Cincinnati O.,* and even **Ulcers on the Liver,** with which J. C. FOSTER, *Carleton, Neb.,* was afflicted, have been promptly and thoroughly cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

MRS. ELIZA FLEMING, *63 Branch St., Lowell,* has been relieved of Fainting Spells, and Dizziness, and her daughter of **Neuralgia and Weakness,** both by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Purulent Scrofulous Sores on the neck of MRS. W. C. HALLIDAY, of *East Dover, Vt.,* were made sound and well, and her general health fully restored, by giving to him AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

General Debility, a seeming collapse of all the physical and nervous forces, was the unhappy plight from which the REV. W. E. PENNINGTON, of *Central South Hampton, N. B.,* was rescued by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Rheumatism was cured in WARREN LELAND, the famous *bon vivant* and hotel proprietor, of *Long Branch and New York,* by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Also, in the case of JOHN J. RYAN, superintendent of the *Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia,* who suffered severely, and got no relief from other remedies, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA so purified his blood that he has never had rheumatism since, notwithstanding all the exposure of ten years of his professional life.

From a condition of Physical Prostration or seeming Anæmia, the daughter of MR. NATHAN S. CLEVELAND, of *27 East Canton St., Boston,* was reestablished in the possession of perfect health by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Organic troubles affecting the head, heart, and stomach, arising from a scrofulous taint that also made itself apparent in annoying humors, threatened the life of TOMAS RAMOS, of *Plattsburg, Merced Co., Cal.,* who was saved and made well again by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

JOHN MCCURT, *17 Howe St., Lowell,* in vain sought relief through other medical treatment, during three years from **Purulent Ulcers,** that some doctors called Fever Sores, and others Necrosis. But three bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA effected a permanent cure.

But it is needless to multiply instances further. The knowledge to-day is world-wide that

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

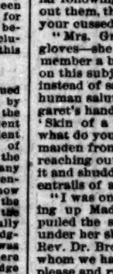
Is the only medicine that is ALWAYS RELIABLE and THOROUGHLY EFFICACIOUS for removal of all impurities from the blood.

PREPARED BY

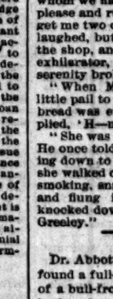
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., [ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS] **Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Druggists: price $1.00, six bottles for $5.

HELP FOR THE WEAK!



Have you lost the Health, Strength, and Vigor of former years? Do you suffer from Nervous Debility or Overworked Brain, Lame Back, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, or the Nervous Exhaustion so common. If so, it is to your Interest to use the Kinetic Electricity and Magnetism as given to the system by the Ho-ward Galvanic Shield, Spinal and other appliances made by the American Galvanic Co., is the most positive remedy known.



This appliance is the very latest improvement, and entirely different from belts and all others, as it positively generates continuous currents without aids, thus causing no sores or irritation; is worn at work or rest, and only noticeable to the wearer. We made belts for many years, and far superior to any now on the market, but we found that to be always successful the power must be concentrated to the vital centres, as is now done by our Shield, and hence is NEVER FAILS. Our Spinal appliances at once equalize and acts upon ALL centres of the Nervous and Muscular systems, as well as

SKETCHES.

A Dry-Goods Store Romance with a Particularly Happy Ending.

Mrs. Frere's Diamonds, and How They Fooled Several Aspirants for Wifehood.

Sure Cure for Snoring Husbands—Jake's Telephone—Women Are Honest—Poetry, Humor, Etc.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Commercial Episode.

A sound of revelry, but not by night. The clock has just struck 12, and the sun is shining vertically upon the pretentious roof that houses Mr. Humphrey Davison and family. Beneath that roof are now complete the extensive preparations for the marriage ceremony that is to make the only daughter of the house Mrs. Thomas Winfield. The parlor is full of guests; the perfume of an elaborate floral decoration pervades everything; and from certain quarters of the establishment proceed the savory odors of a spread-feast; for the wedding is to be an event.

Up-stairs, in the downy environment of her own apartment, stands the pivot of the occasion in bridal array. The toilet is a marvel in its way: a frail embodiment of monumental expense and labor, as such things are apt to be, but petite Miss Alice is so beautiful in it that only a churl could bewail either expense or labor in the presence of such a result. She is surrounded by a bevy of admiring friends of the same sex, who chatter incessantly, and manifest their anxious interest by sundry little touches here and there upon veil or drapery, for the groom has not yet arrived.

Presently it is a quarter past the hour and he has not come yet, but no account is taken of this circumstance, for who ever heard of a wedding being celebrated with anything like precision in regard to time?

Uncle Peyton pauses at the door to remark in jocular vein that this "seems to be one of the occasions when we 'linger shivering on the brink and fear to launch away,'" and to deliver himself of numerous malign prophecies that are flatly contradicted b y the look of affectionate interest and unqualified admiration in his eyes.

Another quarter slips away. It is now half-past 12 and still the delinquent does not appear. Up the broad stairway comes the murmur of impatient expectancy, and the face under the flimy white veil wears a shade of vexation. When it is nearly 1 o'clock Mr. Davison comes to the door and softly calls his wife. In the hall outside they hold a consultation, and Alice, with alert eyes upon their faces, divines that something is wrong. In a moment she has separated the crowd about here like an arrow, and is before them demanding the latest intelligence, whatever it may be. "It is postponed, my dear," says her mother, choking.

"That's it, my dear—postponed," echoes her father as he stands absently twirling a crumpled note around his finger.

Alice sees the note, and, before he can prevent her, has taken it. She opens it with breathless eagerness. It is soon read, and runs thus:

I can't do it, uncle—not for twice your fortune. I have seen her, and I wonder that you could ever pass a line of mine to you pleas with the money. I'm off. Your affectionate nephew, T. W.

It is malicious, inhuman, crushing. Why did he wait until this moment? She turns back to the room with a white face, throws herself upon the lounge in reckless disregard of flowers and perishable confections, and lies there with her face buried in the pillow in an agony of humiliation.

By-and-by the situation is communicated to the assembled friends, who take their leave, marveling greatly, and go home to speculate for days with greater or less accuracy upon all that has not been given them to know.

Where a few hours ago there was laughter, congratulation all is now sorrow, indignation, and resentment. There is mockery in the flowers scattered everywhere, and bitter, intolerable remembrance in the odor of baked meats.

The afternoon passes, and still Alice lies with her face among the pillows, thinking how it must all come out finally; how everybody will know about that letter, and how they will pity her. She wishes she might die now, so that the time would never come for her to lift up her head and face the world, with its knowledge of this dreadful affair, and its soul-sickening commiseration. One thought is always uppermost: to fly from the scene of her humiliation and the officious sympathy of her friends. Pilial ties, luxurious surroundings, the perils and hardships of flight, every consideration whatsoever dwindles into invisibility in the presence of this great indignity. Her mother comes and sits by her, and after several hours of remonstrance and persuasion induces her to go to bed, but when she comes in the morning hoping to see her somewhat soothed she finds only an empty room and a hasty note.

* * * * * * *

It is 7 a. m. and the mammoth retail dry-goods house of Gray & Gordon begins to show signs of life without and within. For the last half-hour a continuous stream of salesmen, shop-girls, and cash-boys have been pouring into the great building like so many swallows into a chimney, but that it is the wrong time in the day. Shades are raised, covers taken off, and simultaneously in every part of the house begins a vigorous dusting and putting to rights.

The new cashier, a young man with fine eyes and a pleasant manner, who has been some three weeks in the establishment, comes in and goes behind his desk. As he does so he notices that there is a new girl at the glove-counter just opposit. Only her head is visible above the pile of boxes she is dusting. It is crowned with a red-gold hair, and the face is very beautiful in spite of the hopeless depression it expresses.

Presently the business of the day begins. Whenever there comes a pause in his monotonous labor of stamping bills and making change, and he looks out over the green wire net-work that incloses his desk, his eyes rest naturally upon the blonde head and delicate figure, because they are directly in front of him, and in the course of the day he learns without making any inquiries that she is No. 6.

As for the girl herself, she is thinking of nothing but that terrible day, and wondering whether she will live through it. Her face is flushed, her eyes glistening and feverish, the joint result of bad ventilation and bewildering transactions.

To her this first day behind the counter seems a shoreless eternity. She can scarcely remember when it began, and has almost lost faith in its possible ending. Two hours of this new and trying ordeal are enough to make her unutterably weary; before the day is half over she is aching miserably in every limb and joint. After this, standing is the purest agony. And all day long the feminine division of humanity bears down upon them en masse. The proprietors, wedded to quick sales and the largest possible profit, are positively ubiquitous in their efforts to enforce the strictest attention to duty; obsequious salesmen with an eye to premiums and percentage step briskly about; cash-boys scurry hither and thither, and errand-boys find no rest for the soles of their feet. The silk man spreads his stock upon the counter and displays the popular shades, by daylight, by gaslight, singly and in combinations. He gathers them up into a roll, rich folds, spreads them, gathers them up again, talking glibly all the while, and is borne to the utmost limit of deferential patience before the exact shade is found and the final decision made. The lace man, on the alert for whom he may beguile, is bland and courteous, while the girls at this same glove counter dive among the boxes and become breathless in the attempt to convince some dubious customer that a pearl-gray glove is an exact match for the pale-blue shade she has brought, or vice versa, smiling, dropping words of honey all the time, and wishing in their inmost consciousness that perdition may ultimately collect all womankind.

But it does end at last. The customers are gone; the curtains are up, the counters are again shrouded in white canvas, making the long aisles look like so many wards in a hospital, and these human swallows begin to pour out of their great chimney.

The cashier on his way to the cloak-room sees No. 47 crouching on the ledge behind her counter. She is thinking of the long, dark streets that lie before her, and of the aching feet that protest against further service.

When he comes back she is still there. He stops, and says kindly: "If you don't hurry out they will lock the doors. Everybody else is gone now."

"How will I ever get home," she moans, rising wearily, her eyes still red from crying.

"I'll go with you if you are afraid. Is it far?"

"O, yes, it's far, and then I am so tired." He is the only person who has spoken to her today, excepting the customers she has waited upon. He has such a graceful, easy way, that by the time he has helped her to put on her cloak he seems like an old acquaintance. They hurry out together, and are just in time, for the doors close behind them with a bang, and the bolts are drawn.

It happens that their ways lie in the same direction, that they are domiciled in two dreary boarding-houses not more than half a square apart, and after this they go home together every evening, and speedily come to be very good friends indeed.

* * * * * * *

The season known to retail traffic as "busy" waxes and wanes. Summer comes, and August, sweltering, intolerable, settles upon the deserted town. The houses are like ovens, the streets like blast-furnaces, and everything that remains behind the migratory population is undergoing a lingering process of cremation. The dergoing a lingering process of cremation. The proprietors have fled the heat, one salesman to a department is found to be sufficient, and the rest are away taking their summer vacation. Those who remain behind have little to do, for there are hours together when there is not a penny's worth sold.

It happens that "47" is reigning alone in the glove department, and she is a refreshing object for contemplation this sultry afternoon in her dress of blue organdy, with pale ribbons fluttering at throat and waist.

Above her head her wares are most effectively displayed in a complete canopy of long-wristed gloves in every conceivable color and shade of color, and, there being nothing else to do, she sits upon the ledge below the shelving and wields a monstrous palm-leaf.

When nothing is selling there is no change to be made, and the cashier steps out of his narrow, stifling inclosure and wanders in search of a breeze. The long lace mits that fringe the canopy over the glove-counter are stirred as if by a zephyr, and the airy freshness of "47" is attractive. He goes behind the counter and sits down upon the ledge.

"You look awfully gloomy today. What is the matter?" she asks.

"Well, I have reason to look gloomy. I have made an unpleasant discovery; or perhaps I should say, I've been unpleasantly discovered."

"Tell me about it."

"O it is a long story," he says, more than half persuaded.

"This is a very long afternoon.

"Well, I have a very rich and very crochety old uncle, and about seven months ago I received a letter from him telling me that if I would come and take charge of his business and marry a girl that he had picked out for me he would leave me his fortune. He said the girl was pretty, and I knew the fortune was ample, and as I was not getting on any too well where I was you will infer that I did not hesitate long before accepting the proposition. It was all arranged with the girl, who seemed to be quite fascinated with the romance of the affair, and I started for the town in which she and my uncle lived. But on the way I got to thinking about it, and it struck me that I would like to see her at least once before the die was irrevocably cast, so when I reached the town I hunted up a cousin of mine who knew her and told him that he must arrange for me to call on her incognito. He assented very readily, and, as I only reached there the day before the wedding was to take place, we called the night of my arrival. She came in directly, and I was introduced as Mr. Falkner."

"And such a girl! The moment I laid eyes on her I grew rigid with indignation to think that my uncle dared impose on me in such a way. He had led me to believe she was everything a man could want in a wife. I found her painted like an Indian, dressed in horrid taste, talking at the top of her voice, and altogether the most ill-bred creature I had ever seen. I could not stand it, so I wrote a note to my uncle, left the town that night, and have never been back since. I learned today for the first time that the girl I saw was not the one I was to have married, but a friend of her cousin's, whom he had taken into his confidence, and that her horrid curls and her vulgarity were assumed for the occasion, all a part of Dick's little pleasantry; and my fiancée, who Dick says is the prettiest woman he ever saw, was so cut up by my brutal behavior and the note I left that she ran away, and for a long time they thought she had drowned herself. Of course there was a big sensation, and everybody denounced me. Dick, a cowardly knave, hadn't the nerve to tell the truth about it and acknowledge his part in the affair, but the girl who abetted his fiendish deception went straight to my uncle and told him everything as soon as she heard I was gone.

"When he saw how it was he swore that we should both be found, dead or alive, and if we were alive the marriage should be consummated. They started detectives after us and advertised us everywhere, and at last they got on the track of the girl and they've traced her to this very town. Think of it! Dick says they are sure she is here, and he was here looking for her when he accidentally stumbled upon me. They'll find her in time, but it is only a question of a few hours, and then I must be dragged up, like a schoolboy that has been playing hookey, and married to a wife of some other man's choice, or leave here between two days and give up a good position."

He turns toward her, but she manages the palm-leaf so that he does not see her face, and asks presently in a bantering way: "But if she is as pretty as they say she is and—you would get the money besides, why do you object?"

"Because I am in love with somebody else, and I'm done with matrimonial negotiations by proxy. I will attend to my own love affairs hereafter."

He proceeded to carry out this resolution by insinuating an arm between the shelving and the slight figure that is resting against it.

"I've been in love with somebody else ever since I found her crying in a corner not a thousand miles from here, and if she can only say the same of me I'll whistle the fortune down the wind and defy all the detectives in Christendom."

He draws his arm a little closer about the yielding figure, and, screened from view by the swaying fringe of gloves, he feels safe in bringing the other arm into position, so forming a complete circuit. The accommodating palm-leaf is quite large enough to conceal two heads, and a sound like a half-audible osculation issues from behind it.

A long, low whistle breaks the silence. Proceedings are immediately adjourned, and haunted by visions of presuming and prying cash boys they both start up and confront—Dick.

"Have you found her?" asks the cashier dejectedly.

"O yes, I've found her," says Dick, leaning heavily upon the counter, as he wiped the moisture from his brow.

"Miss Davison, allow me to introduce my cousin Tom Winfield; Tom, Miss Alice Davison. The introduction seems to be a little subsequent, but we have done the best we could."

So, another wedding-feast was spread beneath the hospitable roof of Mr. Humphrey Davison, and this time to some purpose; for a marriage was solemnized, at which ceremony Dick, his sins forgiven, officiated as best man, and his perfidious accomplice, minus paint, curls, and all objectionable features, made a charming bridesmaid. H. H.

Mrs. Frere's Diamonds—How They Led a Lady to Make a Fatal Mistake.

Mr. Frere was a very rich old gentleman of somewhat parsimonious habits. His one extravagance was a love for young women. He was an excellent example of the elderly lover; he was not satisfied unless he had a pretty young wife, and then he made love to the sex at large, bargaining only for youth and beauty.

The first Mrs. Frere was a lovely girl with blue blood in her veins. She was poor, and Mr. Frere's wealth tempted her. She brought with her as her sole dowry a splendid diamond necklace which had been preserved as a heirloom in her family. Mr. Frere was almost as proud of this as he was of his wife, and he from time to time added diamond ornaments, until finally she possessed one of the finest sets to be seen in any London drawing-room. She altered strangely after her marriage, became devoted to dress, amusements, and excitement. But she was quiet and amiable with her husband, except that at first she frequently complained because he would not give her all she wished. But after awhile she left off reproaching him. He would not give her an allowance; he liked to play the generous and uxorious husband, and give her a dress when it took his fancy to do so. There was a dangerous light in her eyes sometimes when she submitted to him. But she did submit.

Eventually, however, she lost patience, and dealt him the hardest blow that lies within a woman's power. She ran away with a wild young cousin of her own whom she had loved before her marriage. He was a spendthrift, and had made away with his slender fortune; so Mr. Frere had one comfort in his uneasy situation—he felt sure his foolish wife would discover now what poverty meant. She had gone to Paris, and those who met her thought her looking wretchedly ill; but she always appeared very gay and dressed magnificently.

In six months she died and left Mr. Frere free of all but her memory. The cousin went to America and did not reappear in England for many years. It seemed he was doing well abroad.

Mr. Frere had disliked the idea of getting a divorce, perhaps fearing that his bald crown and scant fringe of white hairs might raise a laugh in court. But now that he was so agreeably set at liberty he immediately began to pay assiduous attention to one pretty young lady after another. The number of young ladies with whom his name was associated did not arise from his own changeableness, but from their unanimous rejection of his addresses. For poor Mrs. Frere's career was not forgotten. She had been a favorit in her time, and most of her acquaintances regarded him in the light of an old ogre, who had driven her to her ruin and death. This was very trying to Mr. Frere, for he really doted upon youthful beauty, and he much wished to appear again in the society which he feared had been sneering at him with another young and lovely bride upon his arm.

But his case really seemed desperate. Most ladies gave him the cold shoulder as soon as they guessed at his intentions; if any allowed him to propose, it was only for the pleasure of refusing him. The poor old gentleman got quite depressed and knew not what to do. He began to think of traveling and enticing some innocent young creature into wedlock who had never heard of the late Mrs. Frere and her sad end.

It was September, and he was at a large country-house where there were a number of delicious morsels in the shape of young women; he could not tear himself away from their captivations, yet he dared not propose to any one of them, for his recent experiences had made him nervous. It was humiliating to be rejected by some girlish creature fresh from the schoolroom, and then meet her every day; and he did not want to go away from the house, for the girls were not unkind to him. They teased, and pleased, and flattered him. Only he noticed that he could never be with one of them alone. They always went about with him in little companies of three or four. In fact, they had determined that the old would-be lady-killer should never get the chance to make love to any one of them. A new addition to the circle, a lady who had been the beauty of the season just over, seemed much amused at this little arrangement. For her part, she said, she had no fear of Mr. Frere; he was rich enough to be an eligible *parti*; but he seemed afraid to speak to her. So he was, for she was the handsomest woman he had seen for many a day, and experience had taught him that he would fall in love with her, and that if he proposed she would refuse him.

The last day of his stay arrived, and he was very sad. In the afternoon he deserted the men, who were out shooting, and went into the morning-room, where he found all the young ladies in a state of gayety which young ladies sometimes indulge in. They had been pulling the men to pieces in their absence, and laughing at them; poor old Mr. Frere, whom any one of them might have had for a lover, had just had his turn. He was given to making passionate speeches whenever he could get the chance; and some of the girls, on comparing notes, found that he used the identical words to each. In fact, he did somewhat lack imagination. This amused the girls immensely, and they were laughing over it when he came in. They immediately began to tease him, and while they asked him a hundred questions all at once he stood smiling, flattered, and perfectly happy in their midst. Confused by the presence of so much beauty, he made a speech, which most of those who heard it regarded as absolute nonsense.

"Ladies," he said, "I am going away tomorrow. It is dreadful to go and leave you. I don't think I have the courage to do it, unless one of you will comfort my console me. Which of you ladies will marry me? My wife will have the late Mrs. Frere's diamonds, and they are not to be despised."

He spoke as if purely in a joke, and laughed as he said it. But his eyes looked eagerly and anxiously round the merry circle to see if any face looked thoughtful.

"I will, Mr. Frere," said the beauty; "diamonds suit me, and I adore them."

The others looked in amazement, and then burst into peals of laughter. The idea of the beauty sacrificing herself for a set of diamonds—she who, it was supposed, might wear a coronet if she chose! But Lady Rose knew her own position better than any one else. She had been out several seasons and had had no end of proposals, accepting, and her mother would not let her have the man she loved. A rich old man, who, as she fully determined, should be her slave, and a set of diamonds for her own, which were a fortune in themselves—these things were worth thinking about.

The whole thing was treated as a joke at the time by every one present, but in the evening Mr. Frere came quietly to Lady Rose and sat down by her.

"Lady Rose," he said, "if you are willing to hold to the bargain we made today, I will keep to my part of it."

She raised her eyes and looked coldly into his.

"If you meant it," she said, "so did I. As I said, diamonds suit me, and I have none."

"They'll find it in the Mrs. Frere's on the wedding-day," he answered. "The jewel-case which contains them shall be opened by you for the first time since she herself shut it."

In due time the marriage was announced and the details were settled. The wedding was fixed for an early date. Lady Rose, having made her bargain, was not diffident about fulfilling it. She wanted the diamonds; not only for their beauty, but because when they were once in her hands she would be rich in her own right for the first time in her life. She was avaricious because she was unhappy; and she determined that if Mr. Frere proved intolerable, and wanted to be her master instead of her slave, she would, like the late Mrs. Frere, run away, but she would not commit the fatal mistake of leaving the diamonds behind.

At last the wedding-day came, and there was no doubt about one thing—Lady Rose was the handsomest bride of the whole year. And yet she was so pale as to look like the ghost of herself. The diamonds she wore were the envy and admiration of her friends. They were magnificent; her white neck and arms blazed with their beauty.

When Mr. Frere brought her the jewel-case and the key a sort of shudder came upon her at the recollection of who had last opened it. She felt, for a moment, sorry for poor, frail Mrs. Frere, who had left all behind her—her home, her reputation, and her diamonds.

But before long she made a discovery which chilled her blood and made her face as white as that of a ghost. The diamonds were paste! Before her flight the runaway had had the set of jewels exactly imitated by a dexterous dweller in the Palais Royal, and none but an expert could have told the difference. It was on the proceeds of the sale of the real stones that, after her flight, the lady and her cousin lived luxuriously in Paris.

Lady Rose never felt sorry for the late Mrs. Frere again.

Sure Cure for Snoring Husbands.

There is a lady in Allegheny, Pa., who has a recipe for the cure of the disagreeable habit of snoring, which she will sell very cheap.

The lady, who is a most estimable wife and mother, is united to a quiet, undemonstrative gentleman, who, as both husband and father, can scarce be improved upon. His one failing, if so harsh a term may be applied to the misfortune, was that he would snore. For quite a number of years his amiable wife had borne the infliction with a Christian fortitude and equanimity that has characterized all the acts of her married life, but recently the gentleman has unaccountably become possessed of a high-tenor snore that would reach the nerves of a cast-iron man and cause an asthmatic steam exhaust to blush. Arguments, pleadings, pokes in the tickle-ribs, back-action kicks, and various other devices for exorcising the unruly sounds that poured from his open mouth were unavailing. He himself deeply regretted his unfortunate proclivity and really tried to conquer it.

Recently his wife told her troubles to a lady friend. The friend was one of those good motherly creatures who have a cure for everything—from a boil on the nose to hereditary rheumatism. She immediately prescribed a sure and safe relief for the snoring. It was as simple as it was efficacious, and consisted merely in inserting a candle into the opened mouth of the snorer and tickling his palate with it. A candle was prescribed as the only article that could be used without injury to the patient's teeth, as he convulsively closed them on feeling the tickle. It was to be used upon the snorer without his previous knowledge, so that the shock received would permanently cure him of his habit, as it is a well-authenticated fact that the mind of a sleeper actively retains impressions so obtained.

Without intimating her designs upon him, his wife procured a brand-new tallow candle, and, secreting it under her pillow, awaited an opportunity for its use. It was well on to midnight when this occurred. At about that ghostly hour her husband, in the pleasant fantasies of his dreams, rolled over on his back, and, with a few gentle, preliminary snorts and puffs, commenced his solo. Wider and wider opened his mouth as the deep, unearthly corrugations of sound issued forth. At last it was stretched to its full extent, and the roar that came rumbling out notified his wakeful spouse that the appointed moment had arrived. Tremblingly and with a thumping heart she seized the candle, and holding it, swinging like a pendulum, by the wick end, she suspended it over the yawning mouth of the sleeper. The lady's hand shook so with suppressed excitement that she could scarce pilot the butt end of the white monolisk between his teeth. It was entered just as a tremulous snore was making its exit. There was a moment's awful silence, and then the bottled-up breath came pealing forth in such a horrible, unearthly manner that his wife gave a little shriek and—dropped the candle. Down plunged half its oleaginous length into the throat of the innocent sleeper, fairly plugging up that useful channel of life. He could not snore, he could not yell, he could barely breathe. What terrible thought shot through his sleep-dazed brain will never be known. His jaws came shut with a mighty snap, severing the grease of the candle and firmly imbedding its wick in the centre between two incisors. There it was, safe and sound, and firmly fixed. But the man was not there. With the face of a boiled oyster and the appearance of a bare-limbed lunatic he was gyrating around the room, his arms wildly sawing the air, and a great, glistening white thing sticking out of his inflamed countenance like a pig's tail prematurely placed. Wash pitcher, bowl, and stand went over in one dire crash. Chairs, table, and bed-clothes mingled in a sort of household hail-storm. His wife cried "murder," "thieves," and "fire," and made vain attempts to seize upon the projecting end of the thing. He could not speak, he could not breathe. The only act he could successfully perform was to dance around like an enraged lunatic. At last he seized the candle, and by one mighty wrench drew it forth, stripping inside half off the wick and leaving his mouth filled to running over with the broken tallow.

His wife is no longer annoyed by his snores. He sleeps on a cot-bed in the northeast corner of the third story, up against the roof, and vows that any woman whose heart is black enough to attempt the murder of her husband by strangling him with a candle deserves neither husband nor home comforts.

"Shake's" Telephone.

"I guess I haf my telephone took out of my house," said a resident of the eastern part of Detroit as he took a seat beside Manager Jackson the other day.

"Anything wrong?"

"Yes, eafrythings is wrong," was the doleful answer.

"Perhaps the battery needs more water?"

"Vell, maybe so, but I doan' keep ao track of dot. You see, I vhas down to my peesness a good deal. In der morning, after I vhas gone a leedle while, somepody rings aboudt sixteen hundred times and scares my old vhoman half to death. She asks who vhas dere, und somepody answers: 'Hello! Shake, vhas dot, you? Say, Shake, how aboudt dot leedle gal dot wrote you dot letter? Ha! ha! ha!' Und dot makes my vhife so madt dot she shumps oop und down und pulls her hair, and vhen I comes home she goes for me like some tigers. Vhas dot der right vhay to put up some shobs on a man?"

"No, of course not."

"Und pooty queek after dot somebody else rings oop my house two tousand times, und my vhife almost faints avhay. Vhen she asks who vhas dere somebody answers, 'Say, Shake, I saw you riding oudt mit your vhife on der Lake road last Sunday! Doan' be afraidt—I doan' give him away!' Und den my vhife vhas madt enough to bust in two, und vhen I comes home she strikes at me mit der teapot. Do you call him telephone convenience?"

"I call it a shame, sir."

"Vhell, some odder times somepody goes r-r-r-r-ring-ing-ing-ring like thunder, und my vhife vhas so sick as a bedquilt. She tinks dot vhas some occident to me, or some steamboat blowed oop mit her sister. Her heart beats like it would shump oudt on der floor, und vhen she asks who vhas killed somepody answers: 'Ish dot Shake? Say, Shake, how much you gif dot policeman to keep sthill on you, eh? Ah! dot vhas a fine racket, Shake, but if der old vhoman drops on it you vhas gone oop like some Gilderoy's kite!' Den my vhife she vhas madt some more, und she packs oop her trunks, und she vhas all ready to go vhen I comes home. Vhas dot some more convenience by electricity?"

"I shall certainly look into the matter. Such things must be stopped."

"Und sometimes somepody rings softly, shust like cats, und my vhife wants to know who vhas dot. Me! Who vhas me? Katie! Who vhas Katie? Vhy, Shake, doan' you know dot vidder vhomans you met on der boat. Say, Shake, how vhas der oldt vhomans today? Und how vhas dot on me vhen I goes home? Und how can I make der oldt vhomans pelief I vhas in my saloon all der time, und dot I doan' know some vidder vhomans from a load of hay? I tell you, Misser Shackson, dot telephone preaks oop my family if I doan' look oudt. Eafery day it is 'Hello! Shake!' und eafery evening vhen I comes home it is some more crying und talking like I vhas der worst man in Detroit."

He was promised speedy and permanent relief, and, as he backed up-stairs to the sidewalk, he said:

"Vhell, dot makes me feel like I vhas happy. If somepody vhants to 'Hello! Shake!' on me let him come to my saloon. I gif him some telephone convenience so he vhas lame for six months!"

Women Are Honest.

Although hundreds of women hold positions of financial trust in the country we have yet to hear of one of them being guilty of embezzlement or defalcation, says the Albany *Journal*. The evidence clearly sustains the positions of those who believe that women are qualified, morally, physically, and intellectually, for the handling of money in stores or in banks. Gen. Spinner, who first introduced women into the United States Treasury as clerks and accountants, left on record a striking testimonial to the efficiency and integrity of the sex, and no one ever had a better opportunity to study the question than he, who at one time had 1,000 women under his direction, engaged chiefly in handling money. He testifies that they count more accurately and rapidly than men, that their ability to detect counterfeits proved to be superior in almost every test, that they were without an exception honest, and were invariably more careful and painstaking in their work. Complaints of inaccuracy and carelessness on the part of men were made frequently during Gen. Spinner's administration of the United States Treasury, but such complaints against lady clerks were few. The shrewdest and quickest detectors of counterfeit currency were women, and in case of dispute as to the genuineness of money Gen. Spinner invariably took the judgment of a Miss Grandin, who was for a long time employed in his bureau. In speaking of her ability in this particular one day Gen. Spinner said: "If I were a believer in clairvoyance I should say that she possessed that power; but I am not, so I call it instinct." Although there are several thousand women employed by the Government as clerks, accountants, Postmistresses, and in other capacities, not one has ever proved unfaithful to her trust. Many have been discharged for incapacity and for other reasons, but never one for dishonesty. These points are worth the consideration of merchants and bankers, particularly now when there seems to be an epidemic of embezzlement.

French Teaching of the Domestic Economies.

According to information obtained from a late French publication, a step has been taken in connection with the public schools for girls in Paris, which will doubtless bear good fruit. One of the members of the Municipal Council has taken the initiative in regard to the establishing of classes in domestic economy, in the higher grades of the primary schools. These are equivalent to our intermediate or lower grammar grades. In his proposition to the educational commission he states that many a home is broken up and many a fireside made desolate by this very neglect to teach young girls the domestic economies which have so much to do with the furtherance of happiness in the home circle. He says that so much devolves upon the mother that ofttimes it is impossible for her to instruct the growing daughter in matters appertaining to housekeeping—cooking, buying, the arrangement of rooms, etc. He lays great stress upon the absolute need that every girl has of such knowledge, no matter what her position in life may be. Yet his proposition bears more especially on the lives of the laboring and mercantile classes.

Within two years (law of 1859 confirmed by decree of March 28, 1882,) sewing and cutting have become a part of the school course in France. The study of domestic economy has been taken up in several French towns, in Geneva, Brussels, and London, and in other places of lesser degree in neighboring countries. The teachers of Paris, too, have agitated the question, but it is through the efforts of M. Strauss that the subject is to be more fully developed. M. Strauss consulted with that well-known writer on educational topics, M. Gréard. They decided that, in order to make the classes of practical value, a central point of meeting for pupils in each district was required, and that a couple of hours one day of each week would be requisit for both theoretical and practical instruction.

The theoretical part is to cover hygiene, and different branches of domestic economy, such as surroundings and location, healthfulness, heating, lighting, amount and kind of clothing, general oversight of the household linen, laundrying, taking care of waste material, culinary preparations, best kinds of food, buying of provisions and caring for them, keeping accounts, cutting, sewing, etc. Lectures are to be given, interspersed with suitable readings from Michelet, Fénélon, and George Sand, all tending to show that household management is one of the noblest phases of woman's mission.

The second part of the course is to be even more practical. The girls are to be taught how to make the pot-au-feu and other branches of practical cookery, to wash, to mend and cleanse garments, as well as to understand other domestic duties. M. Strauss feels sure that such instruction will have a special charm to young ladies when its object is well understood, and that happier homes will result from the practical knowledge thus obtained. This is to be one phase in the higher education of women which is now interesting all nations.

Chinese Wives—Heroines of Married Virtue—Sacrifice and Homicide.

Of all women in the world the ladies of China are probably kept in the closest bondage; for, while they are compelled to render to their parents an obedience more absolute than is practiced in any other country, with the acquisition of husbands they find themselves committed not only to a complete acquiescence in the wills of their lords, but also to a veritable bondage to their fathers and mothers-in-law. This last consideration, coupled with the inevitable doubt whether each will be the only star to shine in her new sphere, deprives matrimony of that charm which generally surrounds it in the eyes of maidens. Such a reversal of the common order of things could only exist in a country where the needle points to the south and where men wear petticoats. Where otherwise would one find young ladies banded together in anti-matrimonial societies, and ready to say with Hermia:

So will we die, my lord,
Ere we will yield our virgin patent up
Unto their lordships, to whose unwished yoke
Our soul consent not bow, sovereignly?

Imagine fifteen Mayfair maidens throwing themselves together into the Thames rather than accept the husbands proposed for them, as so many young girls did at Canton not long ago. But if once the objection to marriage be overcome, such young ladies show as keen a desire to fulfill every duty of the state to which they have been called as they before did to avoid undertaking any duty at all. A daughter of the last Chinese Minister to London, Kwo Sungtaon, has recently afforded an admirable example of what a wife shoud be, dare, and do. According to the Peking *Gazette*, at the tender age of 17 she consented to become the wife of the brother of Tso Tsung-tan, the conqueror of Klujapg. Not long afterward by a decree of the fates her husband fell ill, and when ordinary nourishing food failed to revive her prostrate lord, she with more than courage sliced a piece of flesh from her arm and mixed it with his broth. But "her pretty action did outsell her gift," and in spite of her heroism her husband died. This event, which might well have brought to a close a record of self-devotion, only opened a new field for the exercise of saintly duty. Tso had gone and could not come back to her; but there was no reason why she should not go to him. So she refused to swallow anything but gold-leaf. Here, however, some unseen power interposed, and the gold neither choked her nor wrought the mischief which the more costly powdered diamonds produce with the victims of Indian assassins. Struck with wonder at this miracle, her friends besought her to throw away the poison and remain yet a little while with them. This, after some misgivings, she consented to do; but, keeping the word of promise to their ear and breaking it to their hope, she took advantage of the first illness which overtook her to perform a happy dispatch by starving herself to death.

It was impossible that so bright an example should fall barren to the ground, and the *Gazette* informs us that the virtuous mantle of Mrs. Tso descended on the shoulders of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kwo, a sister of the Marquis Tseng. On the death of Mr. Kwo this young lady sought to follow him to the banks of the Styx; but before gold-leaf and starvation could effect her object, she took compassion on her children and relatives and resumed her household duties, much to the relief of her father-in-law, Kwo Sung-toan, whose property she successfully managed during his residence in London. These signal instances of heroic virtue having reached the ear of Li Hung-chang, that statesman in an interval of leisure from negotiating the opium tariff with Sir Thomas Wade and settling the Corean difficulty, penned a memorial to the throne requesting that a sign of imperial approval might be accorded to the pair of devoted women. This was granted, and one at least is happy in the knowledge that her self-negation is duly appreciated.

It is true there is another side of the picture, which is unpleasantly prominent in the columns of the *Gazette*. The matrimonial yoke does not, we learn, sit comfortably on the shoulders of not a few young wives, who, driven to desperate cures for desperate ills, seek to rid themselves of their incumbrances either by poison or the knife. Indeed, it may be questioned whether a statistician would not find that more young wives hasten the departure of their husbands to the lands of spirits than follow them by their own act along that dreary road. The law is aware of this homicidal tendency, and attempts to check it by adding a new terror to the consequent capital punishment by providing that it shall be "ignominious and slow." The executioner has orders to wound his victim before administering the coup de grâce. No sense of supreme virtue, such as enables the Mistresses Tsos and Kwos to stifle the pain while they slice their arms and legs to provide broth for their invalid husbands, supports their frail sisters when the bamboo which guide the knives are not their own. But an obnoxious husband, especially when there is a Lothario in the question, has more terrors to a frisky matron than any that the law can provide, and consequently we find from the *Gazette* that cases abound where by subtle means husbands are hurried off the scene to make way for new players.

But these daring homicides come from quite another type of maidens from that which produces the heroines of married virtue. It is not every young lady even in China who desires to live in an Adamless Eden, or who is content to await the tardy choice by her parents of a fitting yokefellow. It is in vain that architects surround the houses with blank walls and make all the windows open into inner court-yards, if the garden enclosures are not beyond the reach of aspiring youth and long ladders. It is in vain that maidens are excluded from the outer world and taught to shun the gaze of every man less nearly related to them than father and brother, if they are permitted to meet young Chang and Le at the religious festivals, and to smile on those youths from the roofs of their houses when, on a certain evening in the eighth month, they there present cakes to the Queen of Heaven after the manner of the women of Israel so bitterly denounced by Jeremiah. Such chance meetings lead occasionally to the exchange of poetical notes, in which in highly metaphorical language the writers allow their feelings to be dimly shadowed forth, and these again to stolen interviews in the garden summer-houses or other secluded spots. Should one of the two be betrothed, as is pretty sure to be the case, the dangers of the situation become manifold. A short way out of such difficulty is to fly on the wings of love to pastures new; and, in spite of the many impediments in the way of the flight of a pair of Chinese lovers, not the least of which is the absolute inability of Chinese servants to keep a secret, it not unfrequently happens that young couples, impatient of preparations, cut the knot by eloping.

Archdeacon Gray, in a recent work on China, mentions a case of this kind which came under his notice. The erring pair fled, but neither fast enough nor far enough, and they were brought back ignominiously and lodged in the district jail, where they were left to meditate at leisure on their precipitated folly. Public opinion in China condemns all such vagaries, and is sometimes apt to enforce its views without seeking the intervention of either parents or warrant officers. A few weeks ago the jealous self-appointed guardians of morality at Canton noticed that young ladies were in the habit of visiting a certain temple for longer periods and at shorter intervals than was at all necessary for the strict performance of their religious duties; at the same time stray male devotees who went to sacrifice failed to observe any trace in the public courts either of the fair worshipers or of the resident priests. By a process of deductive reasoning the watchful neighbors came to the conclusion that the disappearance of the ladies and the priests was capable of one and the same explanation, and the demand that drastic measures would be required to restore the imperiled atmosphere of morality to the neighborhood. In solemn conclave they determined to burn to the ground a temple where the worship of Kwan-yin-Buddha had been so shamefully supersceded by that of Cupid, and at this moment blackened ruins and empty shrines testify to the reality of their zeal.

Love and Marriage Among the Roving Arabs.

The girls have little to do with selecting their husbands. The men nearly always fix that up among themselves. A bold warrior sees a girl whom he loves, in another tribe. He rides up at night, finds out where she is sleeping, dashes up to her tent, snatches her up in his arms, puts her before him on the horse, and sweeps away like the wind. If he happens to be caught he is shot. If he is not, the tribe from which he has stolen the girl pays him a visit in a few days. The dervish, a priest of the tribe, joins the hands of the young man and the girl, and both tribes join in the merriment. All the bravest men steal their wives, but there are some who do not. Their method is a little different. Of a calm, moonlight night—and a moonlight in the tropics is far more beautiful than here—you may see an Arab sitting before the tent of his inamorata picking a stringed instrument something like a banjo, and singing a song of his own composition. This is courtship. They are the most musical people in the world. They talk in poetry, and extemporization is as easy with them as it was with the Scalds of old. The courtship only last a week or two. If the girl is obstinate he goes elsewhere and seeks to win another girl by his songs and music. Sometimes the fathers make up the match, but always the girls is the obedient slave. Her religion, her people, national instincts, the traditions of her ancestors, all teach her to be the slave of her husband. The power of life and death is in his hands, and she bows before his opinions with the most implicit obedience. It is only when the fair-faced Frank comes, with his glib talk of woman's higher sphere, and grander sphere, with his winning manner, with his marked respect, so flattering to woman's soul, that she leaves her husband, forsakes the teaching of her childhood, gives up home and friends